ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

1935

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Sept 22, 1935

CARNEGIE'S BIRTHPLACE

Dunfermline Will Mark Her Son's Centenary—Edinburgh Ceremony

LONDON.

WHATEVER has happened to his fame in the United States, Scotland at any rate has not forgotten Andrew Carnegie. He was born at Dunfermline, across the Forth Bridge from Edinburgh, on Nov. 25, 1835, and the four Carnegie Trusts which he has left at Dunfermline are planning to do ample justice to his approaching centenary. Mr. Carnegie died in 1919; but his widow, now 76, is to receive the freedom of Edinburgh on Sept. 30, and in November, on the centenary date, she is to be the guest of the Carnegie Trusts at Dunfermline.

The freedom ceremony in the Usher Hall in Edinburgh is to be carried out with the dignity befitting the bestowal of the highest honors in the city's gift. The burgess ticket which conveys it is presented in a mounted silver casket with the lion of Scotland in silver on its lid and the arms of Edinburgh and Scotland on its four sides. The ticket itself is of parchment and reposes on a lining of green velvet. It is presented by the Mayor, known in Edinburgh as the Lord Provost, and the recipient then signs the burgess roll.

This is a red morocco-bound volume with the arms of the city imprinted in gold on its cover. It contains the signatures of about 200 famous people to whom Edinburgh has granted its freedom. Men like Macaulay, Dickens, Gladstone, Livingstone and Kitchener are among them. As soon as she has added her name to the roll Mrs. Carnegie will make her speech of reply to the Lord Provost and after that she will be the guest of the city fathers at luncheon.

Later in the day she is to be the guest at a reception given by the Carnegie Trust for the universities of Scotland, one of the four trusts centred in Dunfermline. This is a £2,000,000 fund which Carnegie instituted for the four Scottish universities, half its income to be devoted to the universities themselves, the other half to the payment of Scottish students' fees.

Works of the Trusts.

So much for Edinburgh. Its one-day program is to be a curtain-raiser to the real centenary program at Dunfermline in November. On the centenary date the four Carnegie Trusts are to give a dinner with a formidable program of speeches to follow and also (it is hoped) with one or two representatives of the six American Carnegie Trusts among the guests. The dinner is to be the main item in a week's program arranged by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and intended to illustrate the kind of work which the trust carries on.

The Dunfermline Trust is the Scottish counterpart of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. The income from its fund of £750,000 is devoted to anything that brings "sweetness and light" to Carnegie's native town. The only obligation specifically laid upon the trustees by Carnegie is the maintenance of Pittencrieff Glen, the beautiful park which he presented to the town.

The same trustees administer the Carnegie Hero Fund for the rewarding of people who risk their lives in life-saving. This is one of a series of national funds covering most of the countries of North America and Europe.

The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, also of Dunfermline, is the only one of the four Scottish trusts which Carnegie left unrestricted in scope. Like the Carnegie Corporation of New York, its purposes are general. Its trustees are authorized to devote the income from their £2,000,000 fund to "the improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland by such means as are comprehended within the meaning of the word charitable."

Memorials of Carnegie.

All these benefactions trace back to the humble little house at the corner of Priory Lane and Moodie Street where Carnegie was born. The house nowadays is all but overshadowed by the memorial building that Mrs. Carnegie built a few years ago and presented to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust for maintenance. Most of the public testimonials received by her husband have been deposited by Mrs. Carnegie in this memorial building, where they now form a permanent exhibit.

He gave away nearly $330,000,000 in his lifetime, most of it to his two countries, Scotland and the United States. His native Dunfermline is so full of his benefactions that the casual visitor might easily form the impression that the town begins and ends with the one word Carnegie. Yet entirely apart from Carnegie, the "auld gray toun" has a very considerable niche in Scottish history. The Abbey was the burial place of Scottish royalty for centuries after the completion of its first building, 900 years ago, and the royal palace, of which only a wall now remains, was the principal residence of Scottish royalty down to the battle of Pitreavie in 1650.

Royal Dunfermline is today a town of 35,000 population, cut in two from north to south by the picturesque and historic ravine which they call Pittencrieff Glen. It is filled with the memories of kings and the buzz of modern industry. The Carnegie miracle is merely one of the latest and greatest chapters of its history.

Oct. 1, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Honored In Edinburgh Ceremony

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 30.—The freedom of the city was bestowed today on Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the Scottish-American philanthropist, in commemorating the centenary of his birth.

Sir William Thomson, Lord Provost, recalled that in 1887 Carnegie laid the cornerstone of the Edinburgh Free Library, made a £50,000 gift to the city and simultaneously was made a freeman of the city.

"By a happy coincidence," Sir William said, "in that year he married the lady whose name is now associated with his own on the burgess roll."

Mrs. Carnegie, accepting the honor, declared that she had learned to love Scotland at an early age.

"The bridal gift the workingmen of Edinburgh presented to me I still wear with pride," she added, "and cherish as one of my most valuable heirlooms."

Oct. 6, 1935

FOOTNOTES ON HEADLINERS

CITY'S FREEDOM: In the Summer of 1887 Andrew Carnegie was in Scotland with his young bride, the former Louise Whitfield of Connecticut. They stopped off at Edinburgh, where the Scottish - American steel magnate laid the cornerstone of the Free Library and gave the city $250,000. In return, the city gave him its freedom; Mrs Carnegie received a brooch which, says her husband in his autobiography, "she values highly."

Last week the freedom of Edinburgh was also conferred on Mrs. Carnegie in commemoration of the centenary of her husband's birth next month. But the widow did not forget her brooch. "The bridal gift the workingmen of Edinburgh presented to me I still wear with pride," she said, "and cherish as one of my most valuable heirlooms."

Oct. 13, 1935

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE RECEIVES THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

The widow of the steel magnate, at the beginning of the celebrations in Scotland of the centenary of the birth of her husband, signs her name to the register in the presence of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir William Thomson, and Lady Thomson. At the left is Mrs. Carnegie's daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller.
(Times Wide World Photos, London Bureau.)

Oct. 8, 1935

CARNEGIE'S LIFE PICTURED

Library Display Marks the 100th Year of His Birth.

The New York Public Library will open to the public today in Room 112 an exhibition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie in Dunfermline, Scotland. The exhibition is designed to illustrate the wider aspect of his philanthropy toward education in its broadest sense, and hence is called "Andrew Carnegie and the Diffusion of Knowledge."

The actual date of Mr. Carnegie's birth was Nov. 25. The exhibition will continue through this date. Photographs hung about the walls of the small exhibition room depict the philanthropist chiefly in his later years. A number of cases illustrate the varied aspects of Mr. Carnegie's career. Most of the cases contain books, reports and other data illustrating the extent of Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy—the various foundations he established to advance learning and peace.

Oct. 13, 1935

5 WOMEN'S COLLEGES GET CARNEGIE FUNDS

$575,000 Total Goes to Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Scripps, and Sweet Briar.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York made grants to five women's colleges in the United States totaling $575,000 at its annual meeting yesterday.

The gifts are in recognition of the high quality of work of the colleges. In announcing the grants the corporation expressed the hope that they would call attention to the desirability of more generous public support of similar institutions.

The colleges named and the amounts they are to receive are:

Bryn Mawr, $150,000 for endowment; Smith, $175,000 for library development; Vassar, $160,000 for library endowment; Scripps, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program; Sweet Briar, $50,000 for endowment.

These grants, made in the centennial year of Andrew Carnegie's birth, supplement gifts of $435,000 to other women's colleges in the last ten years.

Robertson D. Ward of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was elected treasurer of the corporation.

Oct. 27, 1935

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie and the opening of Carnegie Hall on May 5, 1891, will be observed on Nov. 25 in the hall with a concert at which the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and the Oratorio Society will take part. Otto Klemperer will conduct the orchestra and Albert Stoessel the chorus. Walter Damrosch, who acted as master of ceremonies at the opening of the hall, will do the honors again. The invitation concert is under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation.

Nov. 9, 1935

Dr. Finley Off for Scotland.

Dr. John H. Finley sailed last night on the Cunard White Star liner Aquitania for Scotland. He will represent the six American Carnegie trusts at the Andrew Carnegie centenary observance at Dunfermline, Carnegie's birthplace, on Nov. 25.

Oct. 27, 1935

ACTIVITIES OF MUSICIANS

Commemorating Carnegie and Hall Named After Him—Other Items

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie and the opening of Carnegie Hall on May 5, 1891, will be observed on Nov. 25 in the hall with a concert at which the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and the Oratorio Society will take part. Otto Klemperer will conduct the orchestra and Albert Stoessel the chorus. Walter Damrosch, who acted as master of ceremonies at the opening of the hall, will do the honors again. The invitation concert is under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation.

Nov. 11, 1935

SKIBO PIPER HERE FOR CARNEGIE FETE

Musician at the Steel Man's Castle in Scotland for 21 Years Still Serves There.

ARRIVES IN FULL UNIFORM

Describes Custom of 'Playing In' the Guests and Awakening Household With Skirls.

Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Fourth and Fifth Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle for the last twenty-one years, arrived from Scotland yesterday on the Anchor liner Caledonia. He was met at the pier by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie, with whom he will stay for six weeks at 9 East Ninetieth Street.

The piper has come to America to take part in the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, which will be held in this city and Pittsburgh from Nov. 25 to 27.

Wears Skibo Dress Uniform.

Grant, who served two years in the World War, wore the private dress uniform of the bagpiper of Skibo—a Glengarry cap with silver badge, black dress tunic with tartan sash over left shoulder, sporan with silver buckle, and kilt and a dirk on the same side mounted in silver, plain leather shoes and silver buckles. Over his right shoulder were slung the bagpipes of Skibo, more than forty years old, of black oak with silver and ivory mountings, and draped with silk tassels of the same color as the tartan.

On the black cloth tunic, with open front, worn with dress shirt and stand-up collar, the piper wore four medals—one for general service, one for 1914 with four stars, another for "Victory" and the last one the Silver Jubilee medal bestowed this year by King George V.

Pipe Major Grant is a well set-up man 47 years old, five feet ten inches tall, with ruddy cheeks, blue eyes, gray hair and a waxed gray military mustache. He speaks like a Scot and looks like one.

From his account, the job of bagpiper at Skibo Castle is not a very arduous one. When Mrs. Carnegie and the family are not in residence, Grant spends his time looking after the game on the estate and teaching the youth in the nearby villages to play the pipes.

"Mr. Carnegie was fond of hearing the skirl of the pipes in the morning," he said, "and liked to have me go out in the grounds before his window and walk up and down playing for half an hour or more, in the forenoon. I used to wake the guests at the castle up in the morning with rousing Scotch songs and marches from 7:15 to 7:45 A. M., which has become a traditional custom. When Mrs. Carnegie is there in the Summer I play the pipes from 7:30 to 8 P. M. while she is at dinner with her guests."

Always Welcomed Guests.

Grant said Mr. Carnegie liked to have his guests welcomed to Skibo according to ancient custom by the stirring notes of the Highland piper.

"I remember one time when the late King Edward VII paid a chance visit to Skibo and was observed from one of the castle windows as he approached and I had barely time to get into my kilts to be ready to play the King in through the gates with the official Skibo welcoming ceremony," he related.

Grant did not play publicly on the voyage across in the Caledonia as the ship has a band of six pipers on board, but he played for them down below four or five times.

One of them was asked what he thought of Grant as a piper and he replied "fair."

The first part of the Carnegie centennial will be held on Saturday at Carnegie Hall and will be a choral and musical program at which it is expected the pipe major will make his first public appearance. The performance will be conducted by Walter Damrosch, who conducted the opening performance at the hall on May 5, 1891.

Grant will be heard tonight over WJZ at 10 o'clock in a Carnegie program.

Times Wide World Photo.

SKIBO CASTLE PIPER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders being greeted by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of Andrew Carnegie. He is here for the Carnegie Centennial.

Nov. 20, 1935

Ocean Travelers

Andre de Laboulaye, French Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by Mme. de Laboulaye, will arrive today on the Ile de France of the French Line. Also on the ship coming from Havre via Plymouth are H. Gordon Selfridge, London merchant; Lotte Lehmann, operatic soprano; Otto Krause, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. William Kinnicut Draper, Helen Thimig, wife of Max Rheinhardt; Cosme de la Torriente, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States; Carlos R. Lisboa, Brazilian Minister to Cuba. Among the others are:

Vicomtesse de Sibourg	Mrs. Edward H. Butler
Dr. Richard Gotthell	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ziegler
Giuseppe Arturo Borodini	Marquise del Dierro
Nicholas Afonsky	

The list of the Cunard White Star liner Aquitania, arriving tonight from Southampton via Cherbourg, includes:

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg	Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch
Sinclair Lewis	Brig. Gen. M. L. Hornby
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	Mrs. Langdon W. Post
Sir Arthur Sutherland	Miss Ria Ginster
Harcourt Malcolm	Capt. and Mrs. D. J. Hanrahan
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kramer	Dr. and Mrs. A. Benson Cannon
Mrs. W. O. Barclay	

Among the New Yorkers sailing on the Exochorda of the American Export Line for Mediterranean ports are:

Mrs. Benj. R. Field	Assad S. Halaby
Bert Fish	H. L. Gord
Oakley R. Delamater	Mrs. Mary Gullette
Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Thompson	Miss Louise Gullette

Oct. 27, 1935

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR NOVEMBER

1—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
1—Jeno Swischer, piano, evening, Town Hall.
1—Beethoven Cycle, evening, Juilliard Concert Hall.
2—Sergei Rachmaninoff, piano, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
2—Gari Shelton, piano, afternoon, Town Hall.
2—Francis Moore, piano, evening, Town Hall.
2—Arion String Quartet, evening, McMillin Theatre, Columbia University.
2—Kraeuter String Quartet, evening, New York University School of Education.
3—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
3—Pauline Ruvinski, piano, and Elizabeth Philharmonic Orchestra, afternoon, Town Hall.
3—Muriel Kerr, piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator, 5:30 P. M., Town Hall.
3—Melchiorre Mauro-Cottone, first of afternoon organ recital series, Lexington Avenue Y. M. H. A.
3—Mathilde McKinney, piano, evening, Town Hall.
3—Washington Heights "Y" Symphony, evening, Fort Washington Avenue Y. M. and W. H. A.
3—Purgalin String Quartet, evening, Degeyter Club.
4—Jose Echaniz, piano, evening, Town Hall.
4—Orchestrette Classique, evening, Aeolian Hall.
4—Bernar Gabriel, lecture-recital, evening, Sherman Square Studios.
5—Philadelphia Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
5—Anna Hamlin and Floyd Townsley, joint recital, evening, Town Hall.
6—Selma Kramer, piano, evening, Town Hall.
7—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8—Roland Hayes, tenor, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8—Tatiana Sanzewitch, piano, evening, Town Hall.
8—Virgil Thomson program, evening, New School for Social Research.
8—Concert, Benefit of Working Woman Magazine, evening, Irving Plaza.
9—Henriette Michelson, piano, afternoon, Town Hall.
9—Columbia University Orchestra, evening, McMillin Theatre, Columbia University.
10—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Louis Shenk, baritone, afternoon, Town Hall.
10—Nancy Wilson and Genia Luboshutz, sonatas; Leonard Liebling, commentator, 5:30 P. M., Town Hall.
10—Edwin and Jewel Bethany Hughes, two pianos, afternoon, Brooklyn Academy of Music.
10—Erika Morini, violin, evening, Town Hall.
10—Chamber music, evening, Pierre Degeyter Club.
11—Harvey Shapiro, 'cello, afternoon, Town Hall.
11—Philharmonic - Symphony Chamber Orchestra, evening, Town Hall.
11—Roselle Housman, lecture-recital, evening, Women's National Republican Club.
12—David Brynley and Norman Notley, joint recital, afternoon, Town Hall.
12—New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12—John Carroll, songs, evening, Town Hall.
13—Zlato Balokovic, violin, evening, Carnegie Hall.
13—Ria Ginster, soprano, evening, Town Hall.
14—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
15—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
15—Arthur Loesser, piano, evening, Town Hall.
16—James Friskin, piano, afternoon, Town Hall.
16—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
16—John Goss and London Singers, evening, McMillin Theatre, Columbia University.
17—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
17—Webster Aitken, piano, afternoon, Town Hall.
17—Florence Easton, soprano; Leonard Liebling, commentator, 5:30 P. M., Town Hall.
17—Beatrice Belkin, soprano, and Vrionides Sinfonietta, evening, Town Hall.
17—Degeyter Trio, evening, Degeyter Club.
18—Nationa Orchestral Association, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Lee Pattison, piano, evening, Town Hall.
19—Roman Totenberg, violin, afternoon, Town Hall.
19—Philadelphia Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
19—Frederic Langford, tenor, evening, Town Hall.
20—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—"Artistic Morning," afternoon, Hotel Plaza.
22—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
22—Frank Sheridan, piano, evening, Town Hall.
22—Roger Sessions program, evening, new School for Social Research.
22—Beethoven Cycle, evening, Juilliard Concert Hall.
22—Chamber music, evening, Pierre Degeyter Club.
22—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Brooklyn Academy of Music.
23—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
23—Povla Frijsh, soprano, evening, Town Hall.
23—Don Cossack Choir, evening, McMillin Theatre, Columbia University.
24—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
24—Florence Page Kimball, soprano, afternoon, Town Hall.
24—Grisha Goluboff, violin; Leonard Liebling, commentator, 5:30 P. M., Town Hall.
24—Edith Lorand and her Hungarian Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
24—Audray Roslyn, piano, evening, Town Hall.
24—Prince Obolensky Salon Musique, evening, Ritz-Carlton.
24—String Art Quartet, all-Soviet program, evening, The Caravan.
25—Marion Kerby, diseuse, afternoon, Town Hall.
25—Carnegie Centenary Concert, Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
25—Beethoven Association, evening, Town Hall.
25—Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, evening, Brooklyn Academy of Music.
26—Remo Bolognini, violin, afternoon, Town Hall.
26—Musical Art Quartet, evening, Town Hall.
27—Lotte Lehmann and Harold Bauer, joint recital, Waldorf-Astoria.
27—Eugene List, piano, evening, Town Hall.
28—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
29—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—Mila Kocova, soprano, evening, Town Hall.
29—Don Cossack Choir, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Ernest Hutcheson and Felix Salmond, sonatas, afternoon, Town Hall.
30—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Giulio Ronconi, baritone, evening, Town Hall.

Nov. 17, 1935

NATION WILL MARK CARNEGIE'S BIRTH

Centennial Celebrations to Take Place in Hundreds of Cities Starting Nov. 25.

SIR JAMES IRVINE TO TALK

Parts of Carnegie Hall Opening Program of 1891 Will Be Reproduced There.

The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birthday will be widely observed in the United States during the week of Nov. 25, according to an announcement of the Carnegie Corporation of New York last night. Preparations have been made in hundreds of American communities, colleges and universities to pay tribute to the Scotch boy who came to this country, made a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

The principal events in the Carnegie celebration are being held in New York City, Washington and Pittsburgh. In this city an invitational choral orchestral performance, arranged to reproduce parts of the program of the festival of music with which Carnegie Hall was opened in May, 1891, will be held Nov. 25. Walter Damrosch, who acted as master of ceremonies at the original Carnegie Hall program, will serve in the same capacity.

On the following evening a formal assembly honoring Carnegie's contributions in several different humanitarian fields will be held at the New York Academy of Medicine. Sir James Irvine, Principal and Vice Chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will speak at this assembly as the representative of the British Carnegie trusts. On Nov. 27 there will be a dinner at which Carnegie's memory will be honored by the men who knew him or worked with him in the establishment of his trusts.

Hull to Speak in Capital.

The Washington celebration will be held in the Pan American Union building, which was constructed with funds appropriated by Andrew Carnegie in the interests of world peace. Secretary of State Cordell Hull will be the principal speaker. The Pittsburgh centennial celebration will be under the direction of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

The Carnegie Corporation, which has charge of the general program for the centennial celebration in this country and the British Dominions, has received reports of observances in this country. Many will centre in the local Carnegie libraries under the direction of the library boards. These observances take the form of Library Week or Library Progress Week in a number of communities.

More than 21,000 portraits of Andrew Carnegie have been distributed to libraries and will be unveiled with suitable ceremonies. These have gone to libraries, schools and universities which were recipients of Carnegie grants. Sixty-nine libraries in New York City have received copies of the portrait. In virtually all of the libraries there will be special exhibits of books and pamphlets relating to the life of Carnegie, with posters bearing quotations from his writings.

CARNEGIE'S BIRTHPLACE AND ONE OF HIS LAST PORTRAITS.

Photo by Courtesy of Doubleday, Doran & Co.

The Weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where the philanthropist was born Nov. 25, 1835.

Andrew Carnegie as "The Laird of Skibo" toward the close of his career.

Nov. 24, 1935

WORLD TO OBSERVE CARNEGIE BIRTHDAY

Week-Long Celebrations of 100th Anniversary Will Start Tomorrow.

FESTIVAL OF MUSIC HERE

Philharmonic to Play in Hall Named for Philanthropist—Hull to Speak in Capital.

New York will join tomorrow with communities throughout the world in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, born Nov. 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland. Observances, which are to continue throughout the week, will take place also in other parts of the United States, in Canada, Scotland, England, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and in British insular possessions that have benefited from the widely spread Carnegie philanthropies.

In New York City the chief event will be an invitational choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York and the Oratorio Society of New York. Andrew Carnegie provided nine-tenths of the funds for building the Music Hall, popularly known since as Carnegie Hall, and the program tomorrow night will recall the music festival with which the hall was opened in 1891.

There will be a special Andrew Carnegie exhibit at the New York Public Library starting tomorrow and in the afternoon the Columbia University School of Library Service will observe the anniversary with a meeting at the Harkness Academic Theatre of South Hall. Dean C. C. Williamson of the school and Harrison W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library and former librarian of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, will speak. A collection of publications of institutions which have been supported by Carnegie funds will be placed upon exhibition in Room 606, South Hall.

Celebrations in Other Cities.

Other celebrations tomorrow will include:

Washington—Special session of the governing board of the Pan American Union at noon in the Hall of the Americas. Secretary of State Hull will deliver an address and place a wreath on the bust of Mr. Carnegie.

Pittsburgh—Founder's Day celebration at 11 o'clock in the morning at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, as a tribute to Mr. Carnegie, founder of the institute. Concert in the evening at the Pittsburgh Music Hall by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.

Dunfermline, Scotland—Ceremonies in Dunfermline Park, a gift of Mr. Carnegie to his home town. Dr. John H. Finley will speak as the representative of the six Carnegie trusts in the United States.

The Hague—Special Andrew Carnegie exhibit in the International Peace Palace, including material on the work of the Carnegie organizations in this country.

In addition to these formal gatherings and exhibitions colleges and universities which have received benefactions from the Carnegie funds will hold special celebrations and the hundreds of Carnegie Libraries in the English-speaking world will have exhibits or unveil portraits of Mr. Carnegie. More than 2,000 of these have been distributed.

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and relatives of the late philanthropist, men associated with him in his work or identified with his benefactions.

With Mrs. Carnegie were Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, representing the British Carnegie trusts, and Lady Irvine; and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel. Mr. Keppel is president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

With Mrs. Roswell Miller Jr., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, were Miss Veronica Irvine, daughter of Sir James and Lady Irvine; Gordon Keppel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Keppel, and four children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller; the Misses Louise, Barbara and Margaret Miller and Roswell Miller 3d, the only grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. Roswell Miller Jr., son-in-law of the Carnegies, was in Pittsburgh, representing the family at the centenary observance there.

Other Carnegie relatives present were:

Mrs. Roswell Miller Sr., Oliver G. Ricketson, Mrs. Herbert Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie 2d, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas S. Sprague, Dr. and Mrs. James C. Greenway, Lauder Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Whitfield, Mr. and Mrs. William C. T. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. David Dallas Odell, Andrew Carnegie Whitfield and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Whitfield.

Besides relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, the guests included twenty-eight college and university presidents, representatives of ten foundations and special funds and of a group of outstanding museums.

Members of the Carnegie Veterans Association, composed of former business partners of Andrew Carnegie, who were present follow: William B. Dickson of Montclair, N. J.; D. G. Kerr, Thomas Morrison and Homer D. Williams of Pittsburgh; former United States Senator Lawrence C. Phipps of Denver and Hampden E. Tener of New York. Mrs. Edwin S. Mills of Evanston, Ill., represented her husband, a member of the association, who was unable to come.

Among the other distinguished guests were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Nor-

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Nov. [illegible], 1935

Family Will Be Present.

At the Carnegie Hall concert here members of the Carnegie family and members of the Carnegie Veteran Association will be present. The Carnegie Veteran Association, composed of former business partners of Mr. Carnegie, was formed in 1901 at the time Mr. Carnegie disposed of his steel interests and retired from active business.

Mr. Carnegie was the first president. Meetings were held at his home and later at the home of Charles M. Schwab. There are eleven members surviving, of whom the following have accepted invitations to attend the concert: William B. Dickson, Montclair, N. J.; D. C. Kerr, Pittsburgh; Thomas Morrison, Pittsburgh; Lawrence C. Phipps, Denver; Hampton E. Tener, New York, and Homer D. Williams, Pittsburgh.

On Tuesday evening there will be a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine as a memorial to Mr. Carnegie for his benefactions in various fields. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University, will preside. Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will speak as the representative of the British Carnegie Trusts.

On Wednesday evening there will be a dinner at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria at which James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, will speak. The chairman will be Dr. W. A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

On Tuesday, Dec. 3, the English Speaking Union will give a luncheon in honor of Sir James Irvine, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Lady Irvine, and Miss Irvine at the Hotel Biltmore. Arthur W. Page, chairman of the Carnegie Centenary Committee, will preside and the speakers will be Sir James, Mrs. Carnegie and Dr. Finley.

Nov. 24, 1935

SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN IRVINE, principal and vice chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, who has come to the United States to represent Scotland in the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, which is to be celebrated both in Dunfermline, his birthplace, and in America tomorrow.

(New York Times Studios.)

Nov. 24, 1935

A CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Opening of Hall Founded by Industrialist Recalled in Anniversary Event

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S birthday centennial will be observed tomorrow night in the hall named after him. The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and the Oratorio Society will join in a program that will commemorate not only the anniversary of Carnegie's birth but the opening of Carnegie Hall in an elaborate festival May 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1891.

The dedication of "the Music Hall founded by Andrew Carnegie," as it was then known, was a great event. But the newspapers of those days treated it with restraint, with positive reticence, in fact, if one recalls the manner in which the doors of the Radio City Music Hall were thrown open to an expectant public three years ago.

The May 5, 1891, issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES did not devote much of its ten tightly packed pages to the opening that night. Under the heading, AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING, which was run with the advertising index above the masthead on the editorial page, there was this chaste entry: Music Hall, 57th St. & 7th Ave.—at 8—Music Festival.

One turns the pages for further comment, meeting in passing items like this, John Drew to Become a Star, or an announcement of Richard Mansfield in "Beau Brummel." The only advance comment is a succinct but biting editorial remarking on the absence from the festivities of "the most distinguished and successful of American conductors," Theodore Thomas.

The next day, May 6, the lead story on the front page was headed—Blaine's Thunder Stolen, Harrison Will Snatch the Bering Sea Laurels, and beside it was an account of the unseasonable cold wave. But the Carnegie Hall opening did not fare badly. Almost two columns, of which more than one was devoted to the architecture and appointments of the building, were printed on the page opposite the editorial. The headlines were: It Stood the Test Well. The First Concert in the New Music Hall. Its Acoustic Properties Found to Be Adequate—A Russian Composer Warmly Greeted—Bishop Potter as a Lover of Music.

In the perspective of forty-four years the outstanding aspect of the festival, next to the opening of the hall itself, seems to be the fact that it occasioned the only visit to America of Tchaikovsky. Only one other composer then living could have lent the glamour that Tchaikovsky did, at least in the retrospect of the contemporary eye, and that was Johannes Brahms. But THE TIMES reporter did not get around to the Russian composer until the middle of his story. Then, in the middle of a paragraph, there was this about him:

"After an intermission of seven or eight minutes, Peter Iltitch Tchaikovsky, the famous Russian composer, one of the high figures of the music of today, made his appearance on the stage. He was greeted as he deserved to be and conducted his spirited, militant March Solenelle, in which the theme of the Russian national anthem is admirably employed. He was twice recalled. Then came the principal work of the evening, the 'Te Deum' of Hector Berlioz."

Later in the week, when Tchaikovsky conducted his Suite No. 3, two new a cappella choruses, "Pater Noster" and "Legend" and his B flat minor concerto, with Adele aus der Ohe as the piano soloist, there was approving observation of the vigor and excitement with which these works were projected under the leadership of their creator.

An assortment of brave names in the music world took part in the five-day music festival. The Symphony Society Orchestra and the Oratorio Society Chorus, both led by Walter Damrosch, headed the list, and there was a boys' choir of 100, directed by Wenzel Raboch. The soloists were, to name them as the program did, Frau Antonia Mielke, Mlle. Clementine De Vere, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Th. J. Toedt, Miss Anna Luella Kelly and Mrs. Koert Kronold, sopranos; Frau Marie Ritter-Goetze, Mrs. Carl Alves and Mrs. Clapper-Morris, contraltos; Signor Italo Campanini, Herr Andreas Dippel and Mr. Thomas Ebert, tenors; Herr Theodor Reichmann, baritone; Herr Emil Fischer, Herr Conrad Behrens and Mr. Ericson Bushnell, bassos; Fraeulein Ohe, pianist and Mr. Frank L. Sealy, organist.

The first audience was graced by Secretary of State James G. Blaine, father-in-law of the young Damrosch; Carnegie himself and the élite of the social and music worlds. The opening program began with the hymn, "Old Hundred." Bishop Potter then delivered the dedicatory oration, and the audience joined in the national hymn, "America." The formal list commenced with Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3; Mr. Damrosch will commence tomorrow night's program with the same work. The Tchaikovsky and Berlioz compositions quoted in THE TIMES account rounded out the program.

"A permanent exposition of music" was expected from the new Music Hall. Its history indicates that its promise has been kept. Leading composers—Dvorak, Strauss, Saint-Saëns, Stravinsky—heard their music in it. The great conductors, ensembles, virtuosos and singers have appeared in it. Artists such as Jascha Heifetz, Mischa Elman, Efrem Zimbalist and Rachmaninoff made their débuts in it. Simultaneously with the venerable institution a mile south known as the Metropolitan Opera House, Carnegie Hall has been a haven for the great figures of music for more than four decades.

H. T.

Nov 27 1955

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Klemperer Returns to Lead Philharmonic —Ensembles and Recitalists

AFTER a week's rest, Otto Klemperer will resume his leadership of the Philharmonic-Symphony Thursday evening. His program for this concert, which will be repeated on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, will consist of Handel's Water Music Suite; Alban Berg's suite from the opera "Lulu" with Agnes Davis as soprano soloist, and Brahms's Symphony No. 2 in D.

Complete programs for the current week follow:

Today.

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Conductor, Hans Lange; soloist, José Iturbi, piano.

Concerto Grosso, Op. 3, No. 2.....Handel
Piano Concerto in E flat (K. 482)..Mozart
Sonata from Cantata, No. 21, "Die Himmel lacht, die Erde jubiliert"; Suite in C major; Choral-Prelude, "Herzlich thut mich verlangen" (transcribed by Lucien Caillet); Choral-Prelude, "Kyrie Gott, Heiliger Geist" (transcribed by Eugene Devereaux); Fantasia and Fugue in C minor (transcribed by Sir Edward Elgar).....Bach

Florence Page Kimball, song recital, Town Hall, 3 P. M.

Invocazione di Orfeo .....Peri
Aria di Poppaea .....Handel
I Pastori.....Pizzetti
In Alto Mare.....Respighi
Im Fruehling; Rastlose Liebe.....Schubert
Und willst du deinen Liebsten sterben sehen .....Wolf
Als mir dein Lied erklang.....Strauss
Le jet d'eau; Voici que le printemps, ...Debussy
Le temps des lilas.....Chausson
Guitars et Mandolines.....Grovlez
Waikiki .....Griffes
Fair House of Joy.....Quilter
Water Lily; A Dream.....Grieg

Grisha Goluboff, boy violinist, Town Hall, 5:30 P. M. Commentator, Leonard Liebling.

Concerto in G, No. 3.....Mozart
Concerto in A minor, Op. 37, No. 5, ...Vieuxtemps
Habanera .....Sarasate
Chanson meditation.....Cottenet
Scherzo Tarantelle.....Wieniawski

Anna Mae Kennedy, song recital, the Barbizon, 4:30.

Melchiorre Mauro-Cottone, free organ recital, Theresa L. Kaufmann Auditorium, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, afternoon.

Charles Heinroth, free organ recital, Great Hall of the College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

Edith Lorand and her Hungarian Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, evening.

Symphonie (Le Midi).....Haydn
Classical Dances—
Gavotte .....Rameau
Tambourin .....Gossec
Rondo from the "Haffner Serenade," .....Mozart
Country Dances.....Beethoven
Valse .....Chopin
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" .....Mendelssohn
National Dances—
Norwegian Dance.....Grieg
Spanish Dance.....Granados
Polovetzkian Dances from "Prince Igor" .....Borodin
Hungarian Dances—
Czardas Scene.....Hubay
Old Hungarian Melodies of Seventeenth Century .....Arr. by Lorand
Hungarian Folk Dances, Op. 18.Leo Weiner
Viennese Dances—
Kaiser Waltzes; Perpetuum Mobile; The Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz, ...Johann Strauss

Audray Roslyn, piano recital, Town Hall, 8:30 P. M.

Suonata, No. 6 (first time), ...L. Giustini di Pistoja
Bourree .....Padre Martini
Gigue .....Carl Heinrich Graun
Sonata in D.....Galuppi
Four Intermezzi; Rhapsody, Op. 119, ...Brahms
Sonata, Op. 109.....Beethoven
Ungeduld .....Schubert-Godowsky
Devotion .....Godowsky
Gavotte F sharp minor.....Prokofieff
Polish Dance .....Tansman
The Night Winds; Scherzo, Op. 6.....Griffes

Ann Dick, soprano; Yella Pessl, harpsichord and piano; assisted by Mitcheli Miller, oboe, and String Ensemble; David Mannes Music School, 8:45 P. M.

Harpsichord Concerto, F minor; Italian Concerto; Cantata, "Welchet nur betruebte Schatten" .....Bach

Abram Haitowitsch, blind violinist, Plaza Hotel, 8:45 P. M. Assisting artist, Arpad Sandor, piano.

Sonata, Op. 47 ("Kreutzer").....Beethoven
Concerto in E minor.....Mendelssohn
Chant d'automne .....Tchaikovsky
Valse Bluette .....Drigo-Auer
Snake Dance .....Cecil Burleigh
Ave Maria .....Schubert-Wilhelmj
Liebesfreud .....Kreisler
Gypsy Airs .....Sarasate

"Musical Sunday Evening," presented by Prince Alexis Obolensky, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, evening.

Y. M. H. A. Symphony Orchestra, free concert, Theresa L. Kaufmann Auditorium, 8:15 P. M. Conductor, A. W. Binder; soloist, Arnold Gabor, baritone.

George Dyson's "Nebuchadnezzar," oratorio for solo voices, chorus and organ (first time), First Presbyterian Church, 8 P. M. Soloists: Rose Dirmann, Amy Ellerman, Dan Gridley, Raoul Nadeau and the Motet Choir. Dr. William C. Carl, director of the oratorio; Everett Tutchings, organ. (Free concert.)

Aurelio Giorni, piano; Karl Kraeuter, violin; Phyllis Kraeuter, 'cello; the Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, 8:15 P. M. Concert under the auspices of the Music School of the Henry Street Settlement. All-Beethoven program. Comments by Grace Spofford.

Irma Caron, "The Drama in Song," the Gateway, 21 Bank Street, 8:30 P. M.

Hugo Kortschak, violin recital, Educational Alliance Auditorium, 8:15 P. M.

Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers," presented by the de Giacomo Grand Opera Company, Brooklyn Academy of Music, evening. Conductor, Eugene Plotnikoff.

Members of the cast include Nino Ruisi, Delia Samoiloff, Giuseppe Radaelli and Lorenzo Pisani.

Monday.

Marion Kerby, program of Negro Exaltations and Kentucky Mountain songs, Town Hall, 3 P. M.

Negro Exaltations:
Yo' must come in by de do'; I'm so glad dat trouble don't las' always; Jonah's Band; Dry Bones.
Kentucky Mountain Songs:
Soldier, will you marry me?; When I wore my apron low; My horses ain't hungry; True Lovers; To the Dance.
Negro Nursery Rhymes:
Cluck ol' hen; Ol' Molly Hare; "Hi" said de Blackbird; De Raccoon settin' on the rail.
Negro Exaltations:
Jim Crow—Juba; No room at de hotel; Rock de cradle, Mary; Redeemed.

Andrew Carnegie centenary concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:45 P. M. Participants: Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Otto Klemperer; Oratorio Society of New York, conducted by Albert Stoessel; Walter C. Gale and T. Tertius Noble, organ; Walter Damrosch, master of ceremonies.

"Leonore" Overture, No. 3.....Beethoven
Thanks Be to God, from "Elijah," .....Mendelssohn
Recollections of Andrew Carnegie, by Walter Damrosch.
Hymn—"Old Hundredth"...Genevan Psalter
Two A Cappella Choruses....Tchaikovsky
Symphony No. 5, in E minor...Tchaikovsky

Beethoven Association, Town Hall, evening. Participants: Ria Ginster, soprano; American Society of Ancient Instruments.

Suite in A minor.....Telemann
Aria from the opera "Lucio Vero"...Ariosti
Aria from the opera "La Vergine del sole" .....Cimarosa
Air from "O holder Tag".....Bach
Overture .....Haase
Fugue in G minor.....Frescobaldi
Concerto Grosso.....Vivaldi
Mainacht; Botschaft.....Brahms
Gestern hat er mir Rosen gebracht...Marx
Marien Wiegenlied.....Reger
Der Gärtner; Er ist's.....Wolf
Ballet Royal.....Lully

Ann Steck, song recital, MacDowell Club, 8:30 P. M.

The program will include works by Handel, Marx, Brahms, Strauss, Benedict, Debussy, Chaminade, Moreau, Beach, MacDowell and Meta Schumann.

Lawrence Tibbett, song recital, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.

On Whither Art Roaming, from "Il Pomo d'Oro" .....Cesti
I Am a Roamer Bold, from "Son and Stranger" .....Mendelssohn
By the Sea.....Schubert
While Tramping.....Wolf
In the Silent Night.....Rachmaninoff
Death, the Commander.....Mussorgsky
La Terrasse des Audiences du Clair de lune .....Debussy
Gerard's Monologue: Nemico della Patria, from "Andrea Chenier".....Giordano
The Dream .....Edward Horsman
The Bagpipe Man.....Howard McKinney
In Summertime on Bredon.....Graham Peel
The Through Freight.....Keith Brown
The Water Mill.....Vaughan Williams
The Fiddler of Dooney.....Sidney Homer

Nov 29, 1955

MUSIC NOTES.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society, the Oratorio Society, Walter Damrosch, Otto Klemperer and Albert Stoessel will take part in the concert tonight at Carnegie Hall in observance of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan Opera baritone, will appear in a concert tonight at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in the third program of the series of twelve music and dance recitals under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The Beethoven Association will open its season tonight with Ria Ginster and the American Society of Ancient Instruments as guest artists at the Town Hall.

Dec 1, 1955

CONSTITUTION HELD WORKERS' SAFEGUARD

Gov. Hoffman Tells St. Andrew's Society It Is Greatest of Business Documents.

Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, addressing the 179th annual dinner meeting of St. Andrew's Society last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, declared the time has come for Americans to realize that the American Constitution guarantees the right of men to do as they please with their earnings.

"The charter of personal liberty written in the Federal Constitution," he said, "was only an incidental factor. That document was really one of the greatest business documents ever written in the history of the world.

"Ever since the gates of Eden swung shut a truth has been apparent which has been repeated through the ages, and that is that man shall earn his living by the sweat of his brow. The guarantee of the Constitution is that he shall not work for others, but for himself. But today we are moving into a time of permanent public borrowing. Today two-thirds of the assets of Federal Reserve and member banks are in government investments."

Sir James Colohoun Irvine, vice chancellor of St. Andrews, called attention to the revival of the Scottish spirit and the development in Scotland of a more rigid nationalism.

The dinner had as its keynote the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration. Mrs. Carnegie was a guest of honor. Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Forty-fifth Seaforth High-

ARNEGIE HONORED BY GALA CONCERT

illiant Audience Fills Hall Bearing His Name on the Centenary of Birth.

RS. CARNEGIE IS GUEST

amrosch Leads Philharmonic n Beethoven Work, as He Did at Opening in 1891.

he birthday anniversary of Anew Carnegie, who was born 100 rs ago yesterday in Dunfermline, otland, was commemorated last ht with a concert at Carnegie ll.

eaders in the musical, social, ucational, philanthropic and intrial worlds were present to ke the audience as distinguished brilliant as the one that had ed with the late Mr. Carnegie pen the hall named after him on y 5, 1891.

he Philharmonic-Symphony Orstra and the Oratorio Society sented a program that recalled inaugural festival of the Music ll, for which Mr. Carnegie had vided nine-tenths of the cost.

t 8:45 P. M. the principal guest, . Andrew Carnegie, arrived with party. They took their places Boxes 33 and 31. The members he chorus and orchestra had en their seats on the stage, and eral minuter later Walter Damch, the evening's master of ceremies, strode out to the podium pen the program with Beetho's "Leonore" Overture, No. 3. was Mr. Damrosch who directthe same work to open the nal program in 1891. He had n associated with Mr. Carnegie the building and dedication of hall, which has come to occupy, th the Metropolitan Opera House, ignificant position in the musical e of New York.

Stoessel Conducts Chorus.

fter the overture the chorus of Oratorio Society, directed by ert Stoessel, sang "Thanks Be God" from Mendelssohn's oraio, "Elijah," which had been sented the second night of the ll's opening festival.

Mr. Damrosch then spoke, recallhis first meeting with the late ustrialist, his love of music and arts and the circumstances of building and dedicating of the founded by him.

he hymn "Old Hundred," from Genevan psalter, followed. On evening of May 5, 1891, it had ceded the program and the dedicory address of Bishop Henry C. ter.

ast night it was presented in the estration of T. Tertius Noble, Walter C. Gale at the organ. Noble played the organ earlier evening, improvising on Scotsh tunes as the audience arrived. uring the intermission many minent guests visited Mrs. Carie in her box, chatting with her ut her distinguished husband.

he second half of the program devoted to Tchaikovsky, the t Russian composer who made first and only visit to America ty-four years ago to assist at dedication of the hall. A trim, figure with graying hair and nervous, almost embarrassed ner, he had directed the New k Symphony Orchestra on that orable opening night in his "Marche Solennelle." Later in k he conducted the first permance of two a cappella uses, "Pater Noster" and "Legr"; his Suite No. 3 and his B minor piano concerto.

Last night Mr. Stoessel led the orus in the same two choruses, Otto Klemperer concluded the ram with a performance of aikovsky's ever popular, deeply sian and wholly characteristic th Symphony.

The audience forty-four years ago sisted of leading figures in the banking, business, politics and professions. Steel men from sburgh and statesmen from shington joined Andrew Carie in dedicating the hall. Secry of State James G. Blaine the ranking political personage sent.

Seen in the Audience.

st night's audience came by inion, it was impossible to the of many who tribute. Those cluded friends

Times Wide World Photo.

CARNEGIE'S WIDOW AT ANNIVERSARY FETE.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie with Walter Damrosch at last night's concert in Carnegie Hall in commemoration of the hundredth birthday of the philanthropist.

man H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis, Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell, Judge and Mrs. Julian W. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sheffield and Count Carlo Sforza.

Others on Guest List.

The guest list also included:

Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Merlin Hall Aylesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Bing, Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell, Harold G. Campbell, Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Doubleday, Dr. John Erskine, Dr. and Mrs. Milton J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Flexner, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Flexner, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parker Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. Sigismund S. Goldwater, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Burton J. Hendrick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. House and Mr. and Mrs. David F. Houston.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Jessup, Dr. and Mrs. Frank B. Jewett, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, Robert Underwood Johnson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred I. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Lange, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Leffingwell, Dr. and Mrs. Harry W. Lydenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Manship, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pach, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Parkinson, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Dr. Erich von Prittwitz, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrason Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney H. Shepardson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spalding, Mrs. Frederick T. Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Steinway, Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Straus and Mr. and Mrs. Silas H. Strawn.

Others were Deems Taylor, Count Paul Telekí, Professor and Mrs. Harold C. Urey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Whitfield and Mr. and Mrs. Philip N. Youtz.

College presidents at the concert and relatives were:

President William Lowe Bryan, Indiana University, and Mrs. Bryan; President Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, and Mrs. Butler; President Lotus Delta Coffman, University of Minnesota, the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Union Theological Seminary, and Mrs. Coffin; President Harvey N. Davis, Stevens Institute of Technology, and Mrs. Davis; President Harold Willis Dodds, Princeton University; President Edward C. Elliott, Purdue University, and Mrs. Elliott; Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Barnard College; the Very Rev. Aloysius G. J. Hogan, President of Fordham University; President and Mrs. Parke R. Kolbe, Drexel Institute; President William M. Lewis, Lafayette College, and Mrs. Lewis; President James L. Mc-Conaughy, Wesleyan University, Connecticut, and Mrs. McConaughy; President Walter C. Murray, University of Saskatchewan, and Mrs. Murray; President John L. Newcomb, University of Virginia, and President George Norlin, University of Colorado.

Also President David A. Robertson, Goucher College, and Mrs. Robertson; President George Trueman, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.; President Frederick B. Robinson, College of the City of New York, and Mrs. Robinson; President Constance Warren, Sarah Lawrence College; President H. P. MacPherson, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S.; Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, New York University, and Mrs. Chase; President Frederick C. Ferry, Hamilton College, and Mrs. Ferry; Chancellor James H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt University, and Mrs. Kirkland; President Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin College, and Mrs. Sills; President Henry M. Wriston, Lawrence College, and Mrs. Wriston; Dean Donald G. Tewksbury, Bard College, and Mrs. Tewksbury; President Frank P. Graham, University of North Carolina, and Mrs. Graham, and President Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University.

The list of representatives of other foundations and special funds present was:

Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, president, the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation; President Max Mason, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Mrs. Mason; Dr. Trevor Arnett, president, Rockefeller General Education Board, and Mrs. Arnett; President Albert G. Milbank, Milbank Memorial Fund; Dr. Lawson Purdy, acting president, Russell Sage Foundation, and Mrs. Purdy; Barry Smith, general director of the Commonwealth Fund, and Mr. Smith; President Felix M. Warburg, New York Foundation, and Mrs. Warburg; Evans Clark, director, the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., and Mrs. Clark; Shelby M. Harrison, general director, Russell Sage Foundation, and Mrs. Harrison; Henry Allen Moe, Guggenheim Foundation, and Mrs. Moe; Miss Mary Beattie Brady, Harmon Foundation, Inc.; George Welwod Murray, beard of directors, Commonwealth Fund, and Mrs. Murray.

Among the representatives of museums were:

Dr. William K. Gregory, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Clark Wissler, American Museum of Natural History, and Mrs. Wissler; Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Walter H. Crittenden, chairman, Brooklyn Museums; Thomas Fansler, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Mrs. Fansler; J. F. Burke, Public Museum, Staten Island; Richard F. Bach, director industrial relations, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Mrs. Bach, and George Lauder Greenway, assistant secretary, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

PRINCETON OARSMEN EULOGIZE CARNEGIE

Pay Tribute to Philanthropist on Shores of Lake He Built for Them.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Princeton students, many of them members of the University Rowing Association, gathered on the shores of Lake Carnegie here this afternoon to honor the 100th birthday of the man who built a lake out of a muddy creek for the benefit of Princeton undergraduates.

Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, Professor of English here and newly appointed president of Kansas City University, addressed the gathering. At the conclusion of the meeting a telegram was sent to Mrs. Carnegie by the rowing association.

Dr. Spaeth related how former President Woodrow Wilson had approached Mr. Carnegie to obtain money for Princeton's new preceptorial system and got not only the money but blue-prints of the new lake. He recalled how Wilson said later that he "had come for bread and received cake."

The telegram to Mrs. Carnegie said:

"Princeton students, assembled today on the banks of Lake Carnegie, remember with gratitude and affection the 100th birthday of the generous and far-seeing benefactor whose interest in all sound sport and healthful recreation made the revival of rowing at Princeton possible and they would like to couple with his name that of Mrs. Carnegie, the donor of the cup which binds together Yale, Cornell and Princeton in generous competition through the years."

Carnegie Exhibit at Penn Sta

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Nov. —Marking the hundredth anniv sary of the birth of Andrew C negie, an exhibit commemora his connection with Centre C has been opened in the Ca Library Building at the Pen vania State College. Mr. Carn started in the steel business Scotia, seat of early mining smelting operations, within a miles of the college.

NATIVE CITY PAYS CARNEGIE TRIBUTE

Americans Join With Scots in Observing Centenary of His Birth in Dunfermline.

GIFTS TO PEACE RECALLED

'What Other Man Effected So Much?' Educator Asks—Dr. Finley Praises Heritage.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, Nov. 25.—America and Scotland joined today in paying tribute to the great Scottish American, Andrew Carnegie, in the town where he was born 100 years ago today.

The chief event was a commemoration dinner in the music pavilion of the building which Mr. Carnegie endowed in the beautiful park here, one of his gifts to Dunfermline. The Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, formerly principal of Aberdeen University, and Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, proposed a toast to the "memory of Andrew Carnegie." The Earl of Elgin, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, presided.

Four Carnegie trusts in Great Britain were represented, also government departments, philanthropic institutions and the principal cities of Scotland.

Dr. Finley, bringing a message from the other side of the Atlantic, said:

"All Scotland can boast that not only she gave a burial place to Robert the Bruce in Dunfermline's Westminster Abbey, but also a living place to Andrew Carnegie in a weaver's cottage a few steps away.

"Your Prime Minister Baldwin, who must have some Scottish background himself, has said that were the Scot to pass, with his history, tradition and character, there would pass at the same time from the earth a large part of the heroism and romance of the world—those intangible things which perhaps more than anything else make us capable of plain living, high thinking and great deeds."

Sir George Adam Smith described Mr. Carnegie's gift of £2,000,000 to the universities of Scotland as a surprising contribution from one who himself had never enjoyed the opportunities of a university education, and added that the Scottish universities could hardly have weathered the years of the World War but for the Carnegie grants. He also recalled the Carnegie contribution to international peace, not only by the erection of the Peace Palace at The Hague but by the issuance of publications in the cause of peace, from which all nations should ultimately benefit.

"Behind the multitude of gifts and benefactions so large as almost to overpower the imagination," said the speaker, "lies the source and inspiration of them all in the man himself and his ideals and purposes for his fellow-men. What other man in our time effected so much?"

The speeches at the dinner were heard by radio throughout Britain. Prior to this, George Blake, Scottish novelist, broadcast from Mr. Carnegie's birthplace a description of the humble weaver's cottage and its one room—bed, kitchen and living room combined.

"Peace Exhibition" at Hague.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 25 (AP).—In honor of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a special "peace exhibition" was opened today in the Palace of Peace of the World Court.

Carnegie Gifts Praised Here.

Through the medium of gifts amounting to $325,000,000. Andrew Carnegie exerted a great and beneficial influence on the development of American ideals and institutions, Dr. Harrison W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library and former librarian of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, asserted yesterday.

He spoke at the ceremony held by the Columbia School of Library Ser- the Harkness Academic to mark the centenary of rnegie's birth. Later an ex- f publications of institutions ted by Carnegie funds was d to the public. This may be d daily in Room 606 South

rnegie was interested in music as in libraries and presented rgans to various churches ghout the world," Dr. Craver "Despite the magnitude of rtune, he had given so much away for philanthropic pur- that at his death his rela- received only $15,000,000."

CARNEGIE PRAISED AS PEACE APOSTLE

Secretary Hull Hails Him as 'Great Citizen' Before Pan American Union.

PARLEY OF 1889 RECALLED

Argentine Ambassador Traces 'Good Neighbor' Policy to Move of Delegate Carnegie.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Andrew Carnegie was described by Secretary Hull today as "an apostle of peace who deserves to be known as a great citizen of the Americas" in an address as chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a ceremony commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the philanthropist's birth.

The ceremony, held in the Hall of the Americas of the Union's building, which was the gift of Mr. Carnegie, was attended by diplomatic representatives of the other American republics.

Recalling that Mr. Carnegie was a delegate to the First International Conference of American States, which met here in 1889, and that he was devoted to the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American Continent, Secretary Hull said that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was "the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause."

Felipe A. Espil, Ambassador of Argentina to the United States, as vice chairman of the governing board, in an address referred to Mr. Carnegie as "a great American," who is held in "high reverence" by the nations of this continent.

Mr. Carnegie's suggestion that the representative of the United States should avoid an attitude of undue prominence among the representatives of other American governments in the 1889 conference, the Ambassador said, "would seem to have inspired the policy of the good neighbor."

TEXT OF HULL'S ADDRESS.

Secretary Hull's address was as follows:

"We are assembled today to do honor to the memory of a great servant of humanity. Andrew Carnegie embodied both in thought and action the highest qualities of citizenship in a democracy, namely, service to his country and to his fellow-men regardless of race, creed or nationality. Throughout the Americas his name has become a symbol; a source of constant inspiration to the younger generation.

"His benefactions have had far-reaching influence. The libraries which he founded have been important factors in the education of public opinion. The great centres of scientific research which he established, such as the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, have been potent factors in the promotion of scientific research. The Carnegie Corporation and the Carnegie Foundation have become great centres of cultural influence.

"Amongst the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American Continent.

"The establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause.

Helped in Uniting Americas.

"Andrew Carnegie was one of the delegates of the United States to the First International Conference of American States in 1889. He soon made his influence felt in espousing the cause of peaceful settlement of all disputes that might arise between the American Republics.

"With enthusiasm he welcomed the founding, by the conference, of the Bureau of the American Republics, which was destined to develop into the Union of the American Republics.

"During the years that followed the First Conference, Andrew Carnegie gave increasing attention to the fostering of closer ties between the American Republics.

He followed with the deepest interest the development of the work of the Pan American Union. The generous gift of this building to the American Republics is one of the outstanding expressions of his d tion to the cause of peace.

"We all owe him a deep debt of gratitude and on this, the hundredth anniversary of his birth, I am certain that I am voicing the sentiments of the governments and nations of the Americas in paying tribute to an apostle of peace who deserves to be known as a great citizen of the Americas."

Twain Jokes at Expen Of Carnegie Recalled

By The Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Centennial celebrations of the births of Andrew Carnegie and Mark Twain recalled today that both were warm friends for many years.

From time to time Carnegie sent the humorist gifts of Scotch whisky and once received the following reply:

"'I got the whiskey, dear Saint Andrew—and something happened to it. Always does."

Cyril Clemens, cousin of the humorist, also related another Twain-Carnegie anecdote:

"Once Mark Twain was talking to a friend who had a hard time making both ends meet. When Carnegie's name came up for discussion, the friend remarked, 'Old Carnegie's money is all tainted!'

"'Yes, it is," replied Twain, taking his pipe from his mouth. "'Taint yours and 'taint mine.'"

Nov. 26, 1935

PLAYS SCOTCH AIRS LOVED BY CARNEGIE

Dr. Tertius Noble Improvises at Concert of Works Given at Opening of Hall.

'OLD HUNDRED' SUNG AGAIN

Klemperer Leads Fifth Symphony by Tchaikovsky as Closing Number of Festival.

By OLIN DOWNES.

A concert was given in Carnegie Hall last night in the presence of a very distinguished audience in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of the man who gave its most celebrated concert auditorium to New York and to America—Andrew Carnegie. This celebration was eminently fitting, eminently just. A festive atmosphere was established by the pleasing tumult of Dr. Tertius Noble's organ improvisation, while the audience gathered, on Scotch airs that Carnegie loved. The concert was arranged from compositions which had figured on the programs of the five-day festival which opened Carnegie Hall, beginning May 5, 1891.

At that festival the Symphony Society Orchestra of New York, which the young Damrosch conducted, and the Oratorio Society, which his father, Leopold Damrosch had founded, were then the principal musical forces. During certain years Andrew Carnegie was president of both these institutions. To the festival Peter Illytch Tchaikovsky, just then astounding the world with his passionate music, was invited, as composer and as guest leader. Two of his compositions, the a cappella "Pater Noster" and the exquisite "Legend," were repeated last night by the Oratorio Society under Albert Stoessel's direction. Dr. Damrosch conducted the greatest of all overtures, Beethoven's "Leonore" No. 3, which he had interpreted as the first orchestral offering in the new hall. He also led orchestra, chorus and audience in the singing of "Old Hundred," which had been a feature of the inaugural. The other choral work heard last night was the chorus, given with rousing enthusiasm, "Thanks Be to God," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," a feature of the '91 festival. The concert ended with Otto Klemperer's performance of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. One of its most interesting features was the short, simple and delightful reminiscence of Andrew Carnegie and his associations with him which formed the substance of a speech by Dr. Damrosch.

The audience was moved by the occasion and by the music. The heroic utterance of Beethoven, Mendelssohn's exultant hymn, the beauty and the feeling of Tchaikovsky's choral music, which stands quite apart from his instrumental style, and finally the fervors and despairs of the Tchaikovsky symphony, fate-ridden, supremely human and wildly dramatic, were more than reminders of what had been and what Carnegie Hall preserves.

An occasion like this does not call for criticism. It may be added, however, that in the minds of musicians there was special gratitude and cause for felicitation upon the fact that Carnegie Hall is not to disappear or suffer transformation into an edifice to be devoted to other things than music. The auditorium was given to the city to afford the public great music and to perpetuate art. To this purpose—and there could be no greater tribute to its founder—it will continue to be devoted.

Nov. 28, 1935

DR. CONANT OPPOSES CURB ON RESEARCH

'Planning' of Science Would Check Intellectual Activity, Harvard President Says.

PRAISES CARNEGIE METHOD

Free Hand for Exceptional Men Urged—Dr. Keppel Sees Big Trusts Facing Changes.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, took issue last night with the theory that brakes should be put upon the increase of scientific research and knowledge. He spoke at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, ending the centenary celebration of Andrew Carnegie's birthday.

The dinner was given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has had charge of the centennial celebration in the United States and the British dominions. It was attended by members of the Carnegie family and by many who knew Mr. Carnegie or worked with him in the establishment of his philanthropic trust funds.

Dr. Conant predicted that the next twenty-five years in American history would tell whether intellectual freedom and progress would be continued or halted in this country.

"Must we have scientific planning for the advancement of science?" he asked, after quoting those who believe that the human race has not advanced far enough morally to handle its new scientific knowledge wisely. "Must we have a board of control which will direct the forward movement and perhaps even order strategic retreats when necessary, or indeed declare a complete cessation of the fighting if it is decided that the frailty of civilization has passed a certain critical value?"

Check on Exceptional Men.

Such a policy, he said, would mean dispensing with "exceptional men free to do what they want in their laboratories and free to write what they want in their libraries."

Predicting that his procedure would check intellectual activity, Dr. Conant said:

"Of course there has been much evil attendant on the tremendous release of individual energy which has characterized the development of our modern civilization. Some are inclined in the present sad years to regard only the debit side of the ledger and conclude that intellectual and moral bankruptcy are inevitable.

"Let us consider how 300 years from now our present fearful falterings will be regarded. Will it be said that with the advancement of knowledge well under way and man's horizons just beginning to clear, the human race became so preoccupied with material ills that it succumbed to terror, and, in the interests of security, curiosity was confined? Or will it be said that, frightened as they were and bowed down by much trouble and suffering, nevertheless in one country—the traditional home of freedom—men still retained confidence in the importance of the great intellectual adventure?"

Quoting Andrew Carnegie's aims in founding the Carnegie Institution, Dr. Conant paid tribute to his principle of finding "the exceptional man" and then giving him a free hand in conducting affairs, both in business and in philanthropy. Dr. Conant declared that the same principle could be applied successfully "throughout the whole range of human activities."

Dr. Keppel Sees Changes.

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, said that the scene was shifting so rapidly that great changes must be expected by the foundations in the future.

"We are all facing a new and ever-changing picture, new relations with government, for example," he continued. "We face, as well, new relations and new responsibilities to the individual and particularly to the younger individual."

Scientific research, Dr. Keppel added, would bring other changes, such as the possibility that new refinements in photography and new developments in photo-chemistry may "shift the centre of interest in the preservation of human records from the printed page to the sensitized film."

Although the future of the foundations was "filled with uncertainty" and they lacked security, he continued, they had "something better—an ever-recurring, never-ending challenge."

Dr. Keppel urged that trust funds and foundations be organized along the same broad and simple lines as the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Harkness trusts. Others, equally well-meaning, he said, "have been and still are trying to outguess the future."

"They are making all sorts of stipulations and limitations in their deeds of gift," he explained, "every one of which I venture to say is destined to hinder and not to help the generous purpose of the donor."

Bagpipes Announce Dinner.

The 200 guests, including many distinguished educators, philanthropists and specialists in foundation work, were piped in to dinner by Pipe Major Hugh Grant of Skibo Castle, the Carnegie estate in Scotland. Heather from Skibo decorated the banquet tables.

At the end of the dinner, Henry James, president of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, proposed a toast to the memory of Mr. Carnegie.

Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was toastmaster. Among the guests were Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Flexner, Sir James and Lady Irvine and Thomas W. Lamont.

Nov. 27, 1935

CARNEGIE'S PLAN OF GIVING PRAISED

He Changed an 'Ill-Developed Art' Into a Science, Sir James Irvine Says.

PAVED WAY FOR OTHERS

Regarded Himself as Channel Through Which His Wealth Passed, Speaker Holds.

A tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie as the man who more than any other of his time "transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well-regulated science" was paid last night by Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrew's University of Fife, Scotland.

Sir James was the principal speaker at a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103d Street, which was part of the program being carried out this week to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the philanthropist's birth. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, presided.

Warmly defending the existence of perpetual humanitarian trusts of the type Andrew Carnegie created, Sir James expressed skepticism that prohibitive restrictions on the accumulation of immense wealth or the absorption by the State of the greater portion of such fortunes would be as beneficial to the world.

"Free from political bias and unhampered by the rigidity of government methods, a board of trustees is in a position to carry out its terms of reference without thought of self or possible repercussions on a political electorate," he said. "It is the best and indeed the only practical system—long may it endure."

Sketches Carnegie's Rise.

Sir James, who spoke as the representative of the British Carnegie Trusts with which he has been associated for more than thirty years, sketched Mr. Carnegie's rise to the summit of industrial power and said that he mingled with a zeal for applied learning "a passionate belief in the value of abstract thought."

"It is my considered opinion that he had the habit of mind which would have made him a philosopher or a pure scientist of the first order had his early footsteps led him to the academic groves, for he loved knowledge for its own sake, and probed his way into first causes displaying that unquenchable desire for discovery by experiment which today we call the spirit of research," he said.

Sir James said that it was an injustice to Mr. Carnegie's memory to think that his great series of gifts "was in any way impetuous, a frenzied desire to unburden himself of something no longer desirable." On the contrary, he simply gave expression to highly original views, formed in early manhood, on the responsibilities attached to great wealth, the speaker said.

"Justified by Results."

"To regard one's self merely as a channel through which great wealth may be distributed into other channels was a unique decision," Sir James continued. "That it has been amply justified by results there can be no shadow of doubt, unless we are cruelly deficient in imagination or swayed by prejudice.

"He builded wisely, for he acted on the simple basis of belief in human nature. No doubt he made his mistakes, but where he erred it was through excess of zeal or by reason of undue faith in others. He was indeed the father of giving on the grand scale and more than any other man of his time he transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well-regulated science; above all, and for the reason that he regarded benevolence as a duty, there was no savor of charity to make bitter the acceptance of his gifts.

"Others have followed his example and the combined effect of the large spending trusts now operating for the general benefit of humankind is beyond our calculation. There is a promised land in sight, and we strain toward it, but it may be the case that the legislation of the future will place prohibitive restrictions on the accumulation of immense wealth, such as Andrew Carnegie built up and distributed. Equally it is possible that the State may claim a right to absorb and utilize the major portion of privately owned fortunes. In either event I do not believe that the results will be so beneficial to the world as those which come from the perpetual humanitarian trusts of the type Andrew Carnegie created."

Dr. Butler, in his introduction of Sir James, also paid his own tribute to Mr. Carnegie as "a great personality, a great servant of his fellow men." He said the philanthropist was an "extraordinary combination of the ruling, dominating, attacking characteristics of the Scot, transfused wit hthe quick-moving progress of the American."

BRITISH HEIR THANKS AMERICANS FOR AID

Says Rockefeller and Carnegie Grants Made Possible Survey of Commonwealth Relations.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Prince of Wales, presiding at a dinner of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, said tonight he was happy to take advantage of the presence of Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador, to request him to convey thanks to the Carnegie Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation for making possible the publication of two volumes of the Survey of British Commonwealth Relations.

"To the Council on Foreign Relations in New York we owe another important debt for its unfailing and cordial cooperation," he declared.

Referring to a speech by Vincent Massey, new Canadian High Commissioner to London, the Prince said:

"Much useful research in partnership with our sister institutes in Canada, Australia and New Zealand was accomplished at the conference in Toronto, and I cannot help feeling it would be valuable to put the study of this important subject upon a permanent, consecutive basis."

Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare said it would be hazardous to forecast the nature of the problems with which the League of Nations might be confronted in the future.

"Statesmen of the present and future will need all the help procurable from instructed and enlightened research into various problems through which the course of the future has to be steered," he asserted. "Here is work in which the institute is peculiarly well fitted to take a leading part."

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

Sept. 30, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Honored

Freedom of City Conferred in Edinburgh Ceremony

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 30 (AP).—The Corporation of Edinburgh today conferred the freedom of the city upon Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in a ceremony celebrating the centenary of the birth of her late husband, the Scottish-American steel manufacturer.

Recalling her first visit to Edinburgh when Carnegie was similarly honored in 1887, Mrs. Carnegie said: "Not only my family and I appreciate this great honor, but Mr. Carnegie's trustees and friends in America join in the expression of gratitude for this tribute to his memory."

Sept. 23, 1935

Birthday of Carnegie To Be Observed Nov. 25

3-Day Celebration of Centennial Planned by 6 Groups

Plans for the celebration on November 25, 26 and 27 of the centennial anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth were announced yesterday by Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. On November 25, the date of Carnegie's birth, there will be an orchestral performance at Carnegie Hall, to be followed by a formal assembly the next day at the New York Academy of Medicine and by a dinner on November 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Among those who will play a leading part in the celebration, it was announced yesterday, in addition to Mr. Keppel, will be Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University; Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, which, with other Scottish universities, is beneficiary of a Carnegie trust; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University.

Six separate Carnegie trusts are jointly sponsoring the anniversary celebration. They are the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

In connection with the anniversary, reproductions of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display, are being presented to all Carnegie libraries, Mr. Keppel announced.

Oct. 1, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Is Honored

Gets Freedom of Edinburgh for Husband's 100th Birthday

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel manufacturer, whose 100th birthday anniversary will be observed in this country and abroad on November 25, has received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh as a part of the Carnegie centenary events in Scotland, the Carnegie Corporation of New York announced yesterday.

The freedom of the city came in the form of a parchment contained in a velvet-lined casket mounted with silver and embellished with the lion of Scotland and the arms of Edinburgh and Scotland. It was sent by the Lord Provost of Scotland. Mrs. Carnegie, it was said, would sail for New York on October 9 on the Aquitania.

Oct. 15, 1935

Among those arriving on the Aquitania from channel ports are Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Louis Golding, British novelist; Sir Sutherland, ship owner and coal exporter; Gene Markey, scenario writer; Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, wife of the financier, and Dr. and Mrs. A. Benson Cannon.

Arriving on the Grace Liner Santa Rita from Central and South American ports are Commander George M. Dyott, explorer, author and lecturer; the Rev. C. W. Taylor, superintendent of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and J. Serrano.

Booked to sail soon after midnight tonight on the North German Lloyd liner Europa are Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, chairman of the board of the British-American Tobacco Company; John Heming Fry, painter; Charles Booth, managing director of the Booth Line; W. B. Courtney, associate editor of "Collier's Weekly;" Leonides Almazan, Mexican Minister to the Court of St. James's; Mrs. Fuller Halsey and Dr. Karl Ritter.

Also arriving today are the New York and Cuba Mail liner Siboney from Vera Cruz and Havana, and the Cunard White Star liner Lancastria from Liverpool.

Oct. 27, 1935

Carnegie Centenary

Testimonial Concert Will Be Held November 25

In celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, an invitation concert will be held at Carnegie Hall on Monday night, November 25, with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, under Otto Klemperer; the Oratorio Society, directed by Albert Stoessel, and T. Tertius Noble, organist, taking part. Walter Damrosch will be master of ceremonies, a role he held at the opening concert in the hall on May 5, 1891.

The program for November 25 is to include some of the works played on that occasion. The full program for the opening concert of the 1891 spring festival, which inaugurated Carnegie Hall, included Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture, Berlioz's "Te Deum," "Old Hundred" and "America," conducted by Mr. Damrosch, and Tchaikovsky's "Marche Solennelle," conducted by the composer. The participating groups were the Oratorio Society and the New York Symphony Society, one of the components of the present Philharmonic-Symphony.

Nov. 11, 1935

Carnegie Castle Bagpiper Here For Memorial

Skibo Castle's Musician Will Help Mark Anniversary of Steel Man's Birth

Won Medal From King

Acts as Gamekeeper When Not at Regular Duties

A ruddy, close-mouthed Scot with a neatly waxed, yellow mustache, came up the bay aboard the Anchor liner Caledonia yesterday afternoon playing skirls upon the silver-trimmed bagpipe which has been in the family of the late Andrew Carnegie for forty years. He was Hugh Grant, pipe major of the Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle, in Scotland, where the oil millionaire once passed his vacations and where Mrs. Carnegie now visits every summer.

Despite the misty drizzle over New York's harbor, which he was seeing for the first time, Mr. Grant was bravely turned out in holiday attire and wore kilts over the black, dark green, yellow green and plum red of the Carnegie clan. He is here to participate in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth on November 25.

May Go On Air Tonigrt

Mr. Grant was met on the pier at West Fifty-fifth Street by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of Mr. Carnegie, who whisked him speedily away to his home at 9 East Ninetieth Street, and thus saved the somewhat flustered Scot the embarrassment of prolonged interviews. It was said that Mr. Grant's first performance in this country would be heard at 10 o'clock tonight over station WJZ.

The expert bagpiper, who proudly displayed the King's Jubilee Medal awarded for his efforts to promote Scottish music, was a tenant farmer on a small piece of property in the shadow of Skibo Castle before his talents won him promotion. He took up bagpiping twenty-five years ago and served four years in France during the World War. At first he was a piper in the Fifty-first Regiment, but later was promoted to pipe-major.

Mr. Grant is forty-seven years old. He never played the bagpipe for Mr. Carnegie, although he met the philanthropist once or twice. "Yes," he said, in his husky Scottish accent, "I met Mr. Carnegie when he used to give out children's feeds at Skibo."

The setting for Mr. Grant's arrival was perfect. High above the tooting of the tugs could be heard the wail of the Anchor Line's six-piece bagpipe band playing martial music on an upper deck of the boat. In the sun parlor a short distance away stood Mr. Grant, a husky man whose bare knees were as big around as the thighs of ordinary mortals.

Plays Reveille at Castle

As pipe-major of the Seaforth Highlanders, Mr. Grant reports for active duty a fortnight each year much as National Guardsmen do here. The remainder of the time he is retained on the Skibo Castle staff, serving as gamekeeper during the winter and playing his bagpipe when the family and guests visit there in the summer.

It is during the latter periods that Mr. Grant really has an opportunity to display his talents. Daily at 7:45 a. m. he mounts the castle's battlements and strides around them for half an hour playing the Scottish equivalent of reveille. "I wake 'em up that way," said Mr. Grant, and those who had heard him playing on his way up from Quarantine were ready to believe him.

Again in the evening at 7:30 Mr. Grant picks up his bagpipe and for twenty minutes plays slow marches inside the castle while the family and their friends enter the dining room for dinner. His favorite morning selection is "Johnnie Cope, Are Ye Awaukin'" while at night he generally includes in his repertoire a piece which he spelled "Strathspey."

Once Awakened the King

Mr. Grant, who left a wife and two children in Scotland, has played at Skibo since 1921. Before him the family bagpipe was played there by Peter Ross and before that Angus MacPherson did the musical honors. Edward VII and Henry L. Stimson are among the famous persons who have been awaked at Skibo by the pibrochs from the battlements but in the excitement of the moment, Mr. Grant could not recall the names of other distinguished visitors. "Lots of them," he remarked.

Beside the jubilee medal, Mr. Grant carried on his wide chest the 1914-'15 star, and the general service, victory and territorial efficiency medals. According to the present schedule, the Carnegie anniversary will be celebrated with a musical program at Carnegie Hall on November 25, a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine the following day, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on November 27.

Nov. 20, 1935

Five Colleges For Women Get Carnegie Funds

$575,000 Total Voted to Bryn Mawr, Sweet Briar, Smith, Scripps, Vassar

Schools' Support Urged

Corporation Believes Such Institutions Under-Funded

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, in the belief that women's colleges in general are underfunded, voted grants totaling $575,000 yesterday to Bryn Mawr College, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Smith College, at Northampton, Mass.; Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Scripps College, at Claremont, Calif., and Sweet Briar College, at Sweet Briar, Va.

These grants, made in the centennial year of Andrew Carnegie's birth, are "in recognition of the high quality of the work" of the institutions, and, according to the announcement, "it is hoped that the grants will call attention to the desirability of more generous public support of educational institutions of this character."

Bryn Mawr will receive $150,000 for endowment; Smith, $175,000 for library development; Vassar, $160,000 for library endowment; Scripps, $40,000 for development of its educational program, and Sweet Briar, $50,000 for endowment. During the last ten years the corporation, greatest of the philanthropic enterprises of Andrew Carnegie, has made other grants aggregating $435,000 to women's colleges. Among the recipients of funds from this sum are Bennington, Mills, Milwaukee-Downer, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Wells.

The corporation, which held its annual meeting yesterday, elected Robertson D. Ward, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, treasurer, to succeed Robert A. Franks, who died September 1. No successor was chosen to the vice-chairmanship of the board of trustees, which post Mr. Franks also held. It is optional with the trustees whether this position will be filled.

Nov. 17, 1935

Carnegie To Be Honored

Birthday Observance Planned for Week of Nov. 25

Preparations have been completed in several hundred communities and many colleges and universities for observances during the week of November 25 of Andrew Carnegie's birthday centenary, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 582 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday. The corporation is one of six philanthropic organizations established by Mr. Carnegie.

A new portrait of Andrew Carnegie will be unveiled in two thousand libraries which have already received it from the Carnegie Corporation. It is a reproduction of a painting by Luis Mora, selected by the Carnegie Centenary Committee. Sixty-nine libraries have received the picture in this city.

Nov. 24, 1935

Carnegie Tribute For Centennial Monday Night

Program Commemorates Hall's Opening Festival and Tchaikovsky Visit

In celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and the Oratorio Society will take part in an invitation concert tomorrow evening at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, presenting several of the works offered in the five-day festival which marked the opening of the hall in May, 1891.

Walter Damrosch, who conducted the Symphony Society's orchestra in the first number of the first festival program, May 5, 1891, Beethoven's overture to "Leonore," No. 3, will again give this overture tomorrow night. Albert Stoessel will conduct the Oratorio Society and the orchestra in "Thanks Be to God," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Mr. Damrosch will then speak on "Recollections of Andrew Carnegie." The hymn "Old Hundred," sung at the beginning of the initial program in 1891, will be played in an orchestral arrangement by Dr. T. Tertius Noble, with Walter C. Gale at the organ. The Oratorio Society will sing two Tchaikovsky choruses, "Pater Noster" and "Legend," and the program will close with Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony under Otto Klemperer's direction.

Before the official program begins, Dr. Noble will improvise on Scottish tunes, in tribute to the fact that Mr. Carnegie was born at Dumfermline in Scotland. Mr. Carnegie met nine-tenths of the cost of building the hall, then known simply as "Music Hall." He was president of the Oratorio Society for nearly thirty years and of the Philharmonic Society from 1901 to 1909.

The programs for tomorrow night will be replicas of the programs for the 1891 festival, in which Mr. Damrosch was the musical director and Tchaikovsky the guest of honor—a fact commemorated in tomorrow's program.

The opening festival concert began with "Old Hundred" and the dedication of the hall by Bishop Henry C. Potter. The "Leonore" overture followed the singing of "America." Mr. Tchaikovsky then conducted his "Marche Solennelle." The program closed with the first New York performance of the Berlioz "Te Deum" under Mr. Damrosch, with Italo Campanini as the solo tenor with the Oratoria and Symphony Societies.

Nov. 13, 1936

Bagpiper of Carnegie Castle Here for Centennial

Herald Tribune photo—Acme

Hugh Grant, Pipe Major of the Seaforth Highlanders, and musician at Skibo Castle, shown as he was greeted on the Caledonia yesterday by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of Andrew Carnegie

Carnegie Castle Bagpiper Here For Memorial

Skibo Castle's Musician Will Help Mark Anniversary of Steel Man's Birth

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Plays Reveille at Castle

As pipe-major of the Seaforth Highlanders, Mr. Grant reports for active duty a fortnight each year, much as National Guardsmen do here. The remainder of the time he is retained on the Skibo Castle staff, serving as gamekeeper during the winter and playing his bagpipe when the family and guests visit there in the summer.

It is during the latter periods that Mr. Grant really has an opportunity to display his talents. Daily at 7:45 a. m. he mounts the castle's battlements and strides around them for half an hour playing the Scottish equivalent of reveille. "I wake 'em up that way," said Mr. Grant, and those who had heard him playing on his way up from Quarantine were ready to believe him.

Again in the evening, at 7:30, Mr. Grant picks up his bagpipe and for twenty minutes plays slow marches inside the castle while the family and their friends enter the dining room for dinner. His favorite morning selection is "Johnnie Cope, Are Ye Awaukin'" while at night he generally includes in his repertoire a piece which he spelled "Strathspey."

Once Awakened the King

Mr. Grant, who left a wife and two children in Scotland, has played at Skibo since 1921. Before him the family bagpipe was played there by Peter Ross, and before that Angus MacPherson did the musical honors. Edward VII and Henry L. Stimson are among the famous persons who have been awaked at Skibo by the pibrochs from the battlements but in the excitement of the moment, Mr. Grant could not recall the names of other distinguished visitors. "Lots of them," he remarked.

Beside the jubilee medal, Mr. Grant carried on his wide chest the 1914-'15 star, and the general service, victory and territorial efficiency medals. Ac-

Nov. 24, 1935

Carnegie Birth Date Centenary To Be Observed

Memorials Tomorrow Are Planned in The Hague, U. S. and Great Britain

In Carnegie Hall Here

Dunfermline, Scotland, and Washington Rites Listed

Andrew Carnegie's birthday centenary will be observed tomorrow in New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Dunfermline, Scotland, and in many other communities in the United States, the British Isles and Canada. It was in Dunfermline that Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835.

In New York, the philanthropist will be memorialized at a choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall, which was one of his many public gifts and was opened for concerts and public assemblies on May 5, 1891. The program will include the "Leonore No. 3 Overture" by Beethoven, to be played by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and selections from "Elijah" by Mendelssohn, to be sung by the Oratorio Society of New York. There will also be a special Carnegie exhibit in the New York Public Library.

Secretary Hull to Place Wreath

In Washington, a special session of the governing board of the Pan-American Union will be held in the Hall of the Americas at noon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will place a wreath on the bust of Andrew Carnegie and will deliver an address.

A Founder's Day celebration at the Carnegie Institute of Technology will be held in Pittsburgh tomorrow morning and at night there will be a concert by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra at the Pittsburgh Music Hall.

The ceremony in Dunfermline, Scotland, will be held in Dunfermline Park, a gift of Mr. Carnegie to his birthplace. Dr. John H. Finley, of "The New York Times," will speak as the representative of the six Carnegie trusts in the United States.

At the Hague, a special Andrew Carnegie exhibition has been arranged in the International Peace Palace.

Libraries to Honor Donor

Libraries throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand will be scenes of special Carnegie exercises honoring the birth of their donor.

The Carnegie Hall concert, which is invitational, will be attended by immediate members of the Carnegie family. The Carnegie Veterans Association, composed of former business partners of the steel magnate, will be represented. The program will begin at 8:45 p. m.

On Tuesday evening a formal assembly will be held at the New York Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103d Street. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will preside at the assembly, which will also be addressed by Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, who is in the United States representing four British Carnegie trusts.

On Wednesday evening, several Carnegie associations will hold a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in memory of Andrew Carnegie at which Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, and K. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, will speak.

Nov. 29, 1935

The Adventure of Freedom

The efforts of the optimists to discover grounds for thanksgiving yesterday were hardly a notable success. There was the upturn of business activity, to be sure. But mention of it called for so many ifs and buts and qualms as to shake the dew off the pumpkin.

For the fundamentals of life and health and opportunity, we fortunate humans, standing as the achievement of some millions of years of life and some billions of years of star change, can always be thankful. Aside therefrom, we like far better than perfunctory thanksgiving in a time like the present the bold words spoken by President Conant of Harvard apropos of a somewhat different topic.

In discussing the future of scientific research at the dinner in honor of Andrew Carnegie he took sharp issue with those timorous persons who have argued that research must be curbed and invention halted. He refused to believe that the time had come for scientific planning for the advancement of science or that man lacked the moral fiber to handle his new scientific knowledge wisely. The idea of a board of control to direct intellectual progress, order strategic retreats or even stop all fighting on the theory that human nature was too frail to handle all that had been discovered, did not appeal to him. He admitted the evils. He refused to concede that intellectual and moral bankruptcy were inevitable unless progress ceased.

Rather, he urged, should there be a continuance of the policy of providing for "exceptional men free to do what they want in their laboratories and free to write what they want in their libraries." He put the question of how the world three hundred years from now would regard these present fears and gave the alternatives in these words:

> "Will it be said that with the advancement of knowledge well under way and man's horizons just beginning to clear, the human race became so preoccupied with material ills that it succumbed to terror, and, in the interests of security, curiosity was confined? Or will it be said that, frightened as they were and bowed down by much trouble and suffering, nevertheless in one country—the traditional home of freedom—men still retained confidence in the importance of the great intellectual adventure?"

These are bold and inspiring words. If they are true in the field of the intellect they can hardly be less true in the field of action. The time has not come, at least in America, when man because of his frailties must surrender his freedom and bow his head to a board of control authorized to plan his every activity. Nor need he, if he has the will to stand fast. The adventure of freedom remains for all who have the courage to face it. As for Thanksgiving Day, our ancestors earned their right to it by looking danger in the eye and refusing to admit defeat. Why should present generations of Americans who hold to the old truths of liberty do less?

Dec. 1, 1935

Irvine To Be Guest Here

Vice-Chancellor of Scottish University Will Speak at Dinner Tuesday

Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Lady Irvine and Miss Irvine will be guests of honor Tuesday at a luncheon to be given by the English-Speaking Union of the United States at the Hotel Biltmore.

Mrs. Arthur W. Page, chairman of the Carnegie Centenary Committee, will preside, and Sir James, Mrs. Carnegie and Dr. John H. Finley will speak. Celebrations to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegies' birth have been held throughout the world.

Nov 27, 1935

Sir James Irvine Lauds Carnegie as Benefactor

Doubts State Could Do as Well Distributing Wealth

Doubt whether absorption of great fortunes by the state or a governmental prohibition upon the accumulation of such private wealth as was Andrew Carnegie's can do as much for the world as the humanitarian trusts which Carnegie founded was expressed last night at the New York Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103d Street, by Sir James Irvine, principal and chancellor of St. Andrew's University, at Fife, Scotland, in exercises conducted by the Carnegie Corporation to honor the philanthropist's centenary.

"It may be the case that the legislation of the future will place prohibitive restrictions on the accumulation of great wealth such as Andrew Carnegie built up and disbursed," Sir James said. "Equally it is possible that the state may claim a right to absorb and utilize the major portion of privately owned fortunes.

"In either event I do not believe that the results will be so beneficial to the world as those which come from the perpetual humanitarian trusts of the type Andrew Carnegie created."

The educator spoke as a representative of the British Carnegie Trusts. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, presided.

The final event of the Carnegie centenary program here is to be a dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria attended by members of the Carnegie family and former associates of the philanthropist. Speakers will be James B. Conant, president of Harvard, and Ferderick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The toastmaster will be Dr. W. A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Dec. 1, 1935

Piper of Skibo Is Dinner Guest Of St. Andrew's

Shares Honor With Hoffman and Sir James Irvine at and Sir James Irvine

King Sends Good Wishes

Mrs. Carnegie Hears Speakers Praise Her Husband

Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, and Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey shared honors last night with Pipe Major Hugh Grant, private piper at Skibo Castle, Andrew Carnegie's Scotland home, at the 179th anniversary banquet of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Pipe Major Grant, dressed in a tartan of plaid, did not "pipe in" the steaming haggis, traditional feature of the dinner, leaving this ritual to the bagpipes of Pipe Majors James and Daniel Cooper, regular pipers of the society. But his special selection, the "79th Highlanders' Farewell to Gibraltar," which followed the toast to the Prince of Wales, brought the 700 diners to their feet in the loudest ovation of the evening.

Sir James proposed the toast to "The Land of Cakes," a function reserved since the foundation of the society in 1756 to a native Scotsman. He paid tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie, "who did more than make and distribute a fortune."

"He blazed a path for us all to follow," he said, "and we are proud to acknowledge our debt to him. Scotland's export surplus has always been chiefly in brains, and it is to Andrew Carnegie that we owe our greatest credit balance."

No other nation, Governor Hoffman told the society, had contributed more generously or more successfully to the building of the United States than Scotland. This contribution was being appreciated more and more, he said, as the need increases for the qualities it has represented.

"There is a new spirit of hesitation to be found in the land," he said. "There is less of the forthright thinking and action so characteristic of our pioneers who came from Scotland. An attitude is developing instead of thinking that the government owes us all a living."

Declaring that the United States achieved greatness because of the willingness of its settlers to work and because of their freedom to keep and to hold the fruits of their work, Governor Hoffman attacked the extravagance and borrowing which he said have overcome the Federal government.

"The Constitution of the United States," he asserted, "was only incidentally a charter of human liberty. It was primarily one of the greatest business contracts ever written in the history of the world. It was written to protect the greatest of all human rights, the right of every man to earn a living and to do as he pleases with what he earns. That right is being seriously challenged today."

Governor Hoffman also praised the ideals of Andrew Carnegie. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie was a special guest of the society, sitting in a box above the ballroom floor. She had as her guests Lady Irvine and Miss Veronica Irvine, Mrs. Roswell Miller jr., Mrs. Willis D. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Young Hunter and Miss Arnot Reed.

William W. Peake, secretary of the society, read greetings received from sister societies in London, Edinburgh, Halifax and Buenos Aires, which were also celebrating yesterday the birthday of St. Andrew, Scotland's patron saint. A cablegram from King George V and Queen Mary thanked the society for its good wishes. Andrew Baxter jr., president of the society, presided, and Robert Burns' "Address to the Haggis," before which no Scot will touch a fork to his favorite dish, was recited by Charles P. McClelland, one of the six former presidents of the society present.

Nov 28, 1935

Conant Quotes Carnegie Text To Educators

Advises Them to 'Find the Exceptional Man and Give Him a Free Hand'

Calls Projects Secondary

Plea Closes Celebration of Steel Leader's Memorial

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, urged several hundred educators last night to devote their energies to finding the "exceptional man" rather than to seeking the "most promising fields and projects." Having found such a man, the next thing was to give him a free hand in conducting his affairs and "an opportunity worthy of his promise," he said.

Dr. Conant spoke at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria marking the final celebration here of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. His audience included Thomas W. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller jr., Count Carlo Sforza, Sir James Irvine, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Walter A. Jessup, William Lowe Bryan, Elihu Root jr., Walter C. Murray, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, and a score of college and university heads.

Takes Text From Carnegie

Taking as the text of his speech Mr. Carnegie's words, "Find the exceptional man, and having found him, give him a free hand," Dr. Conant said: "Would that these words might be engraved on the hearts of college presidents, deans and heads of departments, yes, and even on the hearts of presidents of great foundations.

"Then there might be more hope that the present traditional stereotyped demands on our educational funds would diminish and the amount of fluid money available for the exceptional man would increase. There would be less talk of new developments to be supported, less concern for the most promising fields of exploration, less discussion of the best projects for further study."

The speaker viewed "the multiplication of administrative officials" as one of the unfortunate results of an increase in the size of universities and said that too often the men in these positions have been so long divorced from active participation in research or teaching that they were out of touch with the fighting on the front line and have riveted their attention too closely on the maps and plans which lie on their tables.

Sees Sixth Sense Needed.

As to the method of finding the exceptional man, Dr. Conant suggested "much hard work and a sixth sense; a sixth sense that some people, including Andrew Carnegie, have had." He said that officers of foundations and universities should enlist the services of those who have this sixth sense.

A very disturbing and fundamental question, Dr. Conant said, is why find the exceptional man at all. Some will ask, he added, if there has not already been enough research, and suggest that the human race has not yet reached a stage of moral development where it can wisely employ all this accumulated intellectual wealth.

"There has been much evil attendant, of course, upon the tremendous release of individual energy which has characterized the development of our modern civilization," he said. "But let us consider how 300 years from now our present fearful falterings will be regarded. Will it be said that with the advancement of knowledge well under way and man's horizons just beginning to clear, the human race became so preoccupied with material ills that it succumbed to terror, and in the interests of security, curiosity was confined?

"Or will it be said that frightened as they were, and bowed down by trouble and suffering, nevertheless in one country—the traditional home of freedom—men still retained confidence in the importance of the great intellectual adventure?"

In founding the Carnegie Institution Mr. Carnegie early recognized the vital significance of research, Dr. Conant said. "More than a generation ahead of most business men of this country, Andrew Carnegie understood the importance of science in industry," he said.

Urges Broad Trust Funds

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, another speaker at the dinner, urged that trust funds be created along broad and simple lines, like the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Harkness trusts, and said it was useless to try and "outguess the future" by imposing stipulations.

The toastmaster was Dr. W. A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. A number of messages were received, including one from "the Western Union messengers." Mr. Carnegie was the most distinguished alumnus of the Western Union messenger service, and a picture of him hangs in every Western Union office as an inspiration to present-day couriers.

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching yesterday, Thomas W. Lamont was elected chairman. Other officers elected were Frederick C. Ferry, vice-chairman, and L. D. Coffman, secretary.

Nov. 28, 1935

2,811 Portraits Of Carnegie Are Dedicated

Centenary of Philanthropist's Birthday Observed Throughout the Nation

His Sayings Published

Ohio College Official Tells of Steel Man's School Aid

National observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was started yesterday. He was born in Scotland, November 25, 1835, and died, August 11, 1919, in Lenox, Mass. The celebration of the centenary was arranged by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

It was announced that 2,811 portraits of Mr. Carnegie were dedicated yesterday in the United States and that framed posters containing quotations from Mr. Carnegie's writings had been hung in hundreds of libraries which he founded.

Mr. Carnegie's name is associated mostly with libraries, but he also made numerous gifts to colleges and Dr. Louis Edward Holden, of Wooster, Ohio, former president of Wooster College, told a United Press correspondent yesterday that he was the one who got Mr. Carnegie started on colleges.

Dr. Holden said that Mr. Carnegie had told him once that his doors never would be closed to him if Dr. Holden came to New York. So, in 1901, when a good part of Wooster College had been destroyed by fire, Dr. Holden called on Mr. Carnegie.

"I know what you are here for," Dr. Holden said that Mr. Carnegie told him, "but I must tell you at once that I cannot help you. If I should, every Christian college in the country would be after me."

Dr. Holden got $100,000 from Mr. Carnegie, however, and Mr. Carnegie's subsequent gifts to colleges are said to have aggregated $23,000,000.

Celebration at Scottish Cottage

The Earl of Elgin, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fyfe, in which Carnegie's Scottish birthplace, Dunfermline, is situated, and Dr. John Finley, of "The New York Times," spoke yesterday from 12:30 to 12:45 p. m. over the Columbia Broadcasting System, from the cottage in which Carnegie was born.

The Earl of Elgin spoke of Carnegie as 'a man who, having amassed a fortune, considered that fortune as a trust, and planned, deliberately and carefully, which shrewd wisdom and broad-minded vision, how to dispose of it to the best advantage of the community." Dr. Finley said that "without the fire-conquering instruments and agencies which he notably helped to provide, the republic of the United States once torn asunder and then reunited could not have been permanently held together as one people."

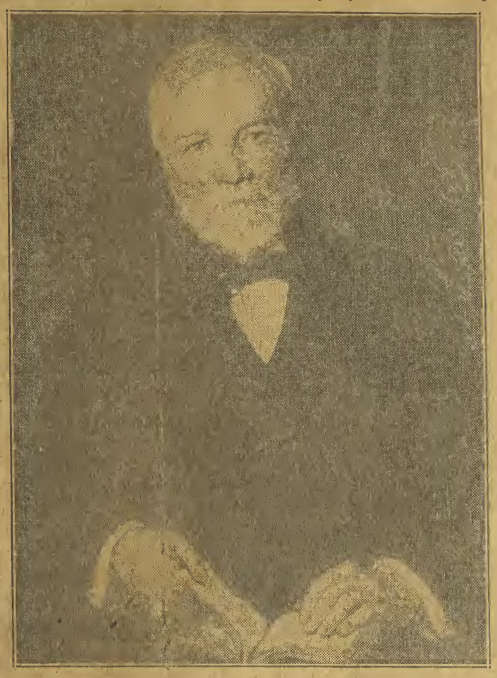
The Andrew Carnegie centennial will be observed today in New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Dunfermline, Scotland, and in many other communities in the United States, the British Isles and Canada.

Choral-Orchestral Event Here

A choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall tonight at 8:45 o'clock will open a three-day celebration here. The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will play the "Leonore Overture No. 3" of Beethoven, and the Oratorio Society of New York will sing selections from "Elijah," by Mendelssohn.

A formal assembly will be held tomorrow night at the New York Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103d Street. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will preside, and Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will speak. On Wednesday evening several Carnegie associations will hold a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in memory of Andrew Carnegie at which James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University and F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, will speak.

Two Nations Celebrate Centenary of His Birthday



This painting of Andrew Carnegie, by Luis Mora, is being used as the Andrew Carnegie centenary portrait. A reproduction has been presented to all Carnegie libraries by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It will be unveiled in many libraries today, the one hundredth anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth

Pittsburgh Gives Honor To Benefactor, Carnegie

Steel Mill Builder Took Toddy With Meals, Says Associate

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24 (AP).—Andrew Carnegie, the poor boy who built a kingdom of steel and relinquished it in one of the greatest sales the world has ever known, will be honored tomorrow on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Here Carnegie built his mills and fortunes and made forty of his partners millionaires. Carnegie Institute of Technology was founded here by the "Little Scot," who spent millions in beneficences, founding libraries from coast to coast, donating organs for churches, contributing to colleges and other philanthropies.

Willis L. King, dean of American steel men, recalls that Carnegie used to drink whisky with his meals. King began working in a steel mill in 1869 and later knew the great steelmaster well. He said:

"Oh, yes, I remember eating with Mr. Carnegie many times. And knowing him to be a very careful and thorough man, I have often thought during debates on prohibition that there must be some good in taking liquor, because he always drank some before his dinner—a tablespoon dissolved in a tumbler of water."

King will be eighty-five next February. He retired as vice-president of Jones & Laughlin more than a year ago, but still maintains his office and visits it regularly.

Dunfermline Will Honor Carnegie as 'One of Us'

He Gave Town of His Birth All He Lacked as a Child

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, Nov. 24 (AP).—Everything is in readiness in this little city, where the success story of Andrew Carnegie had its humble beginning, for the observance tomorrow of the centenary of the birth of the philanthropist.

There will be a formal banquet tomorrow attended by notables from both sides of the Atlantic, with the program to include an address by John Finley, associate editor of "The New York Times." A series of social functions also has been planned for the general public.

But Dunfermline needs no formal ceremony to be reminded of what has been done through the wealth of Andrew Carnegie. The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust Fund, established in 1903, has practically changed life and living in this city. Modern traffic signals today strike a rather incongruous note in the narrow old-fashioned streets. There are swimming baths, gymnasiums, recreation grounds, men's institutes, bowling greens, libraries and social meeting places, all provided by Carnegie funds.

Everything that Carnegie himself lacked in his boyhood years, when Dunfermline had a population of only 10,000, has now been provided for the Dunfermline of 40,000 persons. Then, as now, Dunfermline's industry was the manufacture of Damask linen. Carnegie's father was a poor weaver. Much of the work being achieved through the $250,000 a year income of the Dunfermline Carnegie Fund is toward benefits for children.

Nov. 26, 1935

Carnegie Hall Concert Honors Edifice Donor

Centenary Celebration in Music Directed by Walter Damrosch as at Opening

1891 Programs Imitated

Music Festival Marked in Mrs. Carnegie's Presence

As the principal feature of the three-day observance here of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie, who was born on November 25, 1935, a commemorative concert was presented under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York last night in Carnegie Hall, where Mrs. Carnegie was one of the members of the large invited audience.

In addition to celebrating Mr. Carnegie's 100th birthday, the program also commemorated the five-day music festival which marked the opening of the hall, now named after him, in May, 1891, and Walter Damrosch, general director of that festival, was master of ceremonies for yesterday's concert, paying a graceful and appropriate tribute to Mr. Carnegie as a man and as a benefactor and lover of music.

Last night's program books were reproductions of those which had served for the inaugural Carnegie Hall events, and Mr. Damrosch, who had conducted the Symphony Society's orchestra in Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture in the first concert, May 6, 1891, conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in the same music yesterday. The Oratorio Society, which had sung Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in the second concert, May 9, 1891, under Mr. Damrosch's direction, sang "Thanks Be to God," from this oratorio in this program under its present conductor, Albert Stoessel. After Mr. Damrosch had made his speech he conducted the orchestra, chorus and the audience in the "Old Hundredth" hymn from the Genevan Psalter, which had preceded Bishop Henry C. Potter's dedicatory oration in the first 1891 festival concert.

Tchaikovsky Music Presented

The second half of the program was devoted to music by Tchaikovsky, who had been the guest of honor in the inaugural ceremonies forty-four years ago. The Oratorio Society repeated the two cappella choruses, "Pater Noster" and "Legend" which it had introduced to America under the composer's direction in the inaugural concert of 1891, and Otto Klemperer conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony in Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony. Walter C. Gale was the organist for the "Old Hundreth"; T. Tertius Noble, who has orchestrated this hymn, prefaced the formal program with improvisations on Scottish tunes, in testimonial of the land of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

Mr. Carnegie had been president of the Oratorio Society for many years. He had also been president, as Mr. Damrosch pointed out, of both the New York Philharmonic and New York Symphony Societies, the two groups merged in 1928 to form the present Philharmonic-Symphony Society.

Mr. Damrosch, disclaiming the title of master of ceremonies, asked his hearers to regard him "simply as one of the many who have gathered together here tonight to celebrate the centenary of the birth of a great American, born in Scotland, who has contributed so much to the cultural life of the country and especially to New York. It is fitting, he continued, that this celebration should take place in this hall, which owes its existence to his generosity.

Damrosch Recalls Music Patron

"I first met Andrew Carnegie forty-seven years ago, when I was, believe it or not, a very young man," Mr. Damrosch said. "We met on the steamer which was carrying him and his wife to Scotland on their wedding trip. He seemed to like me and I was immediately fascinated by the extraordinary innate strength and individuality of this man, and very much taken by his friendliness toward me. Our acquaintance ripened into a friendship of many years, during which he not only demonstrated an almost fatherly interest in my career but became very much interested in music in New York. He often gave me excellent advice, which I accepted—sometimes. Youth is wilful and wayward."

The building of Carnegie Hall, said Mr. Damrosch, was perhaps the most important of Mr. Carnegie's contributions to music in New York. Mr. Damrosch had made its need clear to the steel man, pointing out at the time that there was "literally no proper hall for concert music in New York."

"Needless to say," added the conductor, "Mr. Carnegie never earned a dollar out of this hall, but, on the contrary, there were many years when he paid the inevitable deficiency out of his own pocket."

Socially Prominent Present

The audience included many of musical, academic, artistic and social prominence. With Mrs. Carnegie in the center boxes of the first tier were Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrew's University in Scotland, representing the British Carnegie Trusts and Lady Irvine; Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and Mrs. Keppel; Miss Veronica Irvine, Mrs. Roswell Miller jr., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, and her four children, Roswell Miller 3d and the Misses Louise, Barbara and Margaret Miller; Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond and the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin and Mrs. Coffin. Among other Carnegie relatives present were Mrs. Roswell Miller sr. and Oliver G. Ricketson.

Members of the Carnegie Veterans' Association, composed of former business partners of Mr. Carnegie, in attendance, included Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dickson, of Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison, Pittsburgh; former Senator and Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. Homer D. Williams, Pittsburgh; Hampden E. Tener, New York, and, representing her husband, Mrs. Edwin S. Mills, Evanston, Ill.

Ceremonies in Dunfermline, Scotland, birthplace of Andrew Carnegie, were heard by American radio listeners at 10 o'clock last night through the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

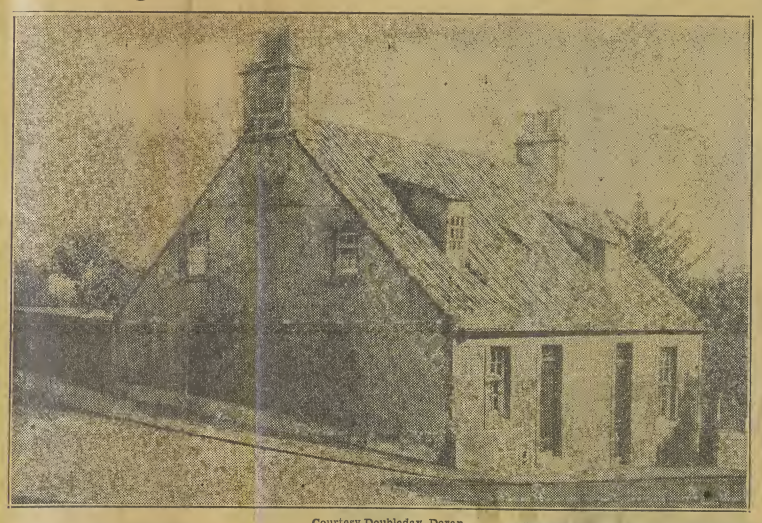
First, from the room where the steel man was born, the announcer described the cottage birthplace, now preserved as a museum.

Gifts to Schools Praised

"The room is small," he said, "about twelve feet square, with tiny windows in the bare walls. The fireplace is plain and blackened and the furniture mean and meagre."

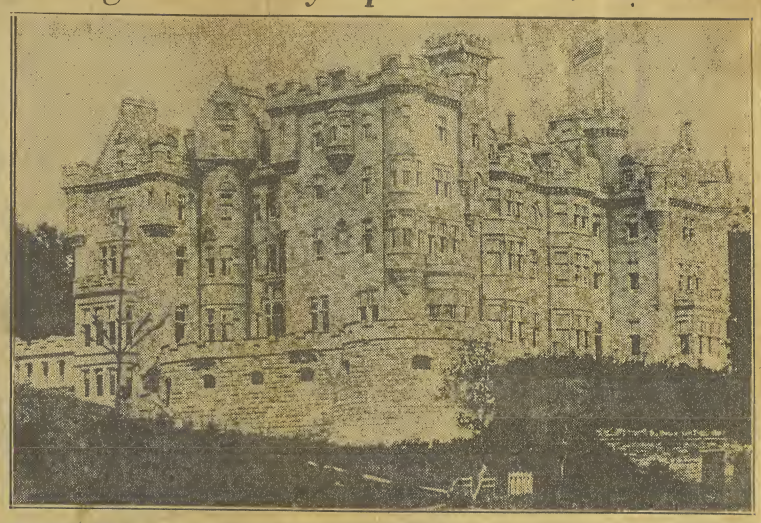
The life of Carnegie from his birth in a poor weaver's cottage to his achievements as a great American industrialist and benefactor, was sketched by the Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, principal and vice-chancellor of the College of St. Andrews. Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of "The New York Times," speaking from Dumfreline, pictured the industrialist as a master weaver, sitting at the loom of time, and weaving the two continents together.

Looking Back as the Observance of the Andrew Carnegie Centenary Opens in Two Countries



Courtesy Doubleday, Doran

The weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835. From a room in this house radio audiences here heard a broadcast yesterday



Skibo Castle, in Scotland, where the philanthropist passed a great portion of the latter years of his life

Excessive Wealth Taxes Feared As 'Drying Up' U. S. Public Gifts

Carnegie Centenary Held by Douglas S. Freeman Reminder of Philanthropies Dispersing Vast Funds Throughout the Nation

Special to the Herald Tribune

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—"The wisdom of confiscatory taxation upon great wealth, drying up the sources of philanthropy, was questioned here today by Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of "The Richmond News Leader," of Richmond, Va., and biographer of General R. E. Lee, at exercises in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Freeman's address was an exposition of the theses that private philanthropy has done for the people what government would be very unlikely to do; that permitting men of power to acquire and disburse vast wealth is more advantageous to the average man than taxing wealth out of existence; and that American experience does not show wealth of itself perpetuating a dynasty with undue power. The speech was entitled "The Stewardship of American Wealth."

The American people, Mr. Freeman said, have not yet made confiscatory taxation a national policy though the 1935 Federal tax law yet may mark the end of an era in which Carnegies were possible.

Recalling the gifts of Frank Munsey, J. P. Morgan, Benjamin Altman, Henry C. Frick, Henry Huntington and others to the art museums of American cities, where the youth of the country goes to study, Mr. Freeman said: "I say that the men who put those treasures where the humblest may see them gave to the nation something that Congress would never have acquired so long as there were raucous organization minorities to satisfy or pork-barrel appropriations to win votes."

Mr. Freeman recalled that all Carnegie's life was passed under a system which set no limit to the wealth a man might win provided "he kept within the laws conceived and enforced in the spirit of the American bill of rights. Now in the year of Carnegie's centenary," he said, "we are faced with the new theory that no matter how wisely a man may use wealth and power, it is in the public interest to set limits to his wealth by means of taxation lest his power be used to the hurt of his fellow citizens. The revolution expressed in the new Federal tax law gives a special significance to the centenary of Andrew Carnegie."

Mr. Freeman remembered the services to the public of the Carnegie Foundation, Carnegie Institute and the libraries and church organs which the steel master distributed.

There is a menace to men of lower incomes, he said, in the "tax-the-rich" theory. "The destruction of the wealth of any class is an invitation to assail the wealth of those who have a little less, and then of those who have still less," he asserted.

Mr. Carnegie, he remembered, gave away 90 per cent of his wealth. Fifty-four persons had given away more than $1,525,000,000 between 1903 and 1928, or more than the total government expenditures of the United States prior to the World War. "Fortunes have been kept in America in a few instances for more than three generations," he said, "but great industrial power has not been." Of the names of the great philanthropists, only a half dozen connote any industrial power living today.

"Seven of the eleven leading universities in the United States are privately endowed and receive little or no state support," he said. These conduct the most advanced research. President Roosevelt, he said, had paid high tribute to these institutions in recruiting from them so large a percentage of "the men who are fashioning the New Deal."

He praised the foundations, and in particular the Rockefeller Foundation, and said that in so far as he could discover only one out of 100 "was to put a shield of philanthropy over continued family control" of a fortune.

"Will the average man, if he can be informed, conclude that the destruction of the great fortunes will help him and his children more than it will hurt them?" Mr. Freeman asked. If the new Federal tax law had been enacted in General Grant's time, he said, there would have been none of the great philanthropies in the country.

Andrew Carnegie as a young business man of twenty-seven

Courtesy Doubleday, Doran

The "Laird of Skibo" toward the close of a life during which he made and distributed one of the world's largest fortunes

Friendship of Carnegie And Mark Twain Recalled

'Something Always Happened' to 'Saint' Andrew's Whisky Gifts

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25 (AP).—Centennial celebrations of the births of Andrew Carnegie and Mark Twain recalled today that both were warm friends for many years. From time to time Carnegie sent the humorist gifts of Scotch whisky and once received the following reply:

"I got the whisky, dear Saint Andrew—and something happened to it. Always does."

Cyril Clemens, cousin of the humorist, also related another Twain-Carnegie anecdote:

"Once Mark Twain was talking to a friend who had a hard time making both ends meet. When Andrew Carnegie's name came up for discussion, the friend remarked, 'Old Carnegie's money is all tainted!'

"'Yes, it is,' replied Twain, taking his pipe from his mouth. 'Tain't yours and 'taint mine.'"

CHARACTER QUALITY AMERICA FIRST! ENTERPRISE ACCURACY
New York American
AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION 0

Nov. 24, 1935

Hundredth Anniversary of Carnegie To Be Celebrated Tomorrow in Hall

By GRENA BENNETT.

An event of importance in the business and music fields will be observed tomorrow with particular ceremony. The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie—he was born Nov. 25, 1835—will be celebrated with a concert in the auditorium that bears his name.

Carnegie Hall was opened May 5, 1891, in the presence of Mr. Carnegie and a group of representative citizens. On that occasion a five-day music festival made history in this city. The principal musicians were the Oratorio Society and the Philharmonic Orchestra, Mr. Carnegie being at the time president of both organizations.

Among the celebrated guests at that christening was Peter Ilitch Tschaikovsky, Russian composer, who was responsible for two choruses sung at the first concert in the hall. Tschaikovsky traveled all the way from Moscow to be present at the Carnegie music festival and conducted his own "Marche Solonelle."

Other than that work, the program included among other numbers Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3, and the first New York performance of Berlioz's "Te Deum," both of which were directed by Walter Damrosch, who was then a promising young batonist. Now, past three score and ten, Mr. Damrosch will again participate as commentator and conductor at tomorrow evening's concert.

Oct. 26, 1935

CONCERT ARRANGED TO HONOR CARNEGIE

Plans have been perfected for a concert in Carnegie Hall commemorating the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. The event will take place November 25. Walter Damrosch, who directed the first concert, May 5, 1891, will act as master of ceremonies and will direct the Philharmonic Orchestra in the same overture that began the initial program.

During the Carnegie memorial concert, Otto Klemperer will be in charge of several orchestral numbers; the Oratorio Society, conducted by Albert Stoessel, and F. Tertius Noble, organist, will participate.

Sept. 30, 1935

Edinburgh Honors Carnegie's Widow

Freedom of the city of Edinburgh, the highest gift at the disposal of the city, will be conveyed today to Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the philanthropist, who is now in Scotland. The honor is being given as part of the series of events honoring Carnegie's 100th birthday anniversary which will be celebrated here and abroad on Nov. 25.

Oct. 10, 1935

Others of Note

Sinclair Lewis, American novelist; Louis Golding, British novelist, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel king, and Brigadier-General M. L. Hornby will also be aboard the Aquitania. Other passengers include:

Sir Arthur Sutherland.
Mrs. Langdon W. Post.
Miss Ria Ginster.
Rep. and Mrs. Charles Kramer.
Gene Markey.
Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch.

The Ile de France, of the French Line, brings Andrew de Laboulaye, French Ambassador to Washington; H. Gordon Selfridge, American-born London merchant; Lotte Lehmann, operatic soprano, and Mrs. William K. Draper, recent recipient of the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Oct. 1, 1935

Edinburgh Honors Carnegie's Widow

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 30 (AP).—The corporation of Edinburgh today conferred the freedom of the city on Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in a ceremony celebrating the centenary of the birth of her late husband, the Scottish-American steel magnate.

Nov. 17, 1935

Nation to Honor Andrew Carnegie

Thousands of portraits of Andrew Carnegie will be unveiled in libraries throughout the nation during the week of Nov. 25, when the steel king's birthday centenary is to be observed.

Many universities will also observe the centenary. In New York, a choral-orchestral performance will be presented Nov. 25.

Nov. 11, 1935

CARNEGIE'S BAG-PIPER
Here to Take Part in Centennial

Hugh Grant, as sturdy and forthright as any Scot who ever mastered the bagpipe, arrived yesterday aboard the Anchor liner Caledonia to add melodies to the centennial celebrations here of Andrew Carnegie's birthday, Nov. 25th.

Sandy-haired and strong as an oak, with waxed pointed moustache, Grant is as typically Scotch as the ballads and marching songs he plays on his bagpipe. Since 1921 he has been bagpiper at Andrew Carnegie's Skibo Castle in Scotland.

Dressed in the Carnegie plaid uniform and wearing the military medals signifying more than 20 years' service in the British army and four years' service in France, Grant arrived with the heavily embossed silver Carnegie family bagpipe under his arm.

It is his duty at Skibo Castle to play reveille every morning from the battlements of Skibo Castle and the announcement of dinner every night when Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel magnate, stops at her home in Scotland.

Nov. 20, 1935

$575,000 TO COLLEGES
Five Receive Carnegie Awards

Five women's colleges received grants totaling $575,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, of New York, at its annual meeting yestrday.

The grants were in recognition of the high quality of the colleges' work. It was hoped they would "call attention to the desirability of more generous support of educational institutions of this character."

The grants were: Bryn Mawr College, $150,000 for endowment; Smith College, $175,000 for library development; Vassar College, $160,000 for library endowment; Scripps College, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program, and Sweet Briar College, Virginia, $50,000 for endowment.

Robertson D. Ward of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was elected treasurer of the corporation.

Nov. 24, 1935

Tribute to Benefactor:

21 FREE LIBRARIES HONOR CARNEGIE

Every Boro Branch to Display Portrait of Benefactor

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie tomorrow will be commemorated in the Brooklyn Public Library system by the hanging of a reproduction of Louis Mora's portrait of Mr. Carnegie in each of the 21 Carnegie library branches in the borough, Chief Librarian Milton J. Ferguson said yesterday.

These pictures, already framed, have just been presented to the Brooklyn Public Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. They are accompanied in each instance by seven illustrated posters, embodying some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie.

$1,600,000 to Brooklyn

Andrew Carnegie's name, Dr. Ferguson said, stands out as one of the chief benefactors of the Brooklyn Public Library system. Mr. Carnegie assigned to Brooklyn $1,600,000 of the $5,200,000 he supplied in 1901 for the erection of buildings for 65 free branch libraries for circulation in the City of New York. Subsequently this was used for the erection and initial equipment of the present 21 Carnegie branches of the Brooklyn Public Library system.

Mr. Ferguson said:

"Mr. Carnegie designated David A. Boody, Daniel M. McWilliams, R. Ross Appleton and John W. Devoy—all of them Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library at the time—as his representatives to enter into an agreement with the City of New York and its Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the carrying-out of his purpose. This agreement was executed on September 11, 1901. The last of the Carnegie buildings thus erected from these funds (the Irving Branch) was opened on May 16, 1923.

Terms of Agreement.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, Mr. Carnegie provided for the erection of the various buildings and their original equipment of furniture and books, while the City of New York furnished the necessary sites and agreed to provide for the maintenance of these branches after completion."

This gift from Mr. Carnegie was, however, not made directly to the Brooklyn Public Library. The buildings and the original equipment provided by Mr. Carnegie became the property of the City of New York, to be administered for public library services in the Borough of Brooklyn through the agency of the Brooklyn Public Library or such other public agency as might thereafter be provided by law for the maintenance of the free public libraries thus erected.

The City of New York further agreed to provide each year, in the annual budget and tax levy, a sum of not less than ten per cent of the amount expended by Mr. Carnegie, or any larger sum, if, in its discretion, additional appropriations should be required.

Nov. 26, 1935

Andrew Carnegie Centenary Fittingly Marked at Concert

By LEONARD LIEBLING.

In observance of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, an invitation concert was given last evening at the famous music auditorium which bears his name and was founded by him.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York sponsored the celebration, which had the Philharmonic Orchestra and Oratorio Society as chief performers, with Otto Klemperer, Walter Damrosch and Albert Stoessel doing the conducting.

Among the programmed works were some that had been heard at the five-day festival which marked the opening of the edifice—at first known simply as Music Hall—on May 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1891. Those concerts featured the Symphony Society, regularly led by Walter Damrosch and, for the festive inaugural, also by Tschaikowsky, making his first and only visit to America. He directed his own "Marche Solonelle," Suite No. 3, two choruses ("Pater Noster" and "Legend") and the accompaniment to the B flat minor piano concerto, played by Adele aus der Ohe. Among the listeners on the opening night were Andrew Carnegie and Secretary of State James G. Blaine, whose daughter subsequently became Mrs. Walter Damrosch.

Her future husband conducted Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3 for the initial concert 44 years ago and did so again last evening, after which he made a feeling speech recalling some of his memories of Andrew Carnegie and of the festival in 1891. (The renowned steel king was president of the Oratorio Society for nearly 30 years, and for a while also of the Symphony and of the Philharmonic societies.)

The 1891 celebration began with the hymn, "Old Hundredth" fittingly repeated at the present anniversary, sung by the Oratorio Society, with an orchestral accompaniment arranged by Dr. T. Tertius Noble (Walter C. Gale at the organ). Under Albert Stoessel's baton the Oratorio group did also the two Tschaikowsky choruses heard in 1891, and "Thanks Be to God," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The close of the program was the Russian master's fifth symphony, under the direction of Otto Klemperer. Before the concert proper began, Dr. Noble gave an organ improvisation on Scottish tunes, in tribute to the land of Carnegie's birth.

A highly representative audience—never have I seen more silver-crowned heads at Carnegie Hall—took deep interest in the musical significance and sentimental meaning of the proceedings.

For an older listener whose musical life has been inseparably linked with that of Carnegie Hall, the evening suggested a long train of recollections associated with eminent names.

When Carnegie built the hall, he presented New York with a legacy invaluable to the musical life and progress of our city. It is to be hoped that the hallowed temple will long be spared the fate of so many other traditional landmarks which the metropolis has sacrificed in the name of progress—otherwise known as real estate profit.

* * *

Sept. 23, 1935

Andrew Carnegie Centenary Fittingly Marked at Concert

By LEONARD LIEBLING.

Reprinted from yesterday's late edition

In observance of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, an invitation concert was given last evening at the famous music auditorium which bears his name and was founded by him.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York sponsored the celebration, which had the Philharmonic Orchestra and Oratorio Society as chief performers, with Otto Klemperer, Walter Damrosch and Albert Stoessel doing the conducting.

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When Carnegie built the hall, he presented New York with a legacy invaluable to the musical life and progress of our city. It is to be hoped that the hallowed temple will long be spared the fate of so many other traditional landmarks which the metropolis has sacrificed in the name of progress—otherwise known as real estate profit.

Oct. 19, 1935

Who among all the celebrated men whose birthdays are honored on the radio is receiving the deepest bows of the broadcasters? Washington? Wrong. Lincoln? Wrong again . . .It's Andrew Carnegie . . .The 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth next month will be the subject of no fewer than four special heigh-hos on NBC networks. . .A small Pennsylvania College group wrote Peter Van Steeden, bandman and tunesmith this week asking his rate for writing a snappy football marching song . . . Van Steeden wrote back and asked if the team were one that marched up the field or back. It would make, he said, a difference in the price.

Nov. 26, 1935

* * *

A minute or two, sir, I happened to hear Dr. John H. Finley talking from Mr. Carnegie's birthplace in Scotland. Dr. Finley has a voice and speaking style a good deal like Major Bowes. I was wondering what would happen if Dr. Finley should slip and call Mr. CarNEGie Mr. CARnegie. But he didn't.

You didn't listen to the comedians?

I tried to, sir, but I had to tune them out. I felt sorry for them. They seemed to be so badly in need of some good gags. Unless you're a born wit, like Mr. Rogers or Mr. Allen, or know how to put your tongue in your cheek like Mr. Bernie, you have a pretty hard time of it these days, what with all the jokes in the world already told.

* * *

Nov. 27, 1935

NATION TO MARK CARNEGIE DAY

Ceremonies throughout the country will mark the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, Nov. 25, 26 and 27, it was announced yesterday. All Carnegie philanthropic trusts will participate.

The principal events in New York will be a special music festival in Carnegie Hall, Nov. 25, a formal assembly at the Academy of Medicine Nov. 26 and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Nov. 27.

The American Library Association has arranged special Carnegie observances all over the country. The New York Public Library will exhibit representative works obtained through Carnegie grants.

Andrew Carnegie was born Nov. 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland. His family migrated to this country in 1848.

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

TELEPHONE: DRYDOCK 4-8800

IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE 4

Oct. 14, 1935

Carnegie's Words To Mark Centennial

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed on Nov. 25, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.

Sept. 23, 1935

Old Carnegie Hall, which was founded May 5, 1891, is to have its own particular party on the evening of Nov. 25 in commemoration of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. The Carnegie Foundation has just issued invitations for the event, which will have Dr. Walter Damrosch as its master of ceremonies, who will conduct the same overture which he directed at the opening of the hall. Others participating will be Otto Klemperer and the Philharmonic Orchestra, the Oratorio Society, with Albert Stoessel conducting, and T. Tertius Noble at the organ.

Oct. 25, 1935

Nation to Celebrate Carnegie Centennial

Ceremonies throughout the country will mark the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, Nov. 25, 26 and 27, it was announced. All Carnegie philanthropic trusts will participate.

The principal events in New York will be a special music festival in Carnegie Hall Nov. 25, a formal assembly at the Academy of Medicine Nov. 26 and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Nov. 27.

Oct. 16, 1935

STEEL KING'S WIDOW BACK

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel magnate, returned from Europe on the Aquitania to attend the centenary of the birth of her illustrious husband, which will be celebrated within a few weeks. It is the first time she posed for newsmen in many years. Picture from International News Photograph Service.

Nov. 26, 1935

Music -:- By Henriette Weber

Birthday Fete at Carnegie

A festive air pervaded Carnegie Hall last evening where a distinguished audience of invited guests heard a program of music reminiscent of the opening of the historic hall in 1891, this concert also commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Probably no one present felt the occasion more keenly than did Dr. Walter Damrosch who acted as master of ceremonies, and also conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra through the very same Beethoven Overture which he conducted at the opening concert at Carnegie 46 years ago.

As genial and full of life as he must have been on the earlier occasion when he was still a young conductor, the veteran of a long and distinguished musical career spoke feelingly of how this historic occasion was affecting him, and only his white hair emphasized the flight of years.

The trustees of the Carnegie Foundation had been careful to include in their list of guests those who could be discovered who had participated in the opening even when, according to he press of that date "the most beautiful Music Hall in the world was consecrated to the loveliest of the arts" and Bishop Potter declared formally the hall opened "for the use and support of the people of New York."

After Dr. Damrosch had led the Philharmonic Orchestra through the "Leonore No. 3" of Beethoven the Oratorio Society, the oldest organization of its kind in New York, under Albert Stoessel, together with the Philharmonic, sang an excerpt from "Elijal.." Dr. Damrosch spoke briefly on recollections of Andrew Carnegie, and then all joined in "Old Hundredth" which was likewise a feature of the opening concert.

Two Tschaikowsky Choruses and the Fifth Symphony by Tschaikowsky led by Otto Klemperer composed the second half of the evening. This Tschaikowsky music was in remembrance of the fact that for the opening of New York's pride in 1891 the distinguished Russian composer, then living, came over to America for the first and only time to be present at this festival where he was given an ovation.

Among the real old-timers who were present last evening and could remember the festiveness of the hall's opening were, besides Dr. Damrosch, Mrs. Carnegie, Dudley Phelps, the lawyer who passed on the papers in connection with the building of the hall; Mrs. Frank B. Powell of 1040 Fifth ave.; Mrs. Joseph M. Priault of Flushing; Miss Agnes Paradise, who was a member of the Oratorio Society and sang that night; and Frank Sealy, who was the organist playing "Old Hundredth" on that memorable occasion.

* * *

Marion Kerby delighted a large audience at Town Hall yesterday afternoon in one of her unique programs of Negro songs. Kentucky Mountain ditties and nursery rhymes. She has long been known for her research work and study of this folk material, and brings to its interpretation the poise and ease of a long stage experience. She is a real personality. Her singing is actually musical declamation but her voice is at all times eloquent and every word comes over clear as a bell.

She added greatly to the enjoyment of her performance by her informal remarks and her impersonation, at times, of a real Negro "mammie." She was given an ovation.

* * *

The important Beethoven Association which numbers among its active members most of the outstanding professionals in music circles, opened its 18th year at Town Hall last evening with a program divided between Rio Ginster, the distinguished German soprano, who recently made such a deep impression at her debut recital, and the Society of Ancient Instruments. It was a beautiful program of high artistic merit.

Nov. 23, 1935

MUSIC

Sheridan Piano Recital Hailed

By Henriette Weber

Frank Sheridan is one of the most serious-minded pianists. For his recital last night at Town Hall he elected to play Bach (the first Partita), the Beethoven "Appassionata" Sonata, and a group of Brahms, including the big F minor Sonata. He was in fine form and greatly intrigued an audience of complimentary size.

He built a powerful climax to the Beethoven, and was especially interesting in his approach to Brahms. It is Brahms, the intellectual, rather than the romanticist, who most deeply appeals to Mr. Sheridan, one gathers, and it was according to logical and clear-cut outlines that he patterned his interpretation of the Capriccios and the ingratiating E major Intermezzo from the Opus 116.

Musically, Mr. Sheridan played with the most abandon and the greatest degree of self-forgetfulness in the larger reaches of ths Sonata, which contiques to remain one of the peaks in piano literature.

* * *

Mishel Piastro, concert-master of the Philharmonic Orchestra, had the misfortune to fall down the steps leading from the stage in Carnegie Hall at a rehearsal and broke his left elbow. It will probably be some weeks before he returns to his desk, which is now occupied by John Corigliano.

* * *

A historic event of Monday will be the invitation concert at Carnegie in celebration of the Andrew Carnegie centennial. The program itself will largely commemorate the festival with which Carnegie Hall was opened on May 5, 1891. Mr. Carnegie was born in Scotland on Nov. 25, 1835. His career is well known, but his close connection with Carnegie Hall deserves emphasis since he provided nine-tenths of the cost of the building which has become a New York landmark and the home of all the great orchestral concerts given here.

Participating in Monday night's event will be Walter Damrosch as master of ceremonies, conducting the Philharmonic Orchestra through the Beethoven No. 3 Leonore Overture which he, as a rising young conductor, directed on the opening of the concert hall. Otto Klemperer will conduct other numbers and the Oratorio Society will also take part.

It is good news that Angna Enters will give three recitals right in a row on Sunday nights at the Masque Theatre, the first one tomorrow. This great artist, mistress of pantomime, is always a complete entertainment in herself, with so much variety of performance that one never tires of her.

Another young dancer, new to New York, is Bertha Ochsener, who will give an interesting program at the Guild Theatre tomorrow night.

New York Post

Nov. 25, 1935

CONCERT HONORS CARNEGIE TONIGHT

Head of Scottish University to Speak at Formal Centennial Assembly Tomorrow

Andrew Carnegie, the cotton mill bobbin boy who became the world's first steel baron, was born 100 years ago to day in Dunfermline, Scotland.

He died on August 11, 1919, in Lenox, Mass.

Today and for the next three days his memory will be honored by Millions who benefited, directly or indirectly, by his far-flung benefactions.

Assembly Tomorrow

New York's observance of the centenary will begin with a choral-orchestral performance tonight in Carnegie Hall.

Tomorrow night a formal assembly will be held at the New York Academy of Medicine, at 2 East 103d Street. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will preside and Sir James Irving, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will speak.

On Wednesday night the anniversary observance will be concluded with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, sponsored by several Carnegie associations.

Libraries Hold Services

The centenary was arranged by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and other institutions founded and maintained by the vast fortune he amassed during his lifetime.

Yesterday, in all parts of the country, memorial services were held in libraries he gave. His portrait was hung in 2,811 libraries, it was announced.

There was no formal observance of the anniversary of his birth in Wall Street.

Nov. 11, 1935

SCOT BAGPIPER TO SKIRL ON CARNEGIE'S BIRTHDAY

Hugh Grant, bagpiper extraordinary, is wearing kilts and occasionally bagpiping today at the home of Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie at 9 East Ninetieth Street.

Mr. Grant came here aboard the Anchor liner Caledonia from Scotland, where he is pipe major of the Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle. He is here to participate in the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth on November 25 and has a bagpipe which has been in the Carnegie family for forty years.

Nov. 27, 1935

CARNEGIE'S LIFE EXTOLLED BY SCOTTISH EDUCATOR

Prohibitive restrictions on such wealth as Andrew Carnegie built up, if ventually adopted, will be less beneficial to the world than "the perpetual human trusts" he created through his philanthropies, Sir James Irvine, prinicpal of St. Andrews's University, Scotland, said last night.

Speaking at the New York Academy of Medicine on a program commemorating Mr. Carnegie's birth 100 years ago, Sir James pictured Mr. Carnegie as a scientific philanthropist who acted "on the simple basis of belief in human nature."

Sept. 28, 1935

PLAN CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

Plans for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, November 25, were announced today by Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Many prominent persons will take part in the three-day celebration.

Nov. 23, 1935

CARNEGIE HALL OPENING CELEBRATED IN CONCERT

The opening of Carnegie Hall on May 5, 1891, will be commemorated by a concert to be given in that auditorium on the evening of Andrew Carnegie's birthday centennial, November 25, 1935, by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York. and the Oratorio Society of New York.

Walter Damrosch will conduct the Beethoven "Leonore" Overture, as he did in the five-day festival celebrating the opening of the "Music Hall" in 1891. The inclusion of a Tchaikovsky Symphony will be a tribute to the famous composer who came from Russia to join in the festival. At that time Tchaikovsky himself conducted his own "Marche Solenelle" before returning the baton to Mr. Damrosch for the first performance in New York of the majestic "Te Deum," with which Berlioz's name had been ringing through the halls of Europe.

Leaders of music in the New World, symphony conductors, artists, critics, patrons in the different cities, were in parquets or boxes. More than 2,000 others, names in banking and business, politics and the professions, steel men from Pittsburgh and statesmen from Washington—an outstanding gathering described in its day as thoroughly representative of society, letters, wealth, brains and music—had seats throughout the hall.

At the Monday celebration the Oratorio Society, under Albert Stoessel, will sing Mendelssohn's chorus, "Thanks Be to God," and Damrosch will again lead—as he did forty-four years ago—the "Old Hundredth." Two a capella choruses of Tchaikovsky will also be given, as will the same composer's "Fifth Symphony" by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under Otto Klemperer.

Admission to the Carnegie centenary musical will be by invitation.

Nov. 26, 1935

CARNEGIE HONORED BY PHILHARMONIC

Oratorio Society Takes Part in Program.

Memories of Andrew Carnegie were evoked at a concert in Carnegie Hall last night which served not only to mark the centenary of the birth of the noted industrialist, philanthropist and music patron, but to recall the opening, forty-four years ago, of the historic auditorium which bears his name. Participating in the program of symphonic and choral music were the New York Philharmonic-Symphony and the Oratorio Society of New York. Walter Damrosch, Albert Stoessel and Otto Klemperer conducted. The program included five compositions which had a place among the many that figured in the music festival of May 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1891, when the participating organizations were the New York Symphony and the Oratorio Society, assisted by a boys' choir of 100 voices, and the presiding conductor was Dr. Damrosch.

Recollections of yet another celebrity of an older day were summoned forth by the inclusion in the music performed of several compositions by Peter Ilitch Tschaikowsky, who made his memorable visit to America in that year and shared the baton with Dr. Damrosch at four of the six concerts of the festival. There were no soloists, however, to bring back reminders of Italo Campanini, Andreas Dippel, Emil Fischer, Theodore Reichmann, Clementine de Vere, Antonia Mielke and a dozen others who had their part in the festivities of the long ago. Their names, however, were to be found in the commemorative programs distributed last night. These duplicated in format and content the programs of the festival. In the large and indubitably distinguished audience were men and women who had held the originals in their hands in the same auditorium forty-four years since.

The only speaker of the evening was Dr. Damrosch, who briefly eulogized his friend and patron of other years as "an idealist and a romanticist." After relating some of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Carnegie's decision to erect Carnegie Hall, he expressed the hope that it would continue for many years to be "a living monument to his memory." He recalled that Mr. Carnegie had been president of both the New York Symphony Society and the Oratorio Society, and later of the Philharmonic. He gave personal glimpses of the steel magnate in his role of music lover—how he sang Scotch songs in a quavering tenor voice; how he would sit with his eyes tightly shut in the spell of performances of Beethoven.

Last night's program was preluded by organ improvisations on Scotch tunes by Dr. T. Tertius Noble, who thus took note of the circumstance that Mr. Carnegie was a native, not of New York or Pittsburgh, but of Dunfermline. Dr. Damrosch opened the formal proceedings with Beethoven's Leonore Overture No. 3, which he had also conducted at the first concert on May 5, 1891. Mr. Stoessel took over the baton for the chorus, "Thanks Be to God," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the oratorio that occupied the entire second evening of the festival. The hymn, "Old Hundredth," which had a part in the dedicatory concert, was next sung. Thereafter, two a cappella chorus, "Pater Noster" and "Legend," which Tschaikowsky had conducted, were led by Mr. Stoessel. Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, the one composition of the evening which had no part in the festival, brought to Dr. Damrosch's high podium the Philharmonic's present conductor, tall Mr. Klemperer. He looked it over, then climbed down again to conduct. According to statisticians of the evening he was all of 6 years old at the time Tschaikowsky was presenting his "Marche Solonelle" and his Suite No. 3 for some of the same ears.

Nov. 23, 1935

Carnegie Hall Centenary.

The concert to be given by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and the Oratorio Society in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Andrew Carnegie's birthday centennial, November 25, will commemorate the opening of the hall on May 5, 1891, the musical selections having been chosen largely from the original festival program. The first overture ever played in Carnegie was Beethoven's Leonore III, which Walter Damrosch, then a rising young musician, conducted.

Added importance was given the occasion by the presence of Pieter Iljitsch Tschaikowsky, who had traveled from Moscow, on his only American visit, to appear at each of the festival concerts. He directed his own "Marche Solennelle."

In arranging the Carnegie centennial program, it has obviously been impossible to reproduce the program of the entire musical festival of 1891. The full program on that occasion extended through four evening and two afternoon performances.

However, no new composers have been introduced. The audience will see Walter Damrosch direct the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in the "Leonore" overture as he did forty-four years ago. The Oratorio Society of New York, under the direction of Albert Stoessel, will sing Mendelssohn's chorus "Thanks Be to God," from Elijah, and Damrosch again will lead the "Old Hundredth." Instead of the dedicatory address by Bishop Potter, Mr. Damrosch will deliver a short talk on his personal recollections of Andrew Carnegie.

The second part of the program will be reminiscent of Tschaikowsky. The Oratorio Society, with Mr. Stoessel will present two A Cappella choruses by the composer which were performed for the first time in America at the original Carnegie Hall performance, with Tschaikowsky directing, and the composer's Fifth Symphony, with Mr. Klemperer conducting.

Dec. 7, 1935

Sir James and Lady Irvine and their daughter, Miss Veronica Irvine, sailed for England on the Majestic, returning to their home in Scotland after a stay in New York during the observance of the Andrew Carnegie birthday centenary. Sir James, who is principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews University, at Fife, Scotland, represented the four British Carnegie trusts at the American Carnegie centennial celebration. While in New York he delivered the address at the assembly held in honor of Andrew Carnegie at the New York Academy of Medicine on November 26 and spoke at the luncheon of the English Speaking Union at the Biltmore Hotel on December 3. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him by Columbia and New York Universities during his stay in the ctiy. Sir James and Lady Irvine and their daughter were guests of honor at a reception given by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie at her home at Fifth avenue and Ninety-first street.

Nov. 27, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVING EXTOLLED

Steelmaster's Philanthropy Praised by Irvine.

A dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria for members of the Andrew Carnegie family and former associates of the philanthropist will be the final event of the centenary program commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, will be the speakers. Dr. W. A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, will act as toastmaster.

Tribute to the philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie was paid last night by Sir James Irvine, chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Fife, Scotland, in an address at the New York Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103d street. Sir James expressed doubt that confiscation of great fortunes by the State could ever do as much for the world as the humanitarian trust funds founded by Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie, he said, "transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well-regulated science."

"It may be the case that the legislation of the future will place prohibitive restrictions on the accumulation of great wealth such as Andrew Carnegie built up and disbursed. I do not believe that the results will be as beneficial to the world as those which come from the perpetual humanitarian trusts of Carnegie.

"He builded wisely because he acted on the simple belief in human nature. He was indeed the father of giving on the grand scale. He regarded benevolence as a duty. There was no savor of charity to make bitter the acceptance of his gifts."

Sir James spoke as representative of the British Carnegie Trusts with which he has been associated more than thirty years. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, presided.

Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE MEMORY HONORED TODAY

Philanthropist's Centenary Widely Observed.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be celebrated today in New York and in many other cities and communities in this country, Canada and the British Isles. The observance of the centenary really began yesterday and will continue here through Wednesday.

In the little cottage at Dunfermline, Scotland, where the financier and philanthropist was born on November 25, 1835, a group of distinguished men, headed by the Earl of Elgin, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fyfe, will gather for special ceremonies. In this country the observance of the birthday will be led by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Carnegie Institutes in Pittsburgh and Washington.

Many libraries and schools which received Carnegie endowments and gifts will also celebrate the anniversary. It was announced yesterday that in the United States alone 2,811 portraits of Mr. Carnegie were dedicated yesterday, while thousands of placards containing excerpts from his writings were placed on display in libraries. Yesterday the Earl of Elgin and Dr. John H. Finley spoke at noon in an international broadcast from the village of Dunfermline.

At 8:45 o'clock tonight there will be a special choral-orchestral performance by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. Tomorrow night there will be an assembly at the Academy of Medicine, at which Nicholas Murray Butler and Sir James Irvine, vice-chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, will speak. Wednesday night James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, and F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, will speak at a dinner of several Carnegie associations at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In Wall Street today, many elder financiers swapped stories about the man who built the Carnegie Steel Corporation into one of the largest business enterprises in the country, and then sold it for $492,000,000 only to see it developed into the great United States Steel Corporation, the first billion-dollar company in the nation. He sold to the elder J. P. Morgan, and then was chagrined to find that he could have asked—and gotten—a hundred million more for his company.

The Sun

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Nov. 8, 1935

Vincent Astor Sails to Inspect Bermuda Estate

Mrs. Robert W. Bingham to Join Seagoers for England Tonight.

Vincent Astor is on his way to Bermuda on board the Queen of Bermuda of the Furness Bermuda Line to look over his beautiful Bermuda estate.

Mr. Astor's residence there—a gleaming white house in the typical Bermudian style of architecture—lies between the Castle Harbour and St. George, overlooking the azure bay of St. George. One of the speed boats he keeps in commission in Bermuda waters will probably join the tender that meets the Furness liners off St. George. St. George is his base of supplies rather than Hamilton. The Astor place is quite the most sumptuous on the island, although its lines are simple. The grounds about the house are extensive.

Mr. Astor's fellow passengers from New York on the Queen of Bermuda, which sailed yesterday, include Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Weir, Dr. Richard Meagher, Eugene Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves Ely, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Curry, John A. Stewart Jr., Mrs. John Bancroft, Mrs. J. P. Sauer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rickaby, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hayden, H. P. Farrington, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. MacDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Weiss, James C. Sheridan, Mrs. Sheridan and William Bennett of the Westchester Democratic committee.

Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, wife of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, will sail for England tonight on the Cunard-White Star liner Aquitania. Dr. John H. Finley will sail to attend the Carnegie centennial celebrations in Scotland. On board also will be Lady Hodder Williams, Sir William Watson, Sir William Dick and John E. Berwind. Others booked by the Aquitania are the following:

Miss Claire Luce	Herbert Wrigley
Cary Grant	Hugh Bonstre
Otto Kruger	Mrs. Lily Forepaugh
Max Factor	Col. R. Hawkes
E. D. Missenden	Mrs. Hawkes
J. B. Elliott	Mrs. G. H. Potts
W. Marsh	Ward Buchanan
C. T. Felix	Judge M. W. Norman
J. E. Sharp	Edward Benson
W. J. England.	Mrs. Benson
Princess Natalie Paley	Miss Muriel Elwood
Baron Ino Dan	Col. R. T. Griffith
Baroness Ino Dan	Theodore Oxholm
Dr. P. C. C. Isherwood	Mrs. Oxholm
Mrs. Isherwood	Walter Payne
Mrs. G. Thistleton-Smith	Mrs. Payne
	E. A. Sumner
	Mrs. Sumner

Gen. Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, also will sail for England in the Aquitania, accompanied by several high officials of the organization.

The passengers sailing today on the Laconia, which will call at Cobh and Liverpool, include:

C. J. Brocklebank	Mrs. D. Ker-Seymer
Mrs. Brocklebank	F. J. Robinson
Percy G. Kenyon	J. W. McFarland
Miss Ethel Kenyon	David Law
J. B. Tod	Mrs. Law
Mrs. Tod	Miss Maud Willes
Arthur Lee	R. B. Braisted
Miss M. S. Clare	

Oct. 2, 1935

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Honored by Edinburgh

EDINBURGH, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Corporation of Edinburgh today conferred the freedom of the city upon Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in a ceremony celebrating the centenary of the birth of her late husband, the Scottish-American steel magnate.

Recalling her first visit to Edinburgh when Mr. Carnegie was similarly honored in 1887, Mrs. Carnegie said:

"Not only my family and I appreciate this great honor, but Mr. Carnegie's trustees and friends in America join in the expressions of gratitude for this tribute to his memory."

Oct. 2, 1935

Who's News Today

Must Stretch Italy's Resources to Pay for a War.

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

Edinburgh likes to bestow honors on the fragile, little gray lady who is the widow of Andrew Carnegie. This year, she receives the freedom of the city in a ceremony in her honor. On previous summer visits to Skibo Castle, her regular routine, she has been made an honorary LL.D. by St. Andrew's University, or received other gifts and honors. It is nearly fifty years now since the workingmen of Edinburgh gave her a jeweled brooch as a bridal present—"which I still wear with pride," she tells the Edinburgh assemblage.

With the exception of the Rockefellers, the Carnegie family has given more money to philanthropy than any other family. At the time of his death, the benefactions of the Laird of Skibo were supposed to have been about $400,000,000. At that, he left his widow incalculably rich, and, at her stately, old-fashioned home at 2 East Ninety-first street, New York, her continuing philanthropy still is her major interest. Next comes the International Students Federation, in which she is deeply interested, and which she supports liberally.

She withdraws from society and abhors publicity. A few small musicales at her home, which houses one of the greatest pipe organs in the world, and a few intimate contacts with old friends fill her social life. In 1922, she sold the imposing Shadowlawn at Lenox, Mass.—the mansion with fifty rooms, a music room that would seat 500, and 1,000 acres of park land. It had been built by Anson Phelps Stokes at a cost of $2,000,000 and sold to Andrew Carnegie in 1916. Moving picture interests had made Mrs. Carnegie an impressive bid, but she sold it to the Society of Jesus for $250,000, far less than the movie men had offered.

Nov. 11, 1935

OFFICIAL PIPER FROM CARNEGIE'S CASTLE

Associated Press Photo.

Major Hugh Grant arrives with his bagpipes and is welcomed by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late ironmaster.

SKIBO PIPER HERE

Comes to America to Aid in Carnegie Centennial.

Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Fourth and Fifth Seaforth Highlanders and bag-piper at Skibo Castle for the last twenty-one years, is the guest of Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie, at the Miller residence, 9 East Ninetieth street.

Major Grant arrived in New York yesterday on the Anchor liner Caledonia. He came to America to take part in the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, which will be held in this city and Pittsburgh from November 25 to 27. Major Grant wore the private dress uniform of the bag-piper of Skibo and carried his pipes when he left the ship. He did not play publicly on the Caledonia as the ship has six pipers of its own aboard, but he did play down below.

A choral and musical program, at which the major will probably appear, will open the centenial at Carnegie Hall on Saturday. Walter Damrosch will conduct the performance. Tonight at 10 o'clock Major Grant will broadcast over WJZ.

Dec. 7, 1935

Police Guard Bremen Sailing

Communist Bomb Report Causes Precautions to Be Redoubled at Pier.

With two police boats trailing in her wake, and her pier at Forty-sixth street and the North River still heavily guarded by police, the North German Lloyd liner Bremen steamed safely down the harbor and out to sea early today, ending a scare that she was to be bombed by communistic terrorists.

Vigilance on the pier was not relaxed until the liner was under way soon after midnight. Fifty patrolmen, five mounted men and members of the bomb and alien squads were stationed on the pier and in the streets near by. All visitors going aboard the ship before she sailed were required to give the names of passengers they wished to see and to identify themselves, as has been customary since the riot aboard the Bremen in July.

Police had been on guard over the liner since she came into the harbor yesterday morning under the largest convoy of police boats and Coast Guard vessels ever assembled here in peace time. A teletype message from New Jersey State police extended the vigil as far as Asbury Park last night, by ordering all New Jersey police to inspect boats setting out from their areas while the Bremen was still in the harbor.

Money Limit Notification.

Few were at the gang plank when the liner sailed in a quick turnabout to accommodate Christmas passengers and handle holiday mail. As the 600 passengers went aboard, notices were handed to them advising them that they would be allowed to take into Germany not more than thirty marks, under yesterday's limitation of the Reichsmark by the Nazi Government.

The limitation establishes in Germany a purely nationalistic currency, similar to the Russian ruble and the Italian lira. The order subjects all tourists to possible search on entering the country. The notices given out by Bremen officers said in part:

"Visitors to Germany who have provided themselves with this currency in excess of thirty marks will be required to leave the excess amount at the place of entry, where the marks will be held in trust and returned to them upon departure."

The Bremen carried among her pasengers Con Colleano, tight wire artist, and twenty chemists who came here two weeks ago for an international convention. The liner will return to New York on December 21, sailing then on a cruise to Nassau and Bermuda.

Cunarder Sails.

As the Cunard White Star liner Majestic sailed at midnight, she carried Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Fife, Scotland, who had been here as representative of the four British Carnegie trusts at the American Carnegie centennial celebration. His wife and daughter were with him.

Sir James told reporters at the pier that he believed the day of great private fortunes such as Carnegie's has gone. What will take the place of wealthy benefactors such as Andrew Carnegie, he was hesitant to predict, but said he believed such giving must become a function of the State.

Others on board were Lew Leslie, en route for London to produce a musical revue; Mrs. Douglas MacLean, wife of the actor; Count F. Van den Heuvel, chairman of J. C. Eno & Co., and Countess Van den Heuvel; Viscount Knollys, managing director of the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation.

A shipment of 250 trucks of American manufacture was delivered yesterday at the Italian Line pier in Hoboken. No information regarding their destination was available.

Oct 06, 1935

Among the outstanding musical events of the coming month will be a concert to be held at Carnegie Hall on the evening of November 25, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

The concert will include the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Otto Klemperer, and the Oratorio Society, directed by Albert Stoessel, with T. Tertius Noble at the organ and Walter Damrosch acting as master of ceremonies. The program, which has not yet been announced, will include music played at the festival with which Carnegie Hall was opened to the public on May 5, 1891. Mr. Damrosch acted as conductor at that time.

Admission to the concert will be entirely by invitation.

Oct. 10, 1935

NEW YORK.

The incoming passengers on the Cunard White Star liner Aquitania due today include Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who just before she left Skibo Castle for her home city received fresh honors from the hands of the Scottish people; Sir Arthur Sutherland, Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, Mrs. A. Schuyler Clark, Mrs. W. O. Barclay, Miss Merton du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Pillsbury and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton S. Dow.

New York World-Telegram

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Nov. 9, 1935

'BIG MEN' HOLD HOPE OF PEACE, SAYS GEN. BOOTH

League and Horror Aroused by Last Conflict Added Guarantees, She Says.

DECLARES WARS ARE OVER

Salvation Army Head Sails for Europe—Mrs. Bingham Also on Aquitania.

The big men of the world, the men with hearts and brains, will act to prevent another war, General Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, said early today as she sailed for England on the Aquitania.

Hope that there will never be another war lies in these men, the League of Nations and the genuine horror of all people, she declared. Miss Booth said she was encouraged by the progress of the League in its efforts to bring peace between Italy and Ethiopia, and expressed the hope that by Christmas there will be a general agreement to settle international differences.

Last War "Too Real."

"The memory of what the last war meant is too real in the minds of the people to permit another," she said.

She said that in a hurried trip over the United States she had found a feeling that conditions were at last improving.

"This was not so much because of tangible evidence, although there was much of that," she explained, "but a general brightening of outlook based on confidence in the future of the nation."

Mrs. Bingham Sails.

Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, wife of the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, sailed to rejoin her husband in London. Dr. John H. Finley sailed to attend the Andrew Carnegie centenary observance in Scotland on November 25.

Other passengers were Princess Natalie Paley, Baron and Baroness Ion Dan, and two moving picture actors, Cary Grant and Otto Kruger, who will make pictures in England.

Oct. 10, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Expected

Will Arrive Tonight on Aquitania—Mrs. Draper on Ile de France.

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE, who was recently feted by public officials in Scotland, and Mrs. William K. Draper, upon whom the French government recently bestowed the cross of chevalier of the Legion of Honor, are to be among the arrivals from Europe today. Mrs. Carnegie is on the Aquitania and Mrs. Draper on the Ile de France. Both liners are to tie up on the North River front early this evening.

With Mrs. Carnegie is her daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller. Together they have passed the summer at Skibo Castle, the domain in the Scottish Highlands, which was purchased by the late Mr. Carnegie. It was in commemoration of the centenary of his birth that a ceremony was held in Edinburgh on the last day of last month, at which Mrs. Carnegie was presented with the freedom of the city.

Mrs. Draper has been a a leader in the activities of the Red Cross for nearly forty years. She was one of the organizers in 1919 of the League of Red Cross societies in Paris.

With Mrs. Draper on the incoming liner is Miss Anne Morgan, who has been decorated by France for the work she has done in restoring war torn districts. Miss Morgan has been overseas since early in the summer, passing most of her time in France and making expeditions into the central districts of the continent.

Nov. 4, 1935

Pick of Tonight's Light Entertainment.

8:00—WEAF, Hammerstein's Music Hall.
Oscar Shaw and Fay Templeton share top honors tonight.

8:30—WEAF, Richard Crooks.
Singing with Margaret Speaks and William Daly's orchestra.

9:00—WEAF, Harry Horlick's Gypsy Orchestra.
Victor Herbert music dominates this program.

WABC, "The Milky Way."
Charles Butterworth comes from the movies to play this comedy.

9:30—WEAF, Gladys Swarthout.
Her program includes "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" as major item.

DANCE MUSIC—7:00, WHN; 8:00, WABC; 10:00, WABC, WNEW; 10:30, WNEW; 11:00, virtually all stations.

For Serious Listeners-In.

10:00—WJZ, Carnegie Centenary program.
A bagpiper from Carnegie's Scotch castle will be heard during the program.

10:30—WEAF, Senator Rush D. Holt.
West Virginia's youthful solon discusses public utility regulation.

10:45—WABC, "Drama of the Skies."
Listeners may stand and gaze skyward at star movements are described.

World-Telegram Broadcasts Over WMCA.

TODAY
12:30—Noon Stock Prices.
3:30—Closing Stock Prices.

TOMORROW.
8:10 A. M.—News Bulletins.
10:00 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:30 P. M., Midnight—Election returns.

Stock Market Announcer—Clifford Bennet.

Nov. 27, 1935

EDUCATOR LAUDS CARNEGIE GIFTS

Sir James Irvine Commends His System—Centenary Celebration Ends Tonight.

Members of the family and old associaites of Andrew Carnegie will celebrate the final events of the Carnegie centenary tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, and Frederick K. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Foundation of New York, will be the speakers.

"Private philanthropy, such as Andrew Carnegie created, is more beneficial to humanity than restrictions on immense wealth by the government," Sir James Irvine, Scottish educator, said last night at the New York Academy of Medicine.

"Free from political bias and unhampered by the rigidity of government methods," the Chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, said, "the board of trustees of a perpetual humanitarian trust is in a postion to carry out its terms of reference without thought of self or of possible repercussions on a political electorate.

"It may be that the legislation of the ftu're will place prohibitive restrictions on the accumulation of immense wealth. Equally it is possible that the State may claim a right to absorb and utilize the major portion of privately-owned fortunes.

"In either event I do not believe that the results will be so beneficial to the world as those which come from the perpetual humanitarian trust of the type Andrew Carnegie established."

Nov. 20, 1935

THREE-DAY EVENTS TO HONOR CARNEGIE

Choral-Orchestral Performance Arranged for Tonight.

A three-day commemoration of the 100th birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, who died August 11, 1919, will begin at 8:45 tonight with a choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall.

Medicine, 2 E. 103rd St., tomorrow night, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, and Sir James Irvine, vice chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will speak.

A dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday evening by several Carnegie associations will climax the celebration.

From Dunfermline, Scoland, where Mr. Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fyfe, eulogized him in a radio address.

Dr. John H. Finley, of the Advisory Board of Industrial Educa- also spoke from Dunfermline.

Nov. 26, 1935

Program Honors Carnegie's Name

Centenary Celebrated in Hall Bearing His Name.

THAT time-honored auditorium, Carnegie Hall, which has acted as host during the forty-four years of its existence to countless of the musical great, enjoyed a celebration of its very own last evening when a program commemorative of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was offered jointly by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society and the Oratorio Society.

It should not be forgotten that for thirty years Mr. Carnegie was president of the Oratorio Society and for eight years of the Philharmonic Society, or that he provided nine-tenths of the cost of building the hall.

Damrosch Participates.

The initial concert of May 5, 1891, had as chief conductor Walter Damrosch, who participated in last night's celebration, and the inclusion in the musical program of works by Tschaikowsky was a reminder that their composer came to New York expressly for that inaugural festival, directing the first evening his own "Marche Solennelle."

Mr. Damrosch spoke briefly last evening of his recollections of Andrew Carnegie.

"I see that the program has me down as master of ceremonies," he began. "Well, I have no talent for ceremonials."

He went on to tell of his first meeting with Andrew Carnegie and of the enduring friendship that ripened between them.

"He gave me excellent advice," Mr. Damrosch declared, "which I followed—sometimes."

"Possessed Dual Personality."

After recounting Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, his love for the arts and especially for music—things apart from his business world—Mr. Damrosch remarked:—

"He possessed a kind of dual personality, but he was no Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Immediately after his address Mr. Damrosch led chorus and audience (accompanied by orchestra and organ) in a rousing "community sing" of "Old Hundredth."

The musical program included also Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture (Mr. Damrosch conducting), "Thanks Be To God" from "Elijah" (Albert Stoessel conducting), two unaccompanied choruses by Tschaikowsky (Mr. Stoessel conducting), and Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony (Otto Klemperer conducting).

Before the program T. Tertius Noble, at the organ, improvised on Scottish tunes. R. C. B.

Dec. 7, 1935

VAST BENEFACTIONS OVER, SAYS EDUCATOR

Huge Private Fortunes and Philanthropies Doomed in Future, Says Sir James Irvine.

Prediction that "the day of great private fortunes and private benefactions was almost over was made by Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Fife, Scotland, early today as he sailed on the Majestic after attending the American Carnegie centennial celebration.

"Andrew Carnegie," said Sir James, "was the pioneer in placing the giving of money to institutions for the welfare of the general public on a scientific and business basis. He will be remembered in history for that, while the methods by which he made his great fortune will be forgotten. He will be known for his ideal of returning the bulk of that fortune to the public."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Sept. 23, 1935

GIVE PROGRAM FOR CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

Celebration Will Be Held in Honor Of Steel Pioneer.

DATES ANNOUNCED

Events Are Planned For Pittsburgh, New York And Other Cities.

The program of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, commemorating the Pittsburgh steel pioneer's contributions to the cultural development of the United States, was announced yesterday by F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The celebration will be held on November 25, 26 and 27 in Pittsburgh, New York, Washington and other cities throughout the United States under the auspices of six Carnegie trusts, including the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Join in New York Events.

While each of these organizations will observe the centennial with individual programs, all will join in the three principal events in New York City. The first of these will be a special choral-orchestral performance in New York's Carnegie Hall on the night of November 25 to commemorate the opening of the hall in 1891.

On November 26 a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine will be held as a memorial to Carnegie for his benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University, will preside at this assembly, which will be addressed by Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, a Carnegie trust beneficiary.

Dinner Speaker Named.

A dinner will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on November 27, with Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, presiding. Mr. Keppel and President James Bryant Conant of Harvard University will speak.

As a tribute to Carnegie's contributions to public library building the American Library Association has suggested the theme of "One Hundred Years of Lbrary Progress" for the observance in public libraries throughout the nation, with exhibits depicting the increase in library facilities.

Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York are presenting to all Carnegie libraries for permanent display a framed portrait of Carnegie. The corporation also will distribute posters containing quotations from Carnegie's writings.

Oct. 1, 1935

Scotland Pays Tribute To Memory of Carnegie

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 30.—(AP)—The corporation of Edinburgh today conferred the freedom of the city upon Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in a ceremony celebrating the centenary of the birth of her late husband, the Scottish-American steel margnate.

Recalling her first visit to Edinburgh when Carnegie was similarly honored in 1887, Mrs. Carnegie said:

"Not only my family and I appreciate this great honor, but Mr. Carnegie's trustees and friends in America join in the expressions of gratitude for this tribute to his memory."

Nov. 27, 1935

Carnegie's Widow at Fete

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE DR. WALTER DAMROSCH

Mrs. Carnegie, widow of the steel master, and Dr. Damrosch, famous orchestra conductor and composer, were snapped above as they attended the concert which was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Monday night, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Carnegie.

Nov. 27, 1935

Official Abbreviation.

Note in connection with the Carnegie centenary: First on the list of abbreviations used at the Carnegie library is "A. C." It stands for "Andrew Carnegie" and is used by the librarians instead of writing out the founder's name, which, in view of the many calls for his books and biographical material, they would be required to do thousands of times.

* * *

Nov. 27, 1935

Homestead Club Produces Plays

A memorial meeting to Andrew Carnegie was held Monday afternoon by the Woman's Club of Homestead in Carnegie Library, Schenley Park. Mrs. George Postgate read a paper on Andrew Carnegie and later Miss McCracken conducted the club members on a tour through the International.

The Woman's Club of Homestead feels it is especially embued with Carnegie sentiment. Its regular meetings are held in one of his library branches. Dunfermline street, named for his birth place in Scotland, is near by and Carnegie Place, which bears his name, is in Homewood.

The Pittsburgh Press

WEATHER—Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

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Sept. 23, 1935

WORLD PLANS CARNEGIE FETE

Communities to Mark Anniversary of Birth Of Philanthropist

In nearly every city and town in the world that has been touched by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, there will be some sort of a celebration Nov. 25 to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of the steel king.

The largest celebrations will be in Pittsburgh, New York and Washington, where great institutions have been built with Carnegie money.

The local committee has not yet completed plans for the Pittsburgh celebration, but in New York, from whence the giant Carnegie Corporation has been administering the philanthropist's gifts since 1911, an extensive program has been announced.

There will be a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 25; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine Nov. 26, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Nov. 27.

As a part of the centennial observance, the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York are presenting to all Carnegie libraries—there are 1946 in America and 2811 in the world—a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display.

The American Library Association is trying to have libraries throughout the country set up exhibits showing the progress made during the past 100 years in the development of libraries for use of the public. These will show great advances, for, before Carnegie began erecting library buildings in the early 1890's, free libraries were few and far between.

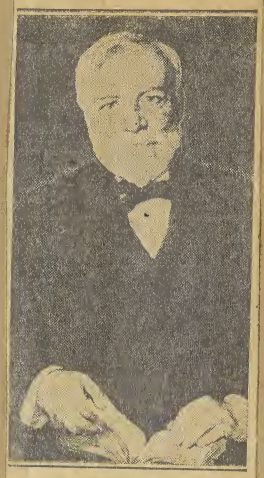
Sir James Irvine, principal of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will come to America to represent the four British Carnegie trusts at the American celebration.

Similarly, Dr. John Finley, of New York, will represent the United States at the celebration in Dunfermline, Scotland—the steel man's birthplace.

The Pittsburgh celebration will, of course, center around the Carnegie Institute—which conducts Carnegie Tech, the Carnegie Museum, Carnegie Music Hall, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the Carnegie Library School.

Oct. 21, 1935

PORTRAITS PRESENTED



Framed portraits of Andrew Carnegie are being presented to Carnegie Libraries throughout the world by the Carnegie Corporation of New York as part of the celebration of the Pittsburgh steel magnate's 100th birthday, Nov. 25. The portrait selected—done by Luis Mora—is shown above.

Oct. 16, 1935

MRS. CARNEGIE BACK IN UNITED STATES

Will Attend Many of Ceremonies for Famed Husband

Special to The Pittsburgh Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie has come back to America to attend some of the functions celebrating the 100th anniversary of her famous husband's birth.

She will remain in New York, however, living at the Carnegie residence on Ninety-first St. She will not be able to visit Pittsburgh, where Andrew Carnegie built his steel empire.

As the Aquitania docked today the little old woman smiled at reporters and said simply, "I'm glad to be home." Her daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, accompanied her.

The anniversary also will be celebrated in Pittsburgh and in other centers where there are large institutions founded by the steel magnate. In Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh, a meeting will be held on the afternoon of Nov. 25 at which a nationally-known speaker, yet to be chosen, will eulogize Mr. Carnegie.

Nov. 25, 1935

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS

Fire In Small Ohio College Cost Carnegie 23 Millions

By The United Press

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 25—A disastrous fire and a timid trip to New York by the President of an Ohio denominational college a quarter of a century ago were recalled today as the seed of a policy which cost Andrew Carnegie $23,000,000.

While 2811 portraits were dedicated throughout the nation today on the centennial of the late Pittsburgh steel magnate's birth, Dr. Louis Edward Holden, former president of Wooster College, told of a promise by the philanthropist that indirectly poured rich benefits into scores of educational institutions.

On the strength of Mr. Carnegie's reminder that "you can always see me when you come to New York," Dr. Holden spurred his sagging courage to undertake the trip when Wooster needed $400,000 for a building program, in 1901, following a devastating fire.

Until that time, Mr. Carnegie restricted his gifts to free libraries.

"I handed my card to a servant," the aged Presbyterian educator said, "informing him to 'please tell Mr. Carnegie that I am the gentleman from Ohio he promised to see whenever I am in New York.'

"In a few minutes Mr. Carnegie greeted me cordially. Almost in the same breath he said, 'I received your telegram and was very sorry to hear of your great loss. I know what you are here for—but I must tell you at once that I cannot help you. If I should, every Christian college in the country would be after me."

Dr. Holden modestly admitted he left with a $100,000 gift.

That donation loosened the purse strings to a series of contributions to denominational colleges and other educational institutions that led Mr. Carnegie later to call Dr. Holden "the man who cost me $23,000,000."

Nov. 24, 1935

CARNEGIE AWARDS GO TO 3 COLLEGES

Women's Schools Get Large Donations in Recognition of Work

By The United Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Grants amounting to $575,000 for five women's colleges were announced today by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The gifts, approved at the corporation's annual meeting yesterday, were in recognition of high quality work. Recipients were:

Bryn Mawr, $150,000 for endowment; Smith, $175,000 for library development; Vassar, $160,000 for library endowment; Scripps, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program; Sweetbriar, $50,000 for endowment.

Nov. 21, 1935

Homewood Women Visit International

A visit to the International Art Exhibit at Carnegie Institute will take the place of the regular meeting of the Homewood Woman's Club tomorrow.

Monday is Founders Day at the Institute, and the club will sponsor a short program in one of the small club rooms commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Andrew Carnegie.

A benefit bridge party, Dec. 2, will be preceded by a luncheon at Rosenbaum's to raise funds for the children's community Christmas party. Mrs. Elgin Hill is chairman of the home committee in charge of the benefit.

Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph

Complete Wire Reports by Associated Press, International News and Universal Service

Oct. 16, 1935

MRS. CARNEGIE RETURNS FOR CENTENNIAL

Glad to Be in U. S.; Unable to Visit Pittsburgh

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie was back on American soil today.

The little gray-haired widow of the Scotsman whose magic touch turned steel to gold has come "back home" for the nationwide celebration in honor of her husband's centennial anniversary.

She arrived in New York early this morning with her daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller.

GLAD TO BE HOME

And to reporters who thronged about her on the Aquitania, she remarked smilingly:

"I'm glad to be home."

Voicing regret that she will not be able to visit Pittsburgh while in this country, she said:

"Pittsburgh has a very warm place in my heart. I have so many recollections of the lovely, affectionate friends who I knew there."

IN U. S. UNTIL SPRING

Mrs. Carnegie, whose home is in Scotland, said she will remain in the United States until spring.

She plans to stay at her residence on Ninety-first Street here and attend as many of the functions honoring her husband as possible.

The culmination of the centennial celebration will be a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25, his birthday, in Carnegie Hall here, which he built "for the cultural advancement of New York City."

TWO CEREMONIES HERE

Two ceremonies will be held in Pittsburgh to honor the memory of Carnegie.

Though founder's day at Carnegie Institute is an annual affair, this year's event will be more lavish than the usual celebration.

The faculty and students at Carnegie Tech will hold commemorative services at Carnegie Hall in the morning of November 25 and on that afternoon a nationally known speaker will address a gathering at another celebration.

Samuel Harden Church, president of the institute, is in charge of arrangements for the two affairs.

Sept. 28, 1935

On November 26, 27 and 28 Pittsburgh, New York, Washington and other cities will participate in the program of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, commemorating the contributions of this city's famous citizen to the nation's cultural development. The steel king did much for Pittsburgh's business growth when he was accumulating his wealth and he laid the foundation for Pittsburgh as a center of learning in his later years when he was devoting his wealth to human advancement.

Sept. 27, 1935

GIANT MAPS TO HANG IN MUSEUM

Two huge vari-colored maps likely will catch the eye of visitors to Carnegie Museum when the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration is held, November 25, 26 and 27.

Circular in shape, the drawings, in a dozen hues, will show the geological formations of the eastern and western hemispheres. They are being prepared by Sydney Prentice, of the museum staff, assisted by Wendell Piper, Pitt student, and under supervision of Andrey Avinoff, director of the museum.

Each of the charts is more than nine feet in diameter. With the exception of a gigantic geologic map in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Philadelphia, the maps being made here are said to be the largest in existence. They will be hung in the hall of fossil invertebrates, second floor of the museum.

Tracings are made with the aid of a pantograph by which standard-sized drawings are greatly enlarged. Three other maps are planned to show the earth's strata in the United States, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, respectively.

Sept. 25, 1935

NATION TO PAY TRIBUTE TO CARNEGIE

Announcement of a program to be known as the Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration was made today by F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, largest of the six Carnegie Foundations in the United States.

It is to be held in Pittsburgh, New York, Washington and other cities throughout the country November 25, 26 and 27.

Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland, where he built his first library and began his series of library benefactions.

CARNEGIE TRUSTS

The six Carnegie trusts, Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Carnegie Corporation of New York, will participate in the celebration.

The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh was the first established.

Carnegie's benefactions continued until 1917, by which time he had built 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English-speaking world.

INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS

All the Carnegie trusts will have individual programs and also join in the three principal events in New York City. These will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall, November 25, a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine, November 26, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, November 27.

The American Library Association, which will participate in the events, has suggested the theme of "'One Hundred Years of Library Progress" for the Carnegie observances in public libraries through the country.

EXHIBIT IN NEW YORK

At New York Public Library there will be an exhibit of representative works made possible wholly or in part by Carnegie grants.

Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute here, announced a committee was working on plans for the Pittsburgh celebration.

Nov. 24, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE . . . . AS THE 'LAIRD OF SKIBO'

This is an excellent likeness of Andrew Carnegie, taken during the latter years of his life. Pittsburgh, where he lived, and the rest of the nation will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth Monday.

POSING FOR STUDENTS

International News Photo by Sun-Telegraph.

HELEN YUHAS . . . . A KILTIE-CLAD MODEL

Art students are drawing pretty Miss Yuhas as she sits in Scotch plaid for the Saturday morning class at the Carnegie Institute. The model was chosen by the class as a tribute to Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday anniversary is Monday.

IRONMASTER'S GIFTS HERE RECALLED

Memorial to Be Held In Institute He Founded

In the center of his most lavish gifts, Pittsburgh tomorrow will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, the canny Scot who believed it wrong to die rich.

In Pittsburgh, as in the entire nation, libraries, universities, foundations, elaborate gifts testify to the success of the man who wanted to give his fortune away before he died.

Simultaneous celebrations in many cities throughout the country will honor the Scotchman who found Pittsburgh a city of wood and left the nation a country of steel.

AT CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

In Carnegie Music Hall, part of the tremendous Carnegie Institute, Douglas Southall Freeman, noted Richmond (Va.) editor, will deliver the principal address at the local Carnegie Day ceremonies.

Samuel Harden Church, chairman of the board of trustees of Carnegie Institute and close friend to Carnegie, will tell of his acquaintance with him.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Scholastic honors and academic awards will be made.

The famed Kiltie Band and bagpipers will play Scottish airs.

Dr. Charles Watkins, assistant to the president, will preside at the ceremonies, which begin at 11 a. m.

For many Pittsburghers, the exercises will revive memories of the Scotch boy whose family had to borrow £20 to make the American voyage.

STARTED AS BOBBIN-BOY

Carnegie was an American phenomenon who may never be duplicated.

He started as a bobbin-boy in a cotton mill at $1.20 a week.

He lived to see Pittsburgh, largely through his efforts, increase from a city of 46,000 to the steel center of the world.

Early he recognized the possibility of steel. From telegraph boy

Continued on Page Eight.)

and railroad superintendent he went into the steel industry.

CREATOR OF MILLIONAIRES

There he made more steel and more millionaires with it than the world believed possible.

He made Pittsburgh's wealth a by-word.

The rest of the world believed every Pittsburgher rich.

For Carnegie carried his friends and associates to the top with him.

GAVE 'TECH' TO CITY

Perhaps his biggest gift to his city was Carnegie Institute of Technology.

In 1900 he wrote Council that he would provide the buildings if the city provided the ground.

But he seldom visited the school. He saw the college only five times. He was most interested in Margaret Morrison College for Women that bore his mother's name.

No less remarkable than his scarcely-to-be believed industrial success were his educational achievements.

LIBRARIES AND ART

With no opportunity for education when he was young, he feverishly set to work to make up for lost time when he came to Pittsburgh.

Through his great and good friend, Col. Anderson, he was given the freedom of a library of about 500 books.

From this library came the inspiration for Carnegie libraries, stretching from coast to coast, which give opportunity to millions.

From encouragement gained through association with the nation's great in art and letters, Carnegie created the Carnegie Institute, which offers to Pittsburghers an annual painting exhibition, unique in the world—the International.

CARNEGIE'S AIM

When he dedicated the Institute one November evening, 1895, he said:

"It is provided that the commission shall each year purchase at least three works of American artists. These are to be placed permanently, side by side, each year, so that if we imagine the coming of the year 2000 or 3000, Pittsburgh should be able to show the world—for we may assume that the whole world will then be interested—an historical record of what was considered by a commission in this early day of the world's history the best that the United States, year after year, produced."

THREE PORTRAITS

Three portraits of Carnegie hang in the Institute.

They are the Anders Zorn, the Theobald Chartran and the Howard Russell Butler paintings.

Another was done by Pittsburgh's 90-year-old Martin B. Leisser. Leisser, who admitted it was difficult to get the active man to sit still long enough for a picture, was the artist who suggested that Carnegie include an art school in his plans for Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Nov. 12, 1935

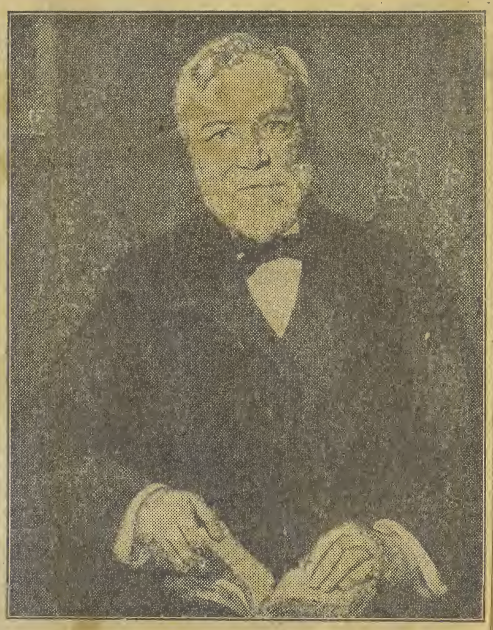
Oct. 25, 1935

Carnegie Centennial Recalls History Of East Liberty Branch Library

Announcement of the approaching Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration which will be held throughout the United States on November 25, 26 and 27, brings to mind the establishment of the East Liberty Carnegie Library, Larimer avenue and Station street, which has been an untold fountain of knowledge and information to children and adults alike since it was opened Tuesday, October 10, 1905.

Those present at the dedication ceremonies thirty years ago were George A. MacBeth, chairman of the institute committee in charge of construction of the building, Librarian Anderson Hopkins, representing the Carnegie Trustees, and Thomas D. Harmon, Councilman A. G. Roenigk, Newton K. Delavan, S. A. Dickie and L. D. Brown, representing the old Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

A newspaper account of the dedication termed the East Liberty branch library as "a monument to the energy and progressiveness of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade." In 1900, Mr. Carnegie appropriated $50,000 for a branch in East Liberty. The board of trade immediately took up the matter and through the trustees of the Carnegie institute convinced the steel king that the sum was inadequate to construct a building suitable for the East End. In 1901, Mr. Carnegie consented to give $100,000 and finally raised it to $150,000. The building was started in 1903. The East Liberty library was the sixth and most costly branch building erected in Pittsburgh. Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Wallace was the first head librarian and her chief assistant was Miss Fogaison with Miss Carson in charge of the children.



As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of the above portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these, 1,946 were built in the United States. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

The Washington Post

Sept. 23, 1935

Carnegie Birth To BeObserved In Celebration

Libraries and Foundations to Honor Benefactor on 100th Anniversary.

Washington, which possesses a Carnegie public library, and which is the home of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will be one of the key cities participating in a Nation-wide observance of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

This centenary, which occurs on November 25, will be marked by a three-day program in which the many benefactions of the late philanthropist will be commemorated. The program was outlined yesterday in an announcement made by F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, largest of the six Carnegie foundations in the United States.

Mr. Keppel said that each of the Carnegie trusts, including the institution in Washington, founded in 1902 for scientific research, would take part in the centennial, preparing special events for their respective cities. At the same time all will join in the three principal programs in New York City.

These will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the civic and cultural advancement of New York City, on November 25; a formal assembly the following night at the New York Academy of Medicine, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on November 27.

The American Library Association, which will participate with the Carnegie trusts in the celebration, has suggested the theme of "One Hundred Years of Library Progress" for the Carnegie observance in public libraries throughout the country.

As a part of the observance, the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York are presenting to the nearly 2,000 free public libraries, built by Carnegie in the United States, a reproduction of a portrait of the donor. The portrait, by Luis Mora, will be framed for permanent display.

Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, the ancient Caledonian capital from which his family emigrated to America in 1848. Mr. Carnegie built his first library in his native city, beginning in 1881 his series of benefactions that continued until 1917.

Nov. 24, 1935

Libraries to Mark Carnegie Natal Day

Celebrating the 100th anniversary tomorrow of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, Washington Public Library will exhibit his portraits, displays of his writings and books about him, Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian, announced yesterday.

Four buildings of the District of Columbia Public Library were donated by Mr. Carnegie. These include the central building and the Takoma Park, Southeastern and Mount Pleasant branches. Two other branches and five subbranches were built through District of Columbia appropriations.

The Carnegie portraits were gifts to the library from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Nov. 26, 1935

Carnegie Paid World Tribute On Centennial

Hull Praises Citizenship in Capital Celebration of 100th Birthday.

Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish weaver's son who made a fortune out of Pennsylvania steel and later used it to endow libraries and cultural centers and peace monuments the world over, would have been 100 years old yesterday.

His birthday was marked by words of memory and praise as men inspected the things he made possible.

A delegate to the first Pan-American Conference in 1889, he gave to the Americas the white Pan-American Union Building here.

In that building's great hall, while the Marine Band played softly and a gray microphone picked up speeches to flash throughout the Nation, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told assembled Pan-American diplomats:

"Andrew Carnegie embodied both in thought and action the highest qualities of citizenship in a democracy, namely, service to the country and to his fellow men, regardless of race, creed or nationality."

Hull called him "an apostle of peace who deserves to be known as a great citizen of the Americas."

Ambassador Felipe A. Espil, of Argentina, joined Hull in lauding Carnegie's efforts to maintain peace, citing specific instances when American nations became involved in difficulties with European countries, and expressed the hope that peace might continue now.

Washington has four Carnegie-endowed libraries. In the central library, District Librarian George F. Bowman yesterday displayed Carnegie writings, books and mementoes.

There were observances in Pittsburgh and New York, and in the Netherlands, a special "peace exhibition" was opened in the Palace of Peace of the World Court at the Hague.

In the Scottish town of Dunfermline, where Carnegie was born, leaders of four British Carnegie trusts held a banquet last night and told how, over 30 years, they had spent nearly $500,000,000 he had left for philanthropic enterprises.

To that town he left a large public park, swimming pools, gymnasiums, recreation grounds, and a music hall. In the music hall, he was remembered in talks by Principal Sir George Adam Smith, of Aberdeen University, and John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, the Associated Press reported.

Nov. 25, 1935

Home Town in Scotland Leads World Honoring Carnegie Today

Post Staff Photo.

Mrs. Catherine M. Houck, of the District Public Library, with a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, whose hundreth birthday anniversary will be celebrated throughout the world today. The portrait hangs in the library, one of the many throughout the country made possible by the generosity of the industrialist and philanthropist.

American Nations Join Here in Noting 100th Anniversary.

Washington, in which stand several buildings donated by the philanthropist, today joins cities throughout the United States and the British Dominions in observing the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

At a special meeting of the Pan American Union governing board this noon, Secretary of State Cordell Hull will speak in commemoration of the steel magnate's many services in behalf of peace among the American states. Speeches will be made also by Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina, board vice chairman and other diplomats and Government officials.

Four of His Libraries Here.

Washington's public libraries, four of which were erected with Carnegie funds, will also mark the day. Yesterday special displays of books by and about the steel magnate and benefactor were placed in the several libraries, along with large portraits distributed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. These exhibits will be shown throughout this week.

Formal observances are scheduled also in New York, Pittsburgh, at The Hague, Holland, and in Dunfermline, Scotland, where the success story of Andrew Carnegie had its humble beginning and where stands the first of the hundreds of libraries made possible through Carnegie gifts.

Washington libraries built by Carnegie funds include the Main library at New York avenue and K street and the Takoma Park, Southeastern and Mount Pleasant branches.

The Capital's Greatest Newspaper

AMERICA FIRST

Washington Herald

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Oct. 17, 1935

CARNEGIE'S WIDOW

International News Photograph Service

CELEBRATES CENTENARY—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel king, is in Pittsburgh for celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of birth of late husband.

Nov. 24, 1935

Libraries to Mark Carnegie Birthday

Celebration of the Carnegie centenary will be held the week of November 25 by District branches of the Public Library, according to an announcement made yesterday by Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian. Portraits of Andrew Carnegie, together with his writings and books about him and his gifts in behalf of education, science and peace, will be placed on display.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

Sept. 22, 1935

BY ROBERT CRAWFORD.

Carnegie Libraries in many of the States are planning to observe in some appropriate manner the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on the 25th of November.

Dunfermline, Scotland, his native village, is planning to celebrate the centenary in the way they think their Scotch-American townsman would like best. During his life Mr. Carnegie gave the town $4,500,000 and left it a yearly allowance of $225,000. What the people of Dunfermline would like best is either a window or a carillon of bells in the lovely old eleventh century abbey. Knowing, however, Mr. Carnegie's very practical ideas about the distribution of his wealth, they are wondering if the memorial should take an entirely artistic turn.

Mr. Carnegie was a great internationalist and his absolute disbelief in the neccessity of war was illustrated by the beautiful Peace Palace at The Hague, which was one of his munificent gifts to the cause.

The International Exhibition of Paintings at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pa., which will be held from October 17 through December 8, is of particular moment this year as it will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. He was the founder of the institute and the donor of the handsome building in which the international exhibitions have been held yearly since 1896, with the exception of the five years during the World War.

This year, 21 nations, including several of the South American States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will send paintings, making approximately 350 paintings on exhibition.

The exhibition is intended to include all aspects of present-day art, and as the assistant director, Mr. John O'Connor, says, will offer to the public a fairly accurate report of what is going on in the art of Western civilization. All artists who have been invited to send to the exhibit are representative of recognized groups in their own lands.

Six artists, three from foreign countries and three from the United States, will meet in Pittsburgh, beginning Wednesday next, to decide upon the prizes, the first of which is $1,000, the second, $600; third, $500; first honorable mention, $400; second honorable mention, $300; third honorable mention, $200, and fourth honorable mention, $100. The first prize in the Carnegie international is held by artists to be the most coveted award in the world. In more recent years it has been won by such well-known artists as Augustus John, Henri Matisse, Felice Care, Dunoyer de Segonzac and others.

KAPLOWITZ

THE COAT AND SUIT SPECIALTY SHOP ON THIRTEENTH STREET BETWEEN E AND F

DRESSES • SPORTSWEAR • GOWNS

FOR A GENERATION THE BEST CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALES

Shoreham, when her guests were Mr. E. I. Fulton, Mrs. Stacey M. Reed, Mrs. James E. Schwab, Mrs. Dal Showell, Mrs. Frank Francis, Mrs. E Ricardo Jacobs, Mrs. Carl C. Monsees, Mrs. Harry Lawson and Mrs. Fowle Barkley.

Mrs. Francis R. Weller was hostess at a cocktail party in her home on Farragut street yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Alfred L. Tennyson was host at a small dinner at The Little Tea House last evening. Mrs. Tennyson, guests his mother, Mrs. Ellen Tennyson, his nephew, Mr. Frank Tennyson and his two nieces, Miss Mary Jean Tennyson and Miss Virginia Tennyson.

Dr. and Mrs. Macpherson will entertain a party of 16 at dinner Thanksgiving day in their home on Street for the latter's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gotwald of Akron, Ohio, who will be their house guests over the week end.

Mrs. Helen Churchill Candee, who is here for a brief visit after spending the Summer in England, had as her guests for luncheon at the Little Tea House yesterday, her daughter, Mrs. Harold C. Mathews of New York, and her granddaughter, Mary Churchill Mathews.

Mrs. Mathews, who is the chairman of the Committee of One Hundred in New York City, motored here with her daughter to spend the week end with Mrs. Candee.

Miss Winifred Kloman entertained at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Kloman, at 1336 Gallatin street, Friday night, when a scavenger hunt was held. The guests included Miss Frances Mosker, Mr. Jack Hayes, Miss Anne Healy, Mr. Thomas Mosker, Mr. Ralph Feltner, Miss Marie Horner, Mr. Albert Funkhauser, Miss Virginia Oyston, Mr. Dick Brady, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gawler, Mr. Bert Brooks, Miss Clara Barbee, Mr. Bayne Sparks, Miss Wanita Brinkley, Mr. Lloyd Edwards, Miss Betty Jane Stevens, Miss Hannah Mae Dooley, Mr. Paul Barbee and Mr. Thomas O'Hanlon.

The hunt started at 9 o'clock and the guests returned at 11 o'clock with the objects of the hunt, which included eggs with the signature of the guard

Oct. 16, 1935

* * * *

THE life and activities of Andrew Carnegie will be reviewed in a series of four broadcasts over N. B. C. beginning October 28. These broadcasts are designed to coincide with the Nation-wide observance of the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth.

Three phases of Carnegie's life will be described dramatically in the first three of the special broadcasts. The fourth program will be picked up from the Pan-American Union where Secretary of State Hull will speak November 25, the date of Carnegie's birth.

* * * *

Oct. 22, 1935

MRS. CARNEGIE POSES

Breaks Custom to Permit Ship Photographers to Snap.

NEW YORK, October 16 (AP).—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of Pittsburgh's steel magnate, posed for a picture yesterday upon her arrival from Europe for the first time in the memory of veteran ship news reporters and photographers.

Nov. 27, 1935

LIBRARY DISPLAYS CARNEGIE GIFTS

Books, Pamphlets and Photographs Tell of Philanthropist's Life.

BY JAMES WALDO FAWCETT.

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The youngster who was destined to become the premier steel-master of the age appears in a portrait made when he was 5 years old. He looks out of the frame with gentle, dreamy eyes, but he holds his head with a certain confident pride which he maintained to the last. Another photograph presents him with his brother Thomas, eight years his junior, in 1851. Still a third depicts him when he was a messenger boy in Pittburgh, and with it there is a letter from A. L. Hardy, concerning a romantic incident of that period—the prompt return of a draft for $500 which Carnegie had found in the street.

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Lord Roseberry, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, David Lloyd George, Ramsay Macdonald, John Hay, Henry Cabot Lodge, Frederic Harrison, Rudyard Kipling, Sir James M. Barrie, Sir Henry Irving, Earl Grey, Lord Balfour, Lord Bryce, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, Gen. William Booth and Miss Helen Keller.

Also the Duke of Northumberland, Edwin A. Abbey, Kate Field, W. T. Stead, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Sidney Lee, James Whitcomb Riley, Joel Chandler Harris, Parke Godwin, William Dean Howells, Robert Ingersoll, Edwin Markham, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Augustine Birrell, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Henry Bessemer, Thomas A. Edison, Sir William Osler and many other famous contemporaries.

The Evening Star
WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

Sept. 22, 1935

BY ROBERT CRAWFORD.

Carnegie Libraries in many of the States are planning to observe in some appropriate manner the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on the 25th of November.

Dunfermline, Scotland, his native village, is planning to celebrate the centenary in the way they think their Scotch-American townsman would like best. During his life Mr. Carnegie gave the town $4,500,000 and left it a yearly allowance of $225,000. What the people of Dunfermline would like best is either a window or a carillon of bells in the lovely old eleventh century abbey. Knowing, however, Mr. Carnegie's very practical ideas about the distribution of his wealth, they are wondering if the memorial should take an entirely artistic turn.

Mr. Carnegie was a great internationalist and his absolute disbelief in the neccessity of war was illustrated by the beautiful Peace Palace at The Hague, which was one of his munificent gifts to the cause.

The International Exhibition of Paintings at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pa., which will be held from October 17 through December 8, is of particular moment this year as it will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. He was the founder of the institute and the donor of the handsome building in which the international exhibitions have been held yearly since 1896, with the exception of the five years during the World War.

This year, 21 nations, including several of the South American States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will send paintings, making approximately 350 paintings on exhibition.

The exhibition is intended to include all aspects of present-day art, and as the assistant director, Mr. John O'Connor, says, will offer to the public a fairly accurate report of what is going on in the art of Western civilization. All artists who have been invited to send to the exhibit are representative of recognized groups in their own lands.

Six artists, three from foreign countries and three from the United States, will meet in Pittsburgh, beginning Wednesday next, to decide upon the prizes, the first of which is $1,000, the second, $600; third, $500; first honorable mention, $400; second honorable mention, $300; third honorable mention, $200, and fourth honorable mention, $100. The first prize in the Carnegie international is held by artists to be the most coveted award in the world. In more recent years it has been won by such well-known artists as Augustus John, Henri Matisse, Felice Care, Dunoyer de Segonzac and others.

Oct. 22, 1935

MRS. CARNEGIE POSES

Breaks Custom to Permit Ship Photographers to Snap.

NEW YORK, October 16 (AP).—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of Pittsburgh's steel magnate, posed for a picture yesterday upon her arrival from Europe for the first time in the memory of veteran ship news reporters and photographers.

Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE PRAISED AS HUMANITARIAN AND PEACE LOVER

Secretary Hull Addresses Pan-American Board, Places Wreath.

LIBRARIES OF CITY AID IN ANNIVERSARY EVENT

Exhibit and Portrait Shown at Central Building at Eighth and K.

In the great white building which he gave in the cause of international peace, Andrew Carnegie today was extolled by Secretary of State Cordell Hull as "a great servant of humanity," who possessed all the high qualities of citizenship, "regardless of race, creed or nationality."

Throughout the Americas his name has become a symbol, a source of constant inspiration to the younger generation, the Secretary said, in calling attention to the benefactions of the great apostle of peace and philanthropist.

The Secretary spoke in the hall of the Americas in the Pan-American Union Building, and the occasion was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Carnegie. Secretary Hull presided at a special meeting of the board of governors of the Pan-American Union and later officiated at the laying of a wreath on the memorial to Carnegie.

Ambassador Speaks.

Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina reviewed Carnegie's work as a delegate to the first Pan-American Conference in 1889 and his efforts to maintain peace in South and Central America in later years, when not only this, but European governments became involved in incidents with those nations.

Andrew Carnegie was born the son of a weaver in a three-room cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, 100 years ago today, and came to America, later becoming one of this country's foremost citizens and one of the world's most generous philanthropists. He spent the early years of his life amassing millions of dollars, only to pass it on to the people of the Americas in the form of libraries, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh and other centers of scientific and cultural research and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Throughout the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Pan-American Union the United States Marine Band played the soft music of the southern Republic in the patio.

Many Diplomats Present.

Secretary Hull, as the chairman of the board, sat at one end of a long oval table, which was surrounded by the ranking diplomats of all republics of the Americas. Seated next to the Secretary was Ambassador Espil. Other diplomats at the table included Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru; Dr. Manuel Trucco, Ambassador of Chile; Oswaldo Aranha, Ambassador of Brazil; Dr. Guillermo Patterson y de Jauregui, Ambassador of Cuba; Dr. Adrian Recinos, Minister of Guatemala; Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya, Minister of Venezuela; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama; Dr. Enrique Finot, Minister of Bolivia; Dr. Enrique Bordenave, Minister of Paraguay; Dr. Capitan Colon Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador; Albert Blanchet, Minister of Haiti; Dr. Jose Richling, Minister of Uraguay; Miguel Lopez Pumarejo, Minister of Colombia; Manuel Gonzales Zeledon, Minister of Costa Rica, and the charge de affairs of Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador.

Also present at the board meeting were Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, and Dr. E. Gil Borges, assistant director and secretary of the board.

Meanwhile, another celebration of the great humanitarian's birth was being held in the central building of the four Carnegie Libraries of the District, at Eighth and K streets, where Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian, arranged an exhibit of Carnegie momentoes for public inspection. A portrait of Carnegie, along with writings and books about him and his gifts on behalf of education, science and peace, was prominently displayed.

Hull Lauds Peace Efforts.

Carnegie's efforts for the maintenance of peace throughout the world, especially on the American continent, were lauded by Secretary Hull, whose speech was broadcast on a world-wide hook-up. He pointed out that Carnegie was one of the delegates of the United States to the first international conference of American States in 1889.

"He soon made his influence felt in espousing the cause of peaceful settlement of all disputes that might arise between the American republics," Hull said. "With enthusiasm he welcomed the founding, by the conference, of the Bureau of the American Republics, which was destined to develop into the Union of the American republics."

During the years that followed the first conference, Carnegie gave increasing attention to the prospering of closer ties between the American republics here. The Pan-American Union Building, in which the ceremonies were held, resulted as a gift from Carnegie in the cause of peace.

Nov. 27, 1935

LIBRARY DISPLAYS CARNEGIE GIFTS

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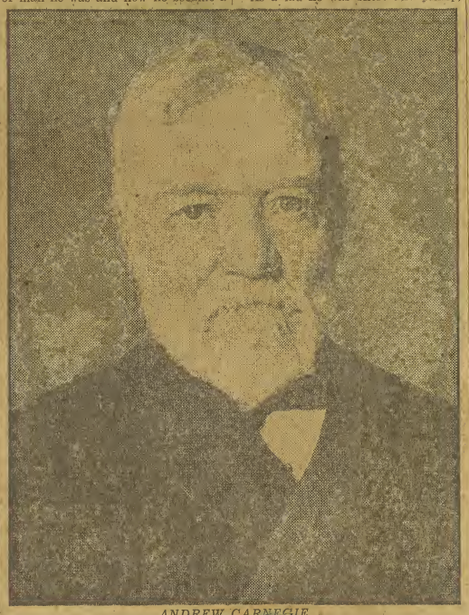
HE GAVE AWAY 350 MILLIONS

3,000 Public Libraries Stand as Monuments to Generosity of Carnegie, Whose Career From Humble Birth 100 Years Ago Tomorrow, Was Marked by Many Contradictions.

By W. S. O.

A ROLY-POLY bit of heather that from Scottish soil of pinching poverty was to flower into a financial and industrial colossus appeared upon the terrestrial scene exactly 100 years ago. Tomorrow, November 25, will mark the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who, in the lush days of expanding America, ran his wealth into the hundreds of millions and then gave them away like peanuts.

Never in the history of the world has there been any one quite comparable to this many-sided genius who alternately amazed and amused mankind, but to a new generation he is becoming a somewhat shadowy figure. Blazoned on literally thousands of public libraries and numerous other institution he founded, his name will ring down the years, but what manner of man he was and how he became a Croesus and then prodigally dispersed almost all his riches is remembered principally by a generation whose orbit centered around Spanish-American War days.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.
From the portrait by Richard S. Merryman which hangs in the Public Library.

Whole books have been written to explain Andrew Carnegie and his biographers do not always agree, some times for obvious reasons. But his engaging habit of self-revelation makes certain facts incontrovertible. Most of his life was dominated by the will—and the ability—to make money. He accomplished his goal beyond possibly his own wildest dreams. Then he deliberately about-faced and as determinedly gave his money away. Not indiscriminately, of course, but as methodically as he had gathered it, for purposes he deemed to the greatest good of his fellow men.

Carnegie embodied the ideal of "rugged individualism," for although he depended heavily upon the men of ability he gathered about him, his will was law. Still, as he ascended his golden ladder, he gladly allowed others to come part way with him. He took greatest pride in the creation of some 40 young millionaires, his "partners."

Unable to obtain more than meager formal education in his youth, Carnegie later wooed culture and he believed the greatest measure of mass education could be achieved through making books readily available to all. Hence his sprinkling of the land with libraries.

HE KNEW the value of acquaintance with the mighty in many walks of life and he cultivated in all possible ways the friendship of celebrities at home and abroad. He had a genial nature and was always good company unless, perhaps, his purpose of gain was crossed. But he was a hard taskmaster with the human tools by which he amassed his stupendous fortune and ruthless in his battles with competitors.

That he was assailed by inner conflicts was most strikingly revealed after his death when there came to light a little homily he had penned a half century before:

"Thirty-three and an income of $50,000 per annum! By this time two years I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least $50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn, make no effort to increase fortune but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast side business forever, except for others. Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three years' active work. Pay special attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention, taking part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be most careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business care and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at 35, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically."

But the author of those pious lines did not follow that program at that time, although he heeded some of its precepts at a much later date.

CARNEGIE in maturity was an undersized but stocky individual with a large and round head. He had twinkling blue eyes when he "put his best foot forward" and in later life a rounded white beard topped off a Santa Claus aspect which his eventual benefactions on a scale unprecedented in the history of the race did not belie.

The man who was destined to count his wealth in astronomical figures was born under circumstances and in surroundings which imparted no hint of the financial glory which later was to surround him. Andrew Carnegie first saw the light of day November 25, 1835, in a tiny cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. He was the son of William Carnegie, a weaver, whose shop adjoined the cottage, and Margaret Morrison Carnegie, devotion to whom played an important part in the ironmaster's life.

As a lad he was short and plump, yellow-thatched and precocious, fond of memorizing long passages of books into which he delved and repeating proverbs, a habit which clung to him throughout his career. His favorite playmate was George Lauder, a cousin possessed of an acquisitive nature similar to Andrew's, and who later was to become his partner in America, and the grandfather of Polly Lauder, wife of Gene Tunney, one-time heavyweight champion of the prize ring.

The Dunfermline of Carnegie's boyhood was in the throes of the industrial revolution by which machines supplanted hand labor, and this led directly to his transplantation to the land where he became an industrial giant. As William Carnegie's four hand looms increasingly showed their inability to compete with the intruding machines and the family fortune continued to sink, thoughts turned toward America, and particularly Pittsburgh, whence many of the neighborhood had already migrated.

TO ANDREW'S mother fell the great decision, and with customary courage and finality she decreed the family should try new fields. Accordingly, in 1848, when Andrew was 13, the hegira to America began in the sailing vessel Wiscasset.

The family was welcomed to "Slabtown," across the river from Pittsburgh, by old friends and relatives from Scotland, but William Carnegie's success in the New World was indifferent. Upon the mother devolved the responsibility of keeping the little brood together, which she did by helping a neighborhood cobbler. Then the father got a job in a cotton mill, and in the same place little Andy earned his first "regular money," a little more than $1 a week, as the bobbin boy.

From this he advanced to telegraph messenger boy at $2.50 per week. He learned the Morse code, and this led to railroading, in which he rose to superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania.

Then the war between the States began and Carnegie's superior, Tom Scott, was made Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of transportation. Scott took Carnegie to Washington, where, as chief of the Army telegraph, he came in contact with Lincoln and other celebrities of the Union cause.

BY 1867 his iron business was really prospering and Andrew Carnegie made New York his headquarters, beginning operations in Wall Street, where his large fortune was to be rounded out. He was a success as a bond salesman on a grand scale and eventually he came into contact with Junius S. Morgan, founder of the House of Morgan, an epochal day in Carnegie's career. He was able to show even that great banker some financial stunts, then and later.

In 1870 Carnegie found himself bidding against George Pullman for sleeping car contracts, and out of overtures made by the fast-thinking Scot came the Pullman Palace Car Co., in which he eventually became the largest stockholder. In the meantime, his iron-making business was making still more money, and when Bessemer steel came into use Carnegie, although at first unimpressed, got aboard.

The panic of 1873 was weathered and the steel age dawned, to bring Carnegie undreamed-of riches. In 1881 he consolidated his principal holdings under the name Carnegie Brothers & Co., Ltd., in which he held firm control. Before long he formed an alliance with Henry C. Frick, who controlled fabulously rich Connellsville coke production, and together they took over the Homestead works, where Carnegie's name was to become lastingly anathema to organized labor.

The year 1886 was a successful one for Carnegie financially, but it was also a sad one, for it witnessed the passing of both his mother and his brother Tom. Andrew himself was stricken with typhoid fever and almost died. He regained his health at last and, released from his pledge to his mother that he would not marry while she lived, looked about him for a bride. He was 52 when he married Louise Whitfield, 28, of an old Connecticut family. They had one child, Margaret, now Mrs. Roswell Miller.

With the death of Tom, Carnegie was bound more closely to Frick, although a dispute over labor policies almost parted them in 1887. Frick added the great, modern Duquesne steel plant to the Carnegie holdings and a new and better steel-making process, the open hearth. The Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., was formed in 1892 with a capitalization of $25,000,000 after Frick had run annual profits beyond the $5,000,000 mark.

Then came the bloody Homestead industrial war. Demands of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers having been rejected, several hundred Pinkerton guards were imported in an effort to dislodge the strikers, who were in possession of the mills. When the "Pinks" arrived by boat from Ohio they were met by an infuriated mob and before sunset that night, July 6, 1892, several had been killed on both sides and scores wounded. Troops finally brought some semblance of order, but not before world attention was focused on the struggle.

While this was going on Carnegie was far from the battle front, in Scotland, and bitter criticism of his refusal to interfere in the strike broke out all over the United States. The labor waf ended in November, but not before it had played a part in the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency.

In the meantime, rescued from behind the counter in a grocery store, Charles M. Schwab had entered the Carnegie ranks to become one of the ironmaster's most important lieutenants. He survived in favor, even exposure of the naval armor plate scaldal of 1894, in which Cleveland decided the Government had been defrauded by the Carnegie company.

Before the turn of the century the annual profits of the Carnegie company exceeded $20,000,000, but bad feeling was growing between Frick, now chairman of the board, and the Laird of Skibo, the designation Carnegie had won through acquisitioin of the Scottish castle of that name. The row had its genesis in Carnegie's demand that the Frick company sell the Carnegie company coke at a lower price.

Despite the efforts of Schwab and Henry Phipps to heal the breach it broke into the open and Carnegie, holding the whiphand, forced Frick out of his chairmanship.

A titanic and malodorous legal battle menaced Carnegie when he moved to obtain Frick's stock holdings at his own figure and was averted only when an agreement was reached merging the steel and coke companies with a capitalization of $320,000,000.

At the time this was accomplished the iron and steel industry was in the midst of great upheavals. Large combinations of companies were being effected, which, with new processes, were threatening Carnegie's preeminence, already shaken by loss of Frick's business genius, and he cast about for a way in which to liquidate with the utmost advantage to himself. Carnegie set the stage carefully, filling the public ear with tales of vast expansions he planned. The game worked and eventually J. P. Morgan, sr., who had already become a rival power in the world of steel, and his associates became the prospective customer. At length a period of adroit maneuvering was climaxed by the world record purchase of all time, acquisition by the Morgan group of the Carnegie company to form the United States Steel Corp. at the equivalent of half a billion dollars,

This stupendous transaction left Carnegie the master of a fortune estimated as high at $400,000,000

Before the eyes of an astounded world he began a systematic distribution of almost all the enormous riches he had piled up. Before he was through his [illegible] than $350 [illegible]

His first large philanthropy was creation of a $4,000,000 pension fund for his workmen. Soon he became engrossed in the possibilities of helping great masses of men, women and children by building libraries, by which he is most universally remembered. He began by giving New York City more than $5,000,000 for this purpose and before he finished the name Carnegie was carved on the facades of nearly 3,000 libraries that dot this and other lands.

In quick succession Carnegie spent $22,300,000 founding the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which explores many important fields of science; nearly $27,000,000 on the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh; $10,000,000 to endow the Carnegie Hero Fund; $30,000,000 on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to ameliorate the condition of low-salaried professors; $1,500,000 to build the Palace of Peace at The Hague, and $10,000,000 to found the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Toward the end of 1915 as he turned his 80th year, Carnegie's health began to fail, but he so carefully husbanded his strength he lived until August 11, 1919. The end came at his estate in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts and he was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Nov. 24, 1935

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Andrew Carnegie, 1835-1919.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, benefactor of libraries, promoter of peace movements and of scientific discovery, was born 100 years ago on November 25 in Dunfermline, Scotland. This week his centenary will be celebrated throughout the United States and the United Kingdom by Carnegie libraries and other institutions receiving his benefactions. The Public Library of the District of Columbia, which received 4 of its 10 buildings as gifts of Andrew Carnegie, presents a selected list of his writings, accounts of his life and of his benefactions.

His Writings.

An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, by Andrew Carnegie. 1890. G45.C21.

Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie. 1920. E.C215.

The Empire of Business, by Andrew Carnegie. 1902. HC.C215e.

The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays, by Andrew Carnegie. 1900. HC.C215g.

James Watt, by Andrew Carnegie. n.d. E.W.342c.

League of Peace: Address at University of St. Andrews, 1905, by Andrew Carnegie. 1906. JQ.C213L. (Also JXAR.7In8, v. 1, No. 3.)

Miscellaneous Writings of Andrew Carnegie, ed. by B. J. Hendrick. 1933. Y.C216m.

Problems of Today: Wealth. Labour, Socialism, by Andrew Carnegie. 1908. HC.C215p.

Round the World, by Andrew Carnegie. 1884. G131.C215.

Triumphant Democracy; Or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic, by Andrew Carnegie. 1886. G83.C21.

Wealth and Its Uses, by Andrew Carnegie. (In Union College. Practical Lectures. 1895. v. 1, p. 319-344.) Y.Un35.

His Life.

Andrew Carnegie; the Man and His Work, by Barnard Alderson. 1905. E.C215aL.

The Life of Andrew Carnegie, by B. J. Hendrick. 2 v. 1932. E.C215h.

Personal Recollections of Andrew Carnegie, by Frederick Lynch. 1920. E.C215L.

Andrew Carnegie, by Mrs. M. H. Wade. (In Master Builders, p. 174-214.) 1929. E.9W114m.

A Carnegie Anthology, by M. B. Wilson. 1915. E.C215w.

Incredible Carnegie; the Life of Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), by J. K. Winkler. 1931. E.C215wi.

His Benefactions.

A Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, comp. and pub. by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 1919. I.C215.

A Book of Carnegie Libraries, by T. W. Koch. 1917. ZP.83.K814.

Andrew Carnegie, His Dunfermline Ties and Benefactions, by J. B. Mackie. 1916. E.C215m.

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The Evening Star
WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

CARNEGIE'S BIRTH TO BE CELEBRATED

D. C., Rich in Testimonials to Philanthropist, Will Share in Tributes.

Washington tomorrow will join hundreds of other cities in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

The Public Library of the District, in common with libraries throughout the United States and the United Kingdom, will display an exhibition of Carnegie material at the central building, Eighth and K streets, constructed with funds donated by the famous humanitarian.

Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian, announced the display will include a portrait of the famous philanthropist, born in Scotland November 25, 1835; his writings and books about him and about his gifts in behalf of education, science and the furtherance of peace.

Meanwhile, the governing board of the Pan-American Union, which meets in a building put up with Carnegie money, will hold a special session at noon tomorrow in the Hall of the Americas of the union.

Hull and Dr. Espil to Speak.

Secretary of State Hull, president of the board, which consists also of diplomatic representatives here of 20 Latin American nations, will preside and speak on Carnegie's efforts in behalf of peace. Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Argentine Ambassador and vice chairman of the board, is also to talk.

Carnegie was a delegate to the first Pan-American Conference, held here in 1889. From discussions begun at that session the idea of a Pan-American Union blossomed. The millionaire steel magnate donated $850,000 in 1908 to construct the union's building. It was completed in 1910.

Offices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson place, will be closed tomorrow in honor of the man who made the endowment possible. Trustees of the Carnegie Institution, Sixteenth and P streets, will go to New York to take part in the elaborate ceremonies arranged for that city, to continue all week.

The Carnegie Corp. of New York, one of six philanthrophic trusts established in the United States by Carnegie, reported yesterday colleges, universities and communities in every part of the United States will mark Carnegie's memory.

Arrangements for these observances will center in most instances around the local Carnegie libraries and will be conducted under supervision of library boards.

Portrait Is by Mora.

The corporation has sent for exhibition to four Washington library buildings copies of the Carnegie portrait painted by Luis Mora and selected by the Carnegie Centenary Committee as an excellent likeness of the man.

The portrait will be displayed in the central building and the Takoma Park, Southeastern and Mount Pleasant branches, four buildings of the District system built with Carnegie money.

The Washington Public Library, as it is known today, owes much to the foresight of Carnegie, who, cognizant of his own struggles for an education, devoted a goodly proportion of his fortune to aiding the development of a widespread system of public libraries in both the land of his adoption and in Great Britain and her dependencies. Like the pioneers of the library profession, he realized that education does not end with the school and that the school cannot supply all the needs of its students—the free public library is needed to supplement the formal educational system.

To the struggling librarians and library boards of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Carnegie's interest, backed by his huge [illegible] gave assurance that the [illegible] half of the extension education would have adequate support.

Local Library System.

In the District of Columbia the public library system consists, of a central library, five branches, five sub-branches and an office annex. All are supported by congressional appropriations as a part of the budget for the District of Columbia. Since Carnegie gifts to Washington were discontinued in 1926 two major branches and the five sub-branches have been added to the system through the efforts of Dr. Bowerman and local citizens' associations in their appeals before Congress.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was established by act of Congress June 3, 1896, and immediately absorbed the old incorporated Washington City Free Library. It was located at 1326 New York avenue in a building formerly a private dwelling. Congress on March 3, 1899, passed an act authorizing the erection "upon Mt. Vernon square in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, a building for the use of the Washington Public Library, with funds to be contributed by Andrew Carnegie." The total cost of the building, including book-stacks and heating and lighting apparatus, was limited to $250,000 with the stipulation that the building "must be thoroughly fireproof."

However, on April 14, 1899, Carnegie added $50,000 to cover the cost of furnishings and other expenses and in September of the same year another $50,000 "to meet an extraordinary increase in the cost of building materials which threatened to prevent the execution of the accepted design of the library with the money available in the manner most creditable to Mr. Carnegie, and to the National Capital."

The new building was formally presented to the people of Washington on January 7, 1903, with elaborate exercises including addresses by President Theodore Roosevelt, Carnegie, Commissioner MacFarland and Theodore W. Noyes, president of the Board of Library Trustees. Upon inspection of the building Carnegie authorized additional expenditures up to $25,000 for its completion. In a conversation with the president of the Board of Trustees Carnegie declared at this time, "I have given this library to Washington, and whenever branches are established I shall insist upon the privilege of supplying the funds. The giving of public libraries to the District of Columbia is my province, and you are to let me know when to provide them." The sum of $300,000 was later mentioned as the basis for such a branch system, but "the proposed donation was not limited to that amount."

Delay Lost Valuable Sites.

Washington suburban communities hastened to place their needs before the Board of Library Trustees, many of them offering to donate valuable sites for the erection of the proposed branches. The librarian's report for 1903 records 17 such appeals. But Congress failed to act, no branch libraries were authorized, no money was appropriated for their support. The generous offer of Carnegie was not accepted until eight years later, and the opportunity to obtain valuable sites through community or private gift was lost.

Dr. Bowerman assumed office on September 1, 1904, and immediately began to urge the future extension of the library through a system of branches. A year later Mr. Noyes declared: "Until the central library is adequately developed and sustained, the work of establishing branches will proceed slowly, since it is clearly unwise at this time and will be in the immediate future to drain strength from the central building for the sake of outlying branches. It is highly desirable, however, that prompt action be taken to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer and to make a practical beginning in the branch library work, to the end that the necessary funds may be set apart to meet the cost of building these branches, whenever from time to time in the future they may be needed."

Takoma Park was selected as the location of the first branch library because of its remoteness from the central building and the donation of an excellent site by public-spirited citizens. A bill authorizing the acceptance of Carnegie money for the branch was enacted by the Senate in 1906 but died in the House District Committee, was again presented, passed by the Senate and lost in the House Committee.

The bill was not passed until 1910, whereupon Carnegie promptly allotted $40,000 for the erection of the building. The branch was opened on December 16, 1911.

Following the opening of the Takoma Park Branch, Noyes and Dr. Bowerman initiated a vigorous campaign for the extension of the public library system in the District and for adequate library support, but library extension continued to be postponed year after year.

Fresh Start Made in 1917.

In 1917 a "fresh start on the development of the branch library system" was made by proposed legislation for a branch in Southeast Washington, and a complete "Report of Branch Library Development" was made by the librarian. War-time activities intervened, however, and it was not until 1919 that the bill for the Southeastern branch was again introduced in Congress. The Carnegie Corp. of New York, although stating that "the lapse of 16 years * * * and Mr. Carnegie's death at the expiration of that period would seem to close the transaction as far as Mr. Carnegie's offer is concerned," agreed to pay not less than $50,000 toward the construction of the proposed branch. This offer was accepted by Congress in a deficiency appropriation passed June 16, 1921, when $10,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site at Seventh and D streets southeast.

Before the completion of this building the Carnegie Corp. of New York, on May 26, 1922, appropriated "the sum of $100,000 for the erection of a branch library building for the City of Washington," to be erected in the Mount Pleasant section. This offer was accepted by Congress with little delay (February 28, 1923) and $25,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the site at Sixteenth and Lamont streets, offered at a considerable reduction in its real value by Mrs. John B. Henderson. In the meantime the Southeastern branch was opened on December 8, 1922, just 11 years after the first branch at Takoma Park. The Mount Pleasant branch was opened on May 15, 1925.

Carnegie grants to libraries had practically ceased long before this time, and in November, 1926, the Carnegie Corp. notified Dr. Bowerman that "in accordance with its policy elsewhere, no funds for additional library buildings in Washington would be available." In his letter transmitting the decision Dr. Keppel observed that "four buildings have [illegible] from Carnegie funds, a[illegible] their usefulness in diff[illegible] the city and different [illegible] ments. In the light of [illegible] tion, it ought not now [illegible] to secure funds from o[illegible] additional buildings [illegible] needed."

Dr. Bowerman then [illegible] "five-year building a[illegible] program" (1926), later [illegible] "the extension program [illegible] lic Library of the Distr[illegible] bia, 1932-1946," upon w[illegible] ing efforts for library [illegible] been based. The [illegible] afforded by Washington [illegible] $50,000,000 given by Car[illegible] cessful, and although th[illegible] been great, Congress ha[illegible] appropriate sums for th[illegible] the Public Library throu[illegible] branches in the Northw[illegible] in Georgetown, supplem[illegible] small, or minor, branche[illegible] lying sections.

WASHINGTON TIMES
THE NATIONAL DAILY

Nov. 22, 1935

Carnegie Fund Aids Women's Colleges

NEW YORK.—The Carnegie Corporation of New York has voted grants totaling $575,000 to Bryn Mawr College, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Smith College, at Northampton, Mass.; Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Scripps College, at Claremont, Calif., and Sweet Briar College, at Sweet Briar, Va.

These grants, made in the centennial year of Andrew Carnegie's birth, are "in recognition of the high quality of the work" of the institutions, and, according to the announcement, "it is hoped that the grants will call attention to the desirability of more generous public support to educational institutions of this character."

Bryn Mawr will receive $150,000 for endowment; Smith, $175,000 for library development; Vassar, $160,000 for library endowment; Scripps, $40,000 for development of its educational program, and Sweet Briar, $50,000 for endowment.

During the last 10 years the corporation, greatest of the philanthropic enterprises of Andrew Carnegie, has made other grants aggregating $435,000 to women's colleges. Among the recipients of funds from this sum are Bennington, Mills, Milwaukee-Downer, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Wells.

Nov. 26 1935

Praise for Carnegie From Scotch Educator

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (I.N.S.). Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will memorialize Andrew Carnegie tonight in an address in the New York Academy of Medicine, in the second day's observances of the steelmaster's centenary.

With his widow, Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, in a box at Carnegie Hall last night, the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and the Oratorio Society reproduced much of the program with which the great auditorium for the promotion of music in America was opened 44 years ago.

Nov. 20, 1935

Colleges Rewarded

NEW YORK—Grants amounting to $575,000 for five women's colleges were announced today by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

New Era
Hot Springs, Ark.
Nov. 5, 1935

MANY NATIONS WILL MARK CARNEGIE DAY

Program Arranged for Nov. 25, Centenary of Andrew Carnegie's Birth.—United States and Britain to Take Part.

New York, Nov. 5.—(U.P.)— The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be observed Nov. 25, by the Carnegie trusts in the United States, Great Britain and the British dominions.

Principal ceremonies have been planned in Carnegie's native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, New York, Pittsburgh and Washington. Public libraries endowed by the financier and philanthropist in various parts of the world also will mark the centenary.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall, which the philanthropist built for the cultural advancement of the metropolis. Those associated with Carnegie in carrying out his benefactions will honor his memory at a dinner the night of Nov. 25 in New York.

Many Posters Distributed

One of the features of the centenary observances will be display of seven illustrated posters in libraries throughout the county. The posters, published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, have been sent to the American Library Association, which is participating in the celebration. Nearly 3,000 sets will be dstrbuted.

The posters display pithy statements which crept into Carnegie's writings. They reflect some of the philosophy which inspired his numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation of a stable, progressive civilization.

Some of the quotations follow:

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life."

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Education His Creed

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability and underlies all progress."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of people."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

Carnegie during his lifetime gave away approximately $350,000,000. More than $60,000,000 was devoted to library construction work. He built 2811 libraries. These, with the 8182 church organs made possible by his contributions, usually are regarded as the more personal of his benefactions.

First Gift in 1881

Carnegie built his first library in his home town of Dunfermline in 1881. His library gifts ceased in 1917, but in that period he had built 1946 libraries in the United States and 865 in other English speaking countries.

Carnegie, although known to the world as an industrialist and philanthropist, found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books also, including:

"The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," "The Empire of Business," "Round the World," "Triumphant Democracy," "Problems of Today—Wealth—Labor—Socialism," and his autobiography.

Post
Denver Colo
Sept. 28, 1935

NATION WILL HONOR CARNEGIE'S MEMORY

New York, Sept. 23.—(Post Leased Wire.)—The Carnegie centennial commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late steel king is to be celebrated on Nov. 25. The 1,916 free public libraries which Andrew Carnegie established in this country will join with the six Carnegie trusts in paying tribute to their benefactor. In New York a special choral-orchestral performance is to be given in Carnegie hall on the evening of Nov. 25. The New York public library will exhibit representative works made possible by Carnegie grants.

Times
Leavenworth Kan
Oct. 6 1935

Items of Interest Gathered From Various Sources

CENTENARY OF DEATH OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

Carnegie libraries in many of the states are planning to observe in some appropriate manner the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on the 25th day of November.

Dunfermline, Scotland, his native village, is planning to celebrate the centenary in the way they think their Scotch-American townsman would like best. During his life Mr. Carnegie gave the town $4,500,000 and left it a yearly allowance of $225,000. What the people of Dunfermline would like best is either a window or a carillon of bells in the lovely old eleventh century abbey. Knowing, however, Mr. Carnegie's very practical ideas about the distribution of wealth, they are wondering if the memorial should take an entirely artistic turn.

Mr. Carnegie was a great internationalist and his absolute disbelief in the necessity of war was illustrated by the beautiful Peace Palace at The Hague, which was one of his munificent gifts to the cause.

The international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pa., which will be held from October 17 through December 8, is of particular moment this year as it will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. He was the founder of the institute and the donor of the handsome building in which the international exhibitions have been held yearly since 1896, with the exception of the five years during the World war.

This year, all nations, including several of the South American states and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will send paintings, making approximately 350 paintings on exhibition.

The exhibition is intended to include all aspects of present-day art. The first prize in the Carnegie international is held by artists to be the most coveted award in the world.

Chronicle
San Francisco, Cal
Sept. 24 1935

Libraries Plan Carnegie Fete

Special to The Chronicle

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The Carnegie centennial, commemorating the hundredth birthday of the late steel king, is to be celebrated on November 25. The 1946 free public libraries which Andrew Carnegie established in this country will join with the six Carnegie trusts in paying tribute to their benefactor.

In New York a special choral-orchestral performance is to be given in Carnegie Hall on the evening of November 25. The New York Public Library will exhibit representative works made possible by Carnegie grants.

News
Springfield Mass
Nov 1, 1935

MANY NATIONS PLAN TO MARK CARNEGIE DAY

Programs Arranged for Nov. 25, Centenary of Financier's Birth

New York, Nov. 1—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be observed November 24 by the Carnegie trusts in the United States, Great Britain and the British dominions.

Principal ceremonies have been planned in Carnegie's native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, New York, Pittsburg and Washington. Public libraries endowed by the financier and philanthropist in various parts of the world also will mark the centenary.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall, which the philanthropist built for the cultural advancement of the metropolis. Those associated with Carnegie in carrying out his benefactions will honor his memory at a dinner the night of November 25 in New York.

Many Posters Distributed

One of the features of the centenary observances will be display of seven illustrated posters in libraries throughout the country. The posters, published by the Carnegie corporation of New York, have been sent to the American Library association, which is participating in the celebration. Nearly 3000 sets will be distributed.

The posters display pithy statements which crept into Carnegie's writings. They reflect some of the philosophy which inspired his numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation of a stable, progressive civilization.

Education His Creed

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability and underlies all progress."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of people."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

Carnegie during his lifetime gave away approximately $350,000,000. More than $60,000,000 was devoted to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, usually are regarded as the more personal of his benefactions.

First Gift in 1881.

Carnegie built his first library in his home town of Dunfermline in 1881. His library gifts ceased in 1917, but in that period he had built 1,946 libraries in the United States and 865 in other English speaking countries.

Carnegie, although known to the world as an industrialist and philanthropist, found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, also, including:

"The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain" "The Empire of Business," "Round the World." "Triumphant Democracy," "Problems of Today—Wealth—Labor—Socialism," and his autobiography.

Free Press
Detroit Mich
Oct. 13, 1935

Carnegie's Beneficiaries to Celebrate Centennial

NEW YORK—The Carnegie Centennial, commemorating the 100 birthday of the late steel king, is to be celebrated Nov. 25. The 1,946 free public libraries which Andrew Carnegie established in this country will join with the six Carnegie trusts in paying tribute to their benefactor. In New York a special choral-orchestral performance is to be given in Carnegie Hall the evening of Nov. 25. The New York Public Library will exhibit representative works made possible by Carnegie grants.

News Advertiser
Flint, Mich
Oct. 11, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE CELEBRATION SET

100th Birthday of Magnate and Philanthropist Will Be Observed in November

By Universal News Service

New York, Oct. 10. — Plans for the celebration on Nov. 25, 26 and 27 of the centennial anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth have been announced by Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie corporation of New York.

On Nov. 25, the date of Carnegie's birth, there will be an orchestral performance at Carnegie Hall, to be followed by a formal assembly the next day at the New York Academy of Medicine and by a dinner on Nov. 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Among those who will play a leading part in the celebration, it was announced yesterday, in addition to Mr. Keppel, will be Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University: Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews university, Scotland, which, with other Scottish universities, is beneficiary of a aCrnegie trust; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University.

Six separate Carnegie trusts are jointly sponsoring the anniversary celebration.

News
Newark N.J.
Sept. 23, 1935

Carnegie Celebration Program Announced

NEW YORK—The three-day program for the centennial celebration of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, steel master and public benefactor, was announced today by Dr. F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corp., of New York, the largest of the six Carnegie foundations in this country.

The observance will open with a choral-orchestra performance in Carnegie Hall November 25, commemorative of the festival with which the music hall, which Carnegie built for the metropolis's cultural advancement, was opened in 1891.

November 26 a formal assembly will be held at the New York Academy of Medicine as a memorial to Carnegie for his many benefactions for the advancement of mankind. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will preside. The speaker will be Sir James Irvine, vice chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, which, with the other Scotch universities, is beneficiary of a Carnegie trust. Sir James will represent the four British Carnegie foundations.

Similarly, Dr. John H. Finley of New York, will represent the American Carnegie trusts at the simultaneous celebration at Dumfermline, Scotland, where Carnegie was born November 25 1835.

The final celebration event will take place November 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president-emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, will preside at the banquet. Dr. Keppel and James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard Unversity, will speak.

Messenger
Homestead Pa.
Sept. 25, 1935

Honor Carnegie November 25th

Contributions of Andrew Carnegie, steel pioneer, to the cultural development of the United States, to be commemorated by a Centennial celebration on November 25, 26 and 27 in Pittsburgh, New York and Washington will be followed with interest by residents of the Homestead district.

The program for the celebration of the steel baron's benefactions in the different fields for the benefit of mankind was announced yestrday by F. K. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Fitting ceremonies will be held in Pittsburgh and many other cities throughout the country under the auspices of six Carnegie trusts, including the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute of Washington, the Carnegie Hero Fund commission, the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Will Observe Programs

All of these organizations will observe individual programs in commemoration of Carnegie's cultural endeavors, bul will unite to observe the centennial in New York City. A special choral orchestral performance in New York's Carnegie Hall on November 25 in observance of the opening of the hall in 1891 will be the first event of the three-day celebration.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University, will preside at a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on November 26 as a memorial to his benefactions for the advancement of mankind.

The principal speaker at this occasion will be Sir James Irvine, of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, a Carnegie trust beneficiary.

News
Toledo, Ohio
Sept. 24, 1935

TOLEDO TO OBSERVE CARNEGIE BIRTHDAY

Poster Displays, Special Books in Library to Mark Event

The centennial of Andrew Carnegie, who donated more than 2800 libraries to communities throughout the world—including five in Toledo—will be honored in celebrations in many parts of the United States Nov. 25, 26 and 27.

The principal observance will be in New York City, with a concert in Carnegie Hall Nov. 25, the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth, a formal assembly in the New York Academy of Medicine Nov. 26 and a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Nov. 27.

Poster displays and special collections of books dealing with Carnegie's life and benefactions will be featured by the Toledo Public Library, especially in the five branches built through Carnegie funds, Librarian Carl Vitz announced today. The five branches, Jermain, Kent, Mott, South and Locke were built in 1916, the Carnegie Corp. contributing $125,000 for construction and furnishings.

Mail
Charleroi Pa.
Oct. 1, 1935

100TH BIRTHDAY OF CARNEGIE TO BE CELEBRATED

PITTSBURGH—Cities and towns of the world where the philanthropies of Andrew Carnegie stand solidly in brick, sone or marblt, will participate in the Andrew Carnegie Centensial celebration that will mark universally the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Pittsburg steel king November 25, 26 and 27.

Six Carnegie trusts, of which the Carnegie institute of Pittsburgh was the first, will take part in the commemorative event.

In New York City, a choral- orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall, November 25, a formal assembly at the New York Academy of medicine, November 26, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astorit Hotel, November 27, will give prominence to the famed philantropist.

Pittsburgh's plans are in the formative stage as directors of Carnegie institutions here ponder appropriate celebration. Carnegie Music Hall, Carnegie Tech, Carnegie Museum, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Library School, all directed by the Carnegie Institute, will be leaders in this city's program.

Sir James Irvine, principal of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will represent British Carnegie Trustees, and Dr. John Finley, of New York, will carry America's respects to Dunfermline, Scotland, birthplace of the steel man.

Courier Express
Buffalo, N.Y.
Sept. 23, 1935

Plan Carnegie Centennial

New York, Sept. 22—The Carnegie Centennial, commemorating the 100th birthday of the late steel king, is to be celebrated on November 25th. The 1,946 free public libraries which Andrew Carnegie established in this country will join with the six Carnegie trusts in paying tribute to their benefactor. In New York, a special choral-orchestral performance is to be given in Carnegie Hall on the evening of November 25th. The New York Public Library will exhibit representative works made possible by Carnegie grants.

News
Batavia N.Y.
Oct 17, 1935

You, perhaps, will receive a somewhat keener impression of how time flies when you realize that November 25th marks the 100th aniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

News Herald
Braddock, Pa.
Sept. 23, 1935

Centennial To Honor Local Steel Pioneer

Announce Program For Andrew Carnegie Celebration.

Braddock district residents will follow, with interest, the program of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, commemorating the Braddock steel pioneer's contributions to the cultural development of the United States. The program was announced yesterday by F. K. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The celebration will be held on November 25, 26, and 27 in Pittsburgh, New York, Washington and other cities throughout the United States under the auspices of six Carnegie trusts, including the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

While each of these organizations will observe the centennial with individual programs, all will join in the three principal events in New York City. The first of these will be a special choral-orchestral performance in New York's Carnegie Hall on the night of November 25 to commemorate the opening of the hall in 1891.

On November 26 a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine will be held as a memorial to Carnegie for his benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University, will preside at this assembly, which will be addressed by Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, a Carnegie trust beneficiary.

Times
Pawtucket R.I.
Nov. 8, 1935

A Carnegie Centenary

Hundredth Anniversary of Ironmaster's Birth to Be Observed This Month—Many Nations to Take Part in Memorial Ceremonies.

NEW YORK (UP)—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be observed Nov. 25 by the Carnegie trusts in the United States, Great Britain and the British dominions.

Principal ceremonies have been planned in Carnegie's native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, New York, Pittsburg and Washington. Public libraries endowed by the financier and philanthropist in various parts of the world also will mark the centenary.

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One of the features of the centenary observances will be display of seven illustrated posters in libraries throughout the country. The posters, published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, have been sent to the American Library Association, which is participating in the celebration. Nearly 3000 sets will be distributed.

The posters display pithy statements which crept into Carnegie's writings. They reflect some of the philosophy which inspired his numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation of a stable, progressive civilization.

Some of the quotations follow:

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life."

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Carnegie during his lifetime gave away approximately $350,000,000. More than $60,000,000 was devoted to library construction work. He built 2811 libraries. These, with the 8132 church organs made possible by his contributions, usually are regarded as the more personal of his benefactions.

Carnegie built his first library in his home town of Dunfermline in 1881. His library gifts ceased in 1917, but in that period he had built 1946 libraries in the United States and 865 in other English speaking countries.

Carnegie, although known to the world as an industrialist and philanthropist, found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books also, including:

"The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," "The Empire of Business," "Round the World," "Triumphant Democracy," "Problems of Today—Wealth—Labor—Socialism," and his autobiography.

La Presse
Montreal, Que.
nov. 28, 1935

Fêtes en souvenir du grand Andrew Carnegie

Le centenaire de sa naissance sera observé dignement aux Etats-Unis et dans plusieurs autres pays. — Il consacra sa fortune au bien-être de l'humanité.

15 D

On est actuellement à compléter, aux Etats-Unis et à l'étranger, les préparatifs des fêtes qui, les 25, 26 et 27 novembre prochains, marqueront le centième anniversaire de la naissance d'Andrew Carnegie, le célèbre industriel qui consacra sa fortune à l'éducation du peuple, à l'aide des recherches scientifiques et au progrès de la paix mondiale.

M. F.-P. Keppel, président de la Carnegie Corporation de New York, la plus importante des six institutions Carnegie, a déjà annoncé le détail des fêtes de ce centenaire à New-York même. D'autres cérémonies auront lieu à Pittsburgh, à Washington, à Dunfermline, en Ecosse et dans les différentes bibliothèques Carnegie dans le monde entier.

Andrew Carnegie naquit le 25 novembre 1835, à Dunfermline, l'ancienne capitale de la Californie. Son père, un tisserand, émigra aux Etats-Unis, en 1848. Ce fut à Dunfermline que Carnegie érigea sa première bibliothèque, en 1881. En 1917, il avait construit 2,811 bibliothèques publiques d'entrée gratuite.

Le Canada est intéressé

Les villes et les différents centres canadiens s'intéressent à ce centenaire du fait qu'il y a 125 bibliothèques Carnegie au Canada. La générosité de Carnegie a rendu possible la donation de 121 orgues à diverses églises canadiennes.

La Carnegie Corporation de New York, fondée en 1911 pour la diffusion de l'instruction parmi les peuples des Etats-Unis, du Canada et des colonies anglaises, a approprié $2,241,126 pour son travail au Canada, $625,309 pour son travail en Australie, $414,876, pour son travail en Nouvelle-Zélande et $1,388,998 pour son travail en Afrique-sud.

Les fêtes organisées à New York en souvenir du grand bienfaiteur comprennent un concert à Carnegie Hall, le soir du 25 novembre, une assemblée de circonstance à l'académie de médecine de New-York, le soir du 26 novembre et un banquet à l'hôtel Waldorf-Astoria, le soir du 27.

Les directeurs de la Carnegie Corporation ont distribué dans toutes les bibliothèques Carnegie un portrait de leur fondateur.

8,182 orgues données

La construction de bibliothèques n'a été que l'une des nombreuses formes de la générosité de M. Carnegie, mais c'est celle sous laquelle il est le mieux connu du public. Les 8,182 orgues distribuées dans tous les endroits du globe où l'on parle anglais sont considérées comme les cadeaux les plus personnels du célèbre industriel. M. Carnegie a dépensé pas moins de $60,000,000 pour la construction de ses bibliothèques.

Le concert du 25 novembre, qui comprendra des oeuvres exécutées par un orchestre et un choeur de chant, rappellera l'ouverture du fameux Carnegie Hall, le 5 mai 1891.

La journée suivante, l'assemblée de l'Académie de médecine reconnaîtra les bienfaits de M. Carnegie dans le domaine de la science et de l'hygiène. L'assemblée sera présidée par le Dr Nicolas Murray Butler, président de l'université Columbia et de la fondation Carnegie pour la propagation de la paix internationale.

Un discours sera prononcé par sir James Irvine, principal et vice-chancelier de l'université de Saint-Andrews, en Ecosse.

Au banquet du 27, à l'hôtel Waldorf-Astoria, les principaux orateurs seront M. Keppel, le président de la Carnegie Corporation et le président de l'université Harvard, M. James Bryant Conant.

Union
Sacramento, Cal
Sept. 29, 1935

CARNEGIE—Edinburgh Honors Aged Widow

EDINBURGH—The freedom of the city of Edinburgh is conferred September 30 upon Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the famous steel magnate and philanthropist.

Owing to the advanced age of Mrs. Carnegie, who lives at Skibo castle, the ceremony will be held in the council chambers rather than at Usher hall, the city's largest public building, as is customary.

Call Bulletin
San Francisco Cal
Sept 30, 1935

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Honored in Edinburgh

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 30 (AP).—The corporation of Edinburgh today conferred the freedom of the city upon Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in a ceremony celebrating the centenary of the birth of her late husband, the Scottish-American steel magnate.

Mrs. Carnegie said:

"Not only my family and I appreciate this great honor, but Mr. Carnegie's trustees and friends in America join in the expressions of gratitude for this tribute to his memory."

News
Chattanooga Tenn
Oct. 25, 1935

Library Here Will Observe Carnegie Birth

Program November 25 To Mark 100th Anniversary Of Philanthropist.

The Chattanooga Public Library will observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on November 25, but the program is still in the formative stage, Miss Nora Crimmins, librarian, said Tuesday morning.

Libraries and other beneficiaries of Carnegie, renowned industrialist and philanthropist, will celebrate his birthday anniversary in all parts of the world. For the centennial observance, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has published a series of seven illustrated posters on which are printed famous quotations from his writings.

Twelve sets of these posters have been received by the library here, Miss Crimmins said. They will be divided, she stated, among all the branch libraries as evenly as possible.

At a time when Chattanoogans are hotly debating whether or not they need a new library, one of the quotations is particularly pertinent. He wrote:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world, those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

The Carnegie Corporation is also sending to all of the Carnegie libraries a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The Chattanooga Library has not yet received its portrait, Miss Crimmins said, but it is expected soon.

As part of the local anniversary celebration, Miss Crimmins intends to display some of the books written by Carnegie. Of these the Chattanooga Library has only three. "The Gospel of Wealth," "Triumphant Democracy" and his "Autobiography."

Of the $350,000,000 Carnegie gave away, he devoted more than $60,000,000 to building libraries. Scattered throughout the United States and the British dominions and colonies are 2,811 built with his gifts.

Times
Los Angeles, Cal
Sept 29, 1935

Edinburg Will Pay Homage to Mrs. Carnegie

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Post
Denver Colo
Sept 30 1935

EDINBURGH HONORS WIDOW OF CARNEGIE

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Recalling her first visit to Edinburgh when Carnegie was similarly honored in 1887, Mrs. Carnegie said:

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Chronicle
San Francisco Cal
Sept 27, 1935

MRS. CARNEGIE HONORED

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Star
Newark N.J.
Sept 30, 1935

City's Freedom Hers

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

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Sun
Baltimore Md.
Oct. 2, 1935

Who's News Today

By LEMUEL PARTON

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Honored In Edinburgh

EDINBURGH likes to bestow honors on the fragile, little gray lady who is the widow of Andrew Carnegie. This year she is given the freedom of the city in a ceremony in her honor. On previous summer visits to Skibo Castle, her regular routine, she has been made an honorary LL.D. by St. Andrew's University or showered with gifts and honors. It is nearly fifty years now since the workingmen of Edinburgh gave her a jeweled brooch as a bridal 'present—"which I still wear with pride," she tells the Edinburgh assemblage.

With the exception of the Rockefellers, the Carnegie family has given more money to philanthropy than any other family. At the time of his death the benefactions of the Laird of Skibo were supposed to have been about $400,000,000. At that, he left his widow incalculably rich and her continuing philanthropy still is her major interest. Next comes the International Students' Federation, in which she is deeply interested and which she supports liberally.

She withdraws from society and abhors publicity. A few small musicales at her home, which houses one of the greatest pipe organs in the world, and a few intimate contacts with old friends fill her social life. In 1922 she sold the imposing "Shadowlawn" at Lenox, Mass.—the mansion with fifty rooms, a music room which would seat 500 and 1,000 acres of park land. Moving-picture interests had made Mrs. Carnegie an impressive bid, but she sold it to the Society of Jesus for $250,000, far less than the movie men had offered.

Journal
Jersey City N.J.
Oct. 2, 1935

Who's News Today

By LEMUEL F. PARTON
(Jersey Journal Special Writer)

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie

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News
Newark, N.J.
Oct. 2, 1935

Honors Galore.

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LEMUEL F. PARTON.

Post Dispatch
St. Louis Mo
Sept 30, 1935

CARNEGIE DAY IN EDINBURGH

Widow Honored by City on Centenary of Steel Man's Birth.

By the Associated Press.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 30. —The Corporation of Edinburgh conferred the freedom of the city on Mrs. Andrew Carnegie today in a ceremony celebrating the centenary of the birth of her late husband, the Scottish-American steel magnate.

Recalling her first visit to Edinburgh when Carnegie was similarly honored in 1887, Mrs. Carnegie said: "Not only my family and I appreciate this great honor, but Mr. Carnegie's trustees and friends in America join in the expressions of gratitude."

Sun
Baltimore Md.
Oct. 1, 1935

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Honored By Edinburgh

Freedom Of City Conferred On Widow Of Scotch-American Steel Magnate

Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 30 (AP)—The corporation of Edinburgh today conferred the freedom of the city upon Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in a ceremony celebrating the centenary of the birth of her late husband, the Scottish-American steel magnate.

Recalling her first visit to Edinburgh when Carnegie was similarly honored in 1887, Mrs. Carnegie said:

"Not only my family and I appreciate this great honor, but Mr. Carnegie's trustees and friends in America join in the expressions of gratitude for this tribute to his memory."

Journal
Portland, Ore.
Oct 2, 1935

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Indicator
Farrington Ohio
Sept. 30, 1935

Carnegie's Widow Given Freedom of Edinburgh

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News
Detroit Mich
Sept 29, 1935

News Tribune
Duluth Minn
Sept. 27, 1935

Scots Honor Mrs. Carnegie

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Star
Poughkeepsie N.Y.
Sept 30, 1935

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE TO BE HONORED

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel manufacturer, whose 100th birthday anniversary will be observed in this country and abroad on Nov. 25, has received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh as a part of the Carnegie centenary events in Scotland, the Carnegie corporation of New York said yesterday. It is said Mrs. Carnegie will sail from New York on the Aquitania Oct. 9. She is the mother of Mrs. Roswell Miller who has an estate in Millbrook.

Herald Examiner
Chicago, Ill.
Oct 1, 1935

Edinburgh to Greet Widow of Carnegie

EDINBURGH, Sept. 28.—(AP)—The freedom of the city of Edinburgh is to be conferred Sept. 30 on Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the famous steel magnate and philanthropist.

Owing to the advanced age of Mrs. Carnegie, who lives at Skibo Castle, the ceremony will be held in the council chambers rather than at Usher Hall, the city's largest public building, as is customary.

Gazette
Sterling Ill.
Oct 10, 1935

SCOTTISH CITY HONORS MRS. CARNEGIE: The widow of Andrew Carnegie is given the freedom of the City of Edinburgh on the centenary of the steel magnate's birth. Behind her (at left) is the Lord Provost, Sir William Thomson, and Lady Thomson.

Herald News
Fall River News
Oct. 9, 1935

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Times
Brazil Ind.
Oct. 10, 1935

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Advocate
Stamford Conn
Oct. 11, 1935

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Northern News, Kirkland Lake, Ont. Nov. 29 1935

Edinburgh Does Honor To Carnegie's Widow

EDINBURGH—Edinburgh has conferred its greatest honor—freedom of the city—on Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. This gracious American has thus become the newest burgess of the Scottish capital.

She was unassumingly dressed in black with a toque the shape Queen Mary wears, for the occasion. The ceremony formed part of the celebrations which are marking the centenary of Andrew Carnegie, her husband. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller.

When, in 1887, Andrew Carnegie laid the foundation stone of the Free Library for which he gave £50,000, he was made a Freeman of the city of Edingurgh. With him on that occasion was his bride, Louise Whitfield, daughter of a New York merchant.

On this day 48 years later, Mrs. Carnegie looked on his signature in the Burgess Roll—a little faded now, but firm and decided as one would expect from a man of his calibre.

SIMPLE CEREMONY

And now she herself was to sign that Burgess Roll—was to share with her husband the highest honor a British city has in its power to bestow.

In the oak-paneled dining-hall of the City Chambers a luncheon was held. To it came representatives of the academic, professional, civic and business life of Scotland.

The ceremony was a simple one — just the handing over of a silver casket containing the passport that made an American-born citizen a Freewoman of the capital of Scotland. The Burgess ticket bore the inscription:

"In recognition of the benefactions of her late husband and herself, and of their great and imoprtant public services, and also in testimony of the respect and esteem in which Mrs. Carnegie is held by the Magistrates and Councillors and the whole community."

SIGNED AS MISSUS

As she bent to sign the Burgess Roll, the guest of honor asked if she might sign as "Mrs. Andrew Carnegie."

"Of course," was the reply. So she signed.

Then came the speeches—speeches in which some of Scotland's most distinguished sons told how proud they were to do honor to the wife of a great man. They spoke of her happy married life with Andrew Carnegie, of the help and encouragement she had always given to Mr. Carnegie in his project of "bringing a little sweetness and light into the lives of the toiling millions."

"I do not think that it is as widely known as it ought to be," the Lord Provost said, "that both Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter gladly consented to the transfer of $125,000,000 to the Carnegie Corporation, tangible proof indeed of their entire sympathy with Mr. Carnegie's benevolent intentions. The sum of $25,000,000 in steel bonds was reserved for the family, but this was reduced by $10,000,000 to found the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, leaving the family $15,000,000 out of a fortune of $150,000,000."

QUOTE HIS STORY

Others spoke of the tributes paid to her in Andrew Carnegie's Autobiography—tributes as fine as could be paid by any man to any women:

"My life has been made so happy by her that I cannot imagine myself living without her guardianship . . . Some talk of their home in heaven. The best wife a man ever had has made a heaven at home for me. . . .

"In every emergency of our active, changing, and in later years somewhat public life, in all her relations with others . . . she has proved the diplomat and peace-maker. Peace and good will attend her footsteps wherever her blessed influence extends. She is always thinking how she can do good to those around her—planning for this one and that in case of need."

All was quiet as the venerable Mrs. Carnegie rose to reply. Her voice trembled slightly, but gathered power and conviction as she spoke of what was in her heart:

RECALLS FIRST HONOR

"That the capital of Scotland should wish to commemorate the centenary of Andrew Carnegie by conferring upon his wife the highest honor in its power, moves me very deeply, and I thank you from my heart.

"Forty-eight years ago I accompanied my husband when you conferred upon him the freedom of this beautiful city, and never can I forget that occasion. It was my first visit to Edinburgh, the city of my dreams. I had learned to love Scotland from an early age, for the lilt of its songs had lulled me to sleep in my infancy, and I was brought up on Scottish poetry and history.

"By coming to Edinburgh, not as a stranger from a foreign land but as the wife of one of your own sons whom you were thus honoring, lifted me into a new world. Your kind reception, even at that time, thrilled me, and the bridal gift, which the workingmen of Edinburgh presented to me on that occasion, I still wear with pride and cherish as one of my most valued heirlooms.

"For nearly 50 years my summers have been passed among the heather hills of your beautiful land, and my love for Scotland has deepened with the years, but I never could have dreamed after this lapse of time that you should so cherish the memory of my husband that you should be moved to link my name with his in your illustrious roll of honor and lift me to the proud position of burgess of your ancient city.

PECULIAR TO SCOTLAND

"Surely nowhere but in Scotland could such a tender tribute have been conceived, and my loyalty and devotion to his beloved land will never cease as long as I live.

"I can but assure you once more that not only do I and my family appreciate this great and unique honor, but also that Mr. Carnegie's trustees and friends in America join in expressing gratitude for this deep and significant tribute to his memory."

Tribune, Winnipeg, Man. Oct. 19, 1935

EDINBURGH HONORS MRS. CARNEGIE

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the philanthropist, was honored by Edinburgh Town council recently when she received the freedom of the city. The Carnegie trust for educational purposes perpetuates in his native Scotland the name of Mr. Carnegie, the centenary of whose birth falls this year.

Lord Provost Sir William Thomson said the freedom was conferred on Mrs. Carnegie in recognition of the benefaction of her late husband and herself, and of their great and important public services.

Guardian, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Oct. 11, 1935

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE, widow of the great philanthropist, was given the freedom of the City of Edinburgh last week on the centenary of his birth. As beneficiaries under his bequests in the shape of library grants, we should join in expression of gratitude for this tribute by Auld Reekie to his memory.

Gazette, Montreal, Que. Oct. 21, 1935

Edinburgh Confers Distinction on Mrs. Carnegie

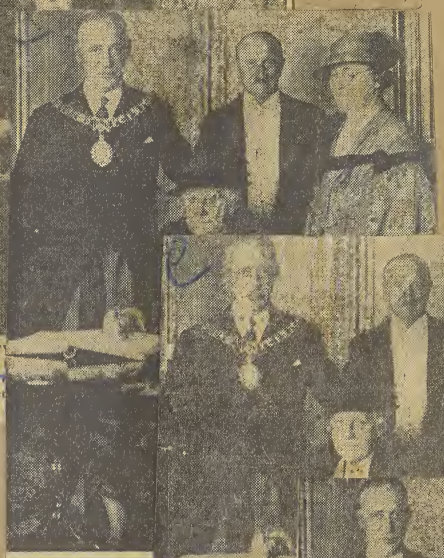
Edinburgh, Scotland, September 20.—(AP)—The Corporation of Edinburgh today conferred the freedom of the city upon Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in a ceremony celebrating the centenary of the birth of her late husband, the Scottish-American steel magnate.

Recalling her first visit to Edinburgh when Carnegie was similarly honored in 1887, Mrs. Carnegie said: "Not only my family and I appreciate this great honor, but Mr. Carnegie's trustees and friends in America join in the expressions of gratitude for this tribute to his memory."

Journal
Flint Mich
Oct. 13, 1935

SCOTTISH CIT
widow of Andrew
City of Edinburgh
birth. Behind her
William Thomson,

Messenger
Missoula, Mont.
Oct. 13, 1935



SCOTTISH CIT
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City of Edinburgh
birth. Behind he
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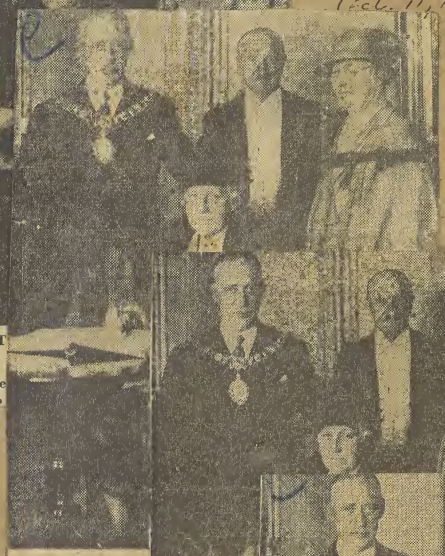
Enterprise
Saranac Lake, N.Y.
Oct. 11, 1935



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Star
Schenectady, N.Y.
Oct. 9, 1935

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Times Record
Troy, N.Y.
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Press
Utica N.Y.
Oct 11, 1935

Scottish City Honors Mr
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Herald
Kingston Ont
Oct. 11, 1935

SCOTTISH CITY
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birth. Behind her
William Thomson, a

Telegram
Harrisburg Pa
Oct. 12, 1935

SCOTTISH CI
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City of Edinburgh
birth. Behind h
William Thomson

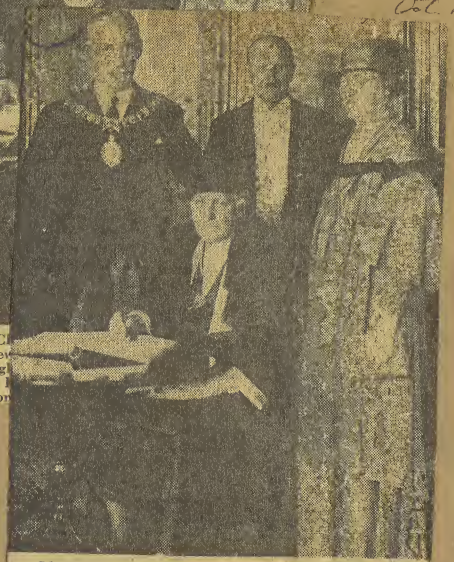
New Era
Lancaster Pa.
Oct. 9, 1935

SCOTTISH CIT
widow of Andrew
City of Edinburgh
birth. Behind he
William Thomson,

Eagle
Reading Pa.
Oct. 9, 1935

SCOTTISH CI
widow of Andrew
City of Edinburg
birth. Behind
William Thomson

Chronicle
Hamilton Tex
Oct. 11, 1935



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Spokesman Review
Spokane, Wash.
Oct. 14, 1935

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Enquirer
Cincinnati Ohio
Oct. 20, 1935

Scots Honor Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.
The freedom of the city of Edinburgh is bestowed on the widow of the Scottish-American philanthropist in exercises commemorating the anniversary of his birth. Left to right, are: Mrs. Boswell Miller; Lord Provost, Sir William Thomson; Mrs. Carnegie, seated; an aide to the Lord Provost and Lady Thomson.
—Wide World.

News
New York City
Oct. 20, 1935

Honored. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the millionaire steel man and philanthropist, signs the book in the City Chambers after Edinburgh gave her the freedom of the city in connection with the centenary of Carnegie's birth. He was born Nov. 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, across the Firth of Forth from Edinburgh. Beside Mrs. Carnegie is Lord Provost Sir William Thomson, with Lady Thomson at the right and Mrs. Boswell Miller at the left.
(By Wide World)

The Man Who Gave Millions Away Like Peanuts

Centenary Of Birth Of Andrew Carnegie Recalls Astonishing Career Of Immigrant Lad Who Amassed Almost $400,000,000, And In His Lifetime Devoted Nearly All To Benefactions; Left Only $22,000,000 To His Family.

Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1935

By William S. Odlin

A ROLY-POLY bit of heather that from Scottish soil of pinching poverty was to flower into a financial and industrial colossus appeared upon the terrestrial scene exactly a hundred years ago. Tomorrow, November 25, will mark the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who, in the lush days of expanding America, ran his wealth into the hundreds of millions and then gave them away like peanuts.

Never in the history of the world has there been anyone quite comparable to this many-sided genius who alternately amazed and amused mankind but to a new generation he is becoming a somewhat shadowy figure. Blazoned on literally thousands of public libraries and numerous other institutions he founded his name will ring down the years, but what manner of man he was and how he became a Croesus and then prodigally dispersed almost all his riches is remembered principally by a generation whose orbit centered around Spanish-American War days.

Whole books have been written to explain Andrew Carnegie and his biographers do not always agree, sometimes for obvious reasons. But his engaging habit of self-revelation make certain facts incontrovertible. Most of his life was dominated by the will—and the ability—to make money. He accomplished his goal beyond possibly his own wildest dreams. Then he deliberately about-faced and as determinedly gave his money away. Not indiscriminately, of course, but as methodically as he had gathered it, for purposes he deemed to the greatest good to his fellowmen.

CARNEGIE embodied the ideal of "rugged individualism" for although he depended heavily upon the men of ability he gathered about him his will was law. Still, as he ascended his golden ladder, he gladly allowed others to come part way with him. He took greatest pride in the creation of some forty young millionaires, his "partners."

Unable to obtain more than meager formal education in his youth, Carnegie later wooed culture and he believed the greatest measure of mass education could be achieved through making books readily available to all. Hence his sprinkling of the land with libraries.

He knew the value of acquaintance with the mighty in many walks of life, and he cultivated in all possible ways the friendship of celebrities at home and abroad. He had a genial nature and was always good company unless, perhaps, his purpose of gain was crossed. But he was a hard taskmaster with the human tools by which he amassed his stupendous fortune and ruthless in crushing his competitors.

That he was assailed by inner conflicts was most strikingly revealed after his death when there came to light a little homily he had penned a half century before:

"THIRTY-THREE and an income of $50,000 per annum! By this time two years I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least $50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn, make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever, except for others. Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three years' active work. Pay special attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be most careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business care and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at 35, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoon in receiving instruction and in reading systematically."

But the author of those pious lines did not follow that program at that time, although he heeded some of its precepts at a much later date.

CARNEGIE in maturity was an under-sized but stocky individual with a large and round head. He had twinkling blue eyes when he "put his best foot forward" and in later life a rounded white beard topped off a Santa Claus aspect which his eventual benefactions on a scale unprecedented in the history of the race did not belie.

The man who was destined to count his wealth in astronomical figures was born under circumstances and in surroundings which imparted no hint of the financial glory which later was to surround him. Andrew Carnegie first saw the light of day November 25, 1835, in a tiny cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. He was the son of William Carnegie, a weaver, whose shop adjoined the cottage, and Margaret Morrison Carnegie, devotion to whom played an important part in the ironmaster's life.

As a lad he was short and plump, yellow-thatched and precocious, fond of memorizing long passages of books into which he delved and repeating proverbs, a habit which clung to him throughout his career. His favorite playmate was George Lauder, a cousin possessed of an acquisitive nature similar to Andrew's and who later was to become his partner in America and the grandfather of Polly Lauder, wife of Gene Tunney, one-time heavyweight champion of the prize ring.

The Dunfermline of Carnegie's boyhood was in the throes of the industrial revolution by which machines supplanted hand labor and this led directly to his transplantation to the land where he became an industrial giant. As William Carnegie's four hand looms increasingly showed their inability to compete with the intruding machines and the family fortunes continued to sink, thoughts turned toward America and particularly Pittsburgh, whence many of the neighborhood had already migrated.

TO ANDREW'S MOTHER fell the great decision and with customary courage and finality she decreed the family should try new fields. Accordingly, in 1848, when Andrew was 13, the hegira began in the sailing vessel Wiscasset. The trip consumed 50 days and Andrew made good use of his time by ingratiating himself with the skipper and crew by running errands and thereby winning for himself tidbits not on the rough fare of the ship. It was a forecast of his lifetime practise of "getting on the good side" of people.

The family was welcomed to "Slabtown," across the river from Pittsburgh, by old friends and relatives from Scotland but William Carnegie's success in the New World was indifferent. Upon the mother developed the responsibility of keeping the little brood together, which she did by helping a neighborhood cobbler. Then the father got a job in a cotton mill and in the same place little Andy earned his first "regular money," a little more than a dollar a week, as bobbin boy.

From this he advanced to telegraph messenger boy at $2.50 per week. He learned the Morse code and this led to railroading, in which he rose to superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania.

When the war between the states began Carnegie's superior, Tom Scott, was made Assistant Secretary of War in charge of transportation. Scott took Carnegie to Washington where as chief of the army telegraph he came in contact with Lincoln and other celebrities of the Union cause.

HIS strenuous work affected Carnegie's health, and when obtained a leave of absence he repaired to his old home in Scotland for a rest. Returning to Pittsburgh he took up the threads of his career, which already gave promise of being a money-making one. Those were the unregenerate days when railroad officials could confer many favors on big shippers; and Carnegie knew how to make valuable contacts. He entered the ironmaking business in a small way in association with Thomas Miller, another railroad official, and from the outset was successful. His brother, Tom Carnegie, for many years proved a tower of assistance because of native ability and the knack of being a "mixer."

By 1867 his iron business was really prospering, and Andrew Carnegie made New York his headquarters, beginning operations in Wall Street, where his huge fortune was to be rounded out. He was a success as a bond salesman on a grand scale, and eventually he came into contact with Junius S. Morgan, founder of the House of Morgan, an epochal day in Carnegie's career. He was able to show even that great banker some financial stunts, then and later.

In 1870 Carnegie found himself bidding against George Pullman for sleeping-car contracts, and out of overtures made by the fast-thinking Scot came the Pullman Palace Car Company, in which he eventually became the largest stockholder. In the meantime his ironmaking business was making still more money, and when Bessemer steel came into use Carnegie, although at first unimpressed, got aboard.

THE panic of 1873 was weathered and the Steel Age dawned, to bring Carnegie undreamed-of riches. In 1881 he consolidated his principal holdings under the name of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Ltd., in which he held firm control. Before long he formed an alliance with Henry C. Frick, who controlled fabulously rich Connellsville coke production, and together they took over the Homestead works, where Carnegie's name was to become lastingly anathema to organized labor.

The year 1886 was a successful one for Carnegie financially but it was also a sad one for it witnessed the passing of both his mother and his brother, Tom. Andrew, himself was stricken with typhoid fever and almost died. He regained his health at last and, released from his pledge to his mother that he would not marry while she lived, looked about him for abride. He was 52 when he married Louise Whitfield, 28, of an old Connecticut family. They had one child, Margaret, now Mrs. Roswell Miller.

With the death of Tom, Carnegie was bound more closely to Frick, although a dispute over labor policies almost parted them in 1887. Frick added the great, modern Duquesne steel plant to the Carnegie holdings, and a new and better steel-making process, the open hearth. The Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., was formed in 1892 with a capitalization of $25,000,000 after Frick had run annual profits beyond the $5,000,000 mark.

THEN CAME the bloody Homestead industrial war. Demands of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers having been rejected, several hundred Pinkerton guards were imported in an effort to dislodge the strikers who were in possession of the mills. When the "Pinks" arrived by boat from Ohio they were met by an infuriated mob and before sunset that night, July 6, 1892, several had been killed on both sides and scores wounded. Troops finally brought some semblance of order but not before world attention was focused on the struggle.

While this was going on Carnegie was far from the battle front, in Scotland, and bitter criticism of his refusal to interfere in the strike broke out all over the United States. The labor war ended in November but not before it had played a part in the election of Cleveland to the Presidency.

In the meantime, rescued from behind the counter in a grocery, Charles N. Schwab, had entered the Carnegie ranks to become one of the ironmaster's most important lieutenants. He survived in favor even exposure of the naval armor plate scandal of 1894 in which Cleveland decided the Government had been defrauded by the Carnegie Company.

Before the turn of the century the annual profits of the Carnegie Company exceeded $20,000,000 but bad feeling was growing between Frick, now Chairman of the board, and the Laird of Skibo, the designation Carnegie had won through acquisition of the Scottish castle of that name. The row had its genesis in Carnegie's demand that the Frick Company sell the Carnegie Company coke at a lower price.

DESPITE the efforts of Schwab and Henry Phipps to heal the breach it broke into the open and Carnegie, holding the whip-hand, forced Frick out of his chairmanship. Soon after the pair met in a hot verbal encounter in Frick's office and almost came to blows. Henceforth they were implacable enemies.

A titanic and malodorous legal battle menaced Carnegie when he moved to obtain Frick's stock holdings at his own figure and was averted only when an agreement was reached merging the steel and coke companies with a capitalization of $320,000,000.

At the time this was accomplished the iron and steel industry was in the midst of great upheavals. Large combinations of companies were being effected, which, with new processes, were threatening Carnegie's preeminence, already shaken by loss of Frick's business genius, and he cast about for a way in which to liquidate with the utmost advantage to himself. Carnegie set the stage carefully, filling the public ear with tales of vast expansions he planned. The game worked and eventually J. P. Morgan, Sr., who had already become a rival power in the world of steel, and his associates became the prospective customer. At length a period of adroit maneuvering was climaxed by the world's record purchase of all time, acquisition by the Morgan group of the Carnegie Company, to form the United States Steel Corporation, at the equivalent of half a billion dollars, a price originally set by the unbeatable Scot. But even then he complained that he "knew" Morgan would have given $100,000,000 more.

This stupendous transaction left Carnegie the master of a fortune estimated as high as $400,000,000, and he set about practicing a "Gospel of Wealth" he had devised years before:

"THE DAY is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away unswept, unhonored and unsung," no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: 'The man who dies rich dies disgraced.'"

Before the eyes of an astonished world he began a systematic distribution of almost all the enormous riches he had piled up. Before he was through his benefactions totaled more than $350,000,000.

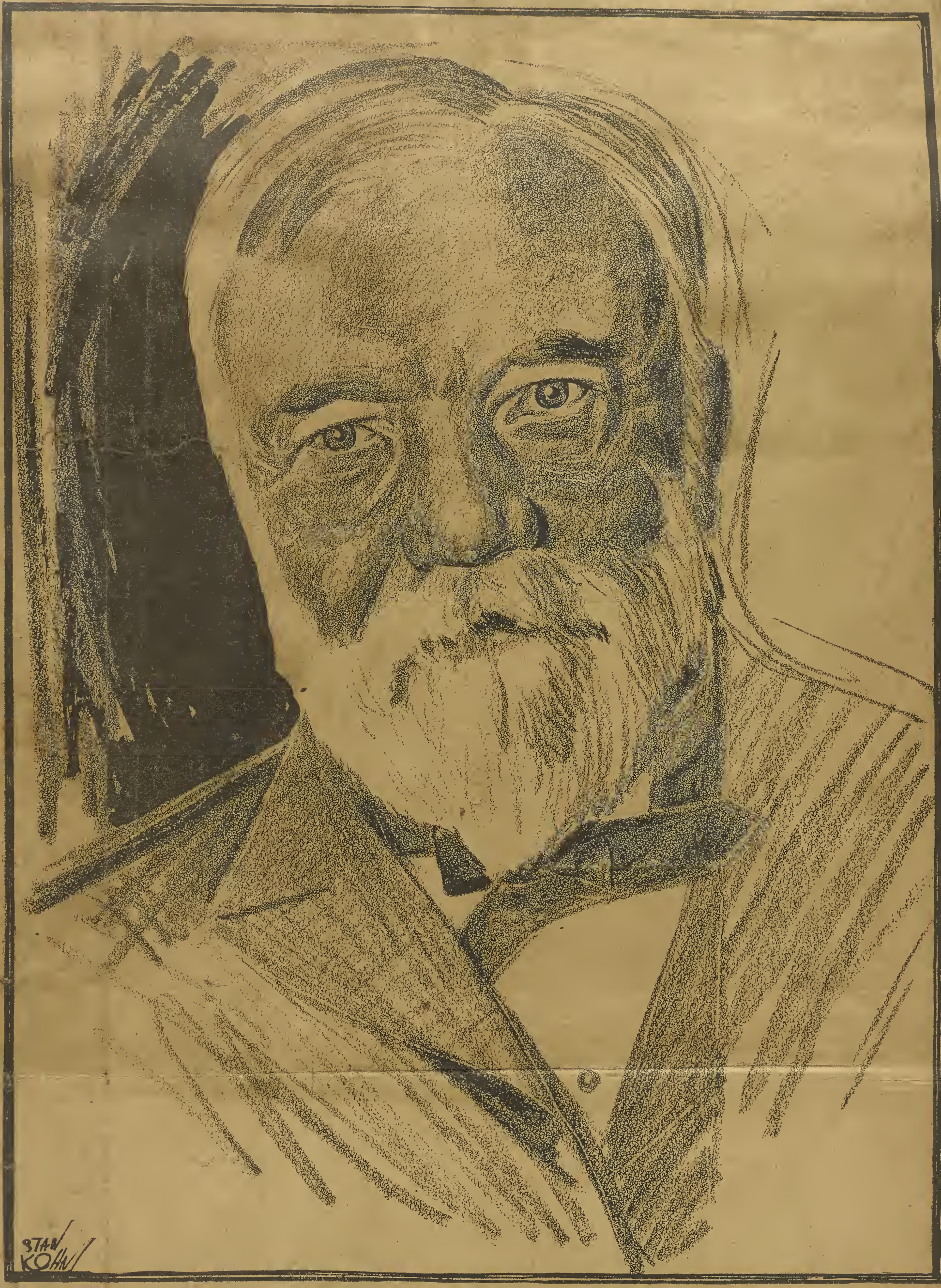
His first large philanthropy was creation of a $4,000,000 pension fund for his workmen. Soon he became engrossed in the possibilities of helping great masses of men, women and children by building libraries, by which he is most universally remembered. He began by giving New York City more than $5,000,000 for this purpose, and, before he finished, the name Carnegie was carved on the facades of nearly 3,000 libraries that dot this and other lands.

In quick succession Carnegie spent $22,300,000 founding the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which explores many important fields of science; nearly $27,000,000 on the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh; $10,000,000 to endow the Carnegie Hero Fund; $30,000,000 on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to ameliorate the condition of low-salaried professors; $280,000 backing Brander Matthews' simplified spelling crusade; $10,000,000 on the Scottish Universities Trust; a like amount on the United Kingdom Trust, also to aid colleges; more than $6,000,000 on several thousand organs for churches; $4,000,000 for pensions of comrades of his telegrapher days; $1,500,000 to build the Palace of Peace at The Hague and $10,000,000 to found the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Finally he did not forget his native Scottish birthplace, creating a $3,750,000 Dunfermline Trust to brighten existence there.

TOWARD the end of 1915, as he turned his eightieth year, Carnegie's health began to fail but he so carefully husbanded his strength he lived until August 11, 1919. The end came at his estate in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts and he was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

His estate, once in the hundreds of millions, was appraised at $22,881,575, his widow receiving one-half.

(Copyright, 1935).

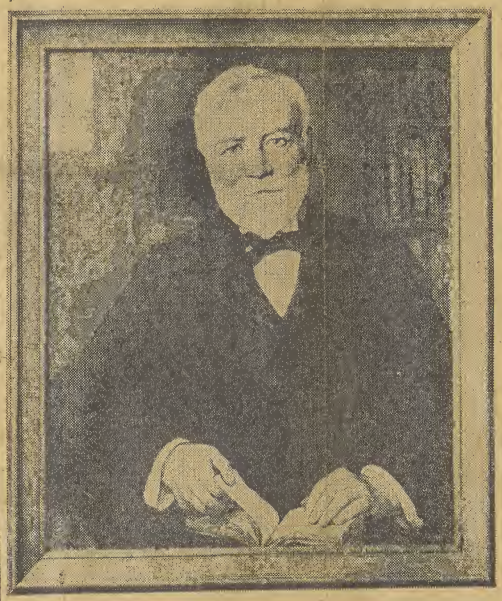


Andrew Carnegie rose from humble surroundings to financial glory.

Skibo Castle, the Carnegie estate in Scotland.

Herald & Examiner
Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 26, 1935

Carnegie Hailed on Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE
From the portrait by Mora, on display at Mandel Brothers'.

TRIBUTE TO FINANCIER OF PEACE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—(AP)—The devotion of Andrew Carnegie to the cause of peace was extolled today by Secretary Hull.

Speaking as chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, Hull told a special meeting of the board held to pay tribute to Carnegie on the 100th anniversary of his birth:

"Amongst the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world but especially on the American continent.

"The establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause."

Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina reviewed Carnegie's work as a delegate to the first Pan-American conference in 1889 and his efforts to maintain peace in South and Central America in later years when not only this but European governments became involved in incidents with those nations.

Carnegie gave the Pan-American Union its present magnificent building in Washington.

News
Cleveland Ohio
Nov. 23, 1935

THIRTEEN of the Cleveland public library branches are operated from buildings which were erected from funds provided by Andrew Carnegie.

Sun
San Bernardino Cal.
Oct. 24, 1935

Portrait of Carnegie, City Library's Founder, Presented to Municipality

The San Bernardino Free Public library, one of 2,811 libraries which were founded by the late Andrew Carnegie will observe the birthday centennial of the famed benefactor on Nov. 25, it was announced yesterday by Miss May Coddington, librarian.

During his outstanding career, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work in different parts of the world. In 1903, he gave $20,000 towards the construction of the San Bernardino library. A short time later he gave $7,000 more to the library.

A portrait of Carnegie by Luis Mora, famous painter, reproduced in its natural colors and on canvas was presented to the San Bernardino library by the Carnegie corporation of New York.

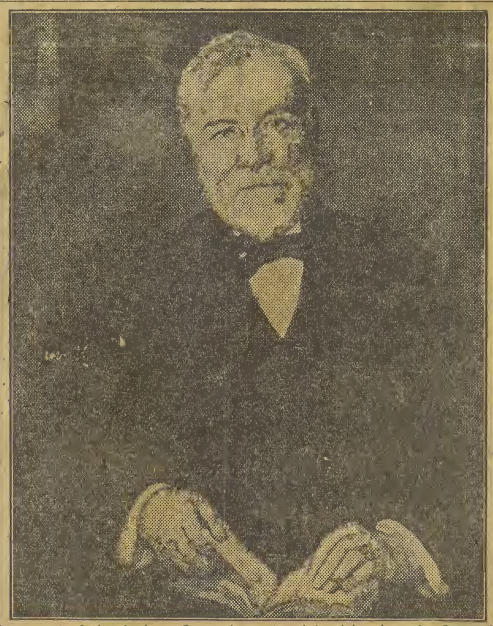
Miss Coddington has placed the picture of Carnegie on the east wall of the library.

The San Bernardino library was founded in 1891 and the Carnegie building was constructed in 1903.

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Carnegie have been published by the Carnegie corporation in a series of seven illustrated posters will be placed on display in the library in connection with the centennial observance, Miss Coddington announced. Nearly 3,000 sets of posters have been distributed to libraries.

The libraries that Carnegie built and the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions are usually regarded as the more personal benefactions that he made during his brilliant career.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on Nov. 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he migrated with his family to the United States in 1848.



As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie corporation is presenting to all Carnegie libraries a print of the above portrait, Luis Mora. The portrait has been hung in San Bernardino's library at Fourth and D streets.

Few savage tribes have been discovered which did not dance. The earliest civilization of the Egyptians included dancing and its invention was ascribed by them to their god Thoth.

Herald
Anderson, Ind.
Nov. 3, 1935

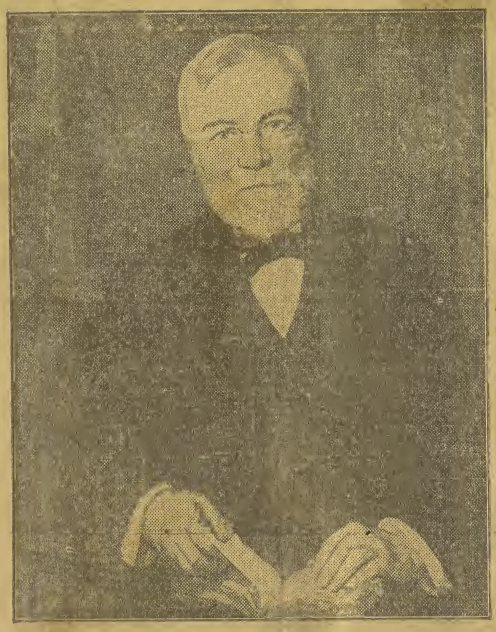
Carnegie Portrait Is Presented To City Library For Centenary

THE Anderson public library will celebrate the birthday of Andrew Carnegie during the month of November with the display of a poster series which has been given to the library by the American Library Association. The local library has just received a large reproduction of a portrait of Carnegie which will be hung in the library.

Indiana has the second largest number of Carnegie libraries in the United States, 172 in number. The Anderson library was dedicated in 1909.

During the month of November, the library will carry, in addition to the portrait and the poster series, works of Carnegie and his autobiography.

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed in the United States and abroad on November 25, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.



3,000 Series Distributed

The poster series has been sent by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," "The Empire of Business," "Round the World," "Triumphant Democracy," "James Watt," "Problems of Today—Wealth— Labor—Socialism" and his "Autobiography."

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Burton J. Hendrick, author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," selected from Carnegie's works the quotations published in the poster displays. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

Built 2,811 Libraries

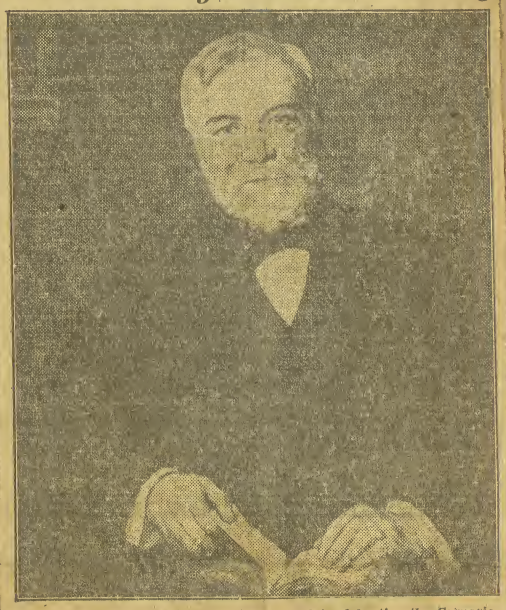
The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25 in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind, and a dinner on the evening of November 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

Herald
Tulsa, Okla.
Nov. 24, 1935

New Andrew Carnegie Picture Will Hang in Central Library



As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration the Carnegie corporation of New York is presenting to the Tulsa library and all Carnegie libraries a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Reproduction of Portrait Presented as Part of Centennial Celebration

The picture of Andrew Carnegie on the main desk at Central public library will share honors Monday with a second picture of the library patron when it takes its place in the reference room.

The hanging of the picture will occur Monday in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of the man whose generosity made possible the Central library building and the growth of the library in Tulsa.

The millionaire steel maker was born November 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. At the age of 12 Carnegie came to America with his parents.

First as a bobbin boy earning $1.20 a week, a boiler stoker, a messenger boy, then a telegrapher, a railroad man and finally a steel magnate, the boy and man loved books and attested his love for them by donating funds for 2,811 free libraries throughout the English-speaking world.

To Hang Over Mantel.

The new picture will be a reproduction of a portrait by Luis Mora. It will hang over the mantelpiece in the reference room. But the new picture cannot take the place with the librarians and the board that the little old picture has held for 20 years. The little picture has a history.

In 1915 plans and specifications were completed for a library building to cost $40,000. Grant R. McCullough was president of the library board at that time and as president made a trip to New York to see Carnegie. He went armed with specifications, population figures and a plea for an increased appropriation. Tulsa was then a town of 25,000 people.

Getting in to see Carnegie had its trials. But McCullough stayed, going back to the office several days until he was admitted to the office of the "steel king."

McCullough was prepared to state facts briefly, ask for more money and depart. He did state the facts and ask for an increase. Without any hesitation Carnegie raised the amount of the gift from $40,000 to $55,000, but McCullough stayed. For nearly an hour he answered questions about Oklahoma for the man who later invested $40,000 in oil lands and took out $250,000.

As McCullough rose to leave Carnegie gave him a picture of himself.

Opened in 1916.

The corner stone of the library building was laid in October of 1915. On May 1, 1916, the new building was opened to the public. On the main desk stood the picture of Carnegie which McCullough had brought back to Tulsa. The picture has been on the desk constantly for the past 19 years.

In the United States there are 1,946 free public libraries, in Great Britain and other parts of the English-speaking world 865, which attest the love Carnegie had for books and the delight they imparted to him when a boy.

Carnegie also founded the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie college and endowed the Franklin Institute of Boston.

He gave $10,000,000 for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and huge sums for medical and scientific research. Annually he gave $50,000 to the New York Symphony.

"The man who dies rich dies disgraced," Carnegie said. In round figures he gave away $350,000,000, but his wealth kept accumulating as fast as he gave away millions. At his death in Lenox, Mass., August 11, 1919, it is estimated $150,000,000 remained, despite his efforts to die "poor."

Dispatch
Moline Ill
Oct. 31. 1935

Carnegie Gave Libraries Because They Best Help Those Who Help Themselves

Hundredth Anniversary of Philantropist Falls November 25.

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed in the United States and abroad on November 25, have been published by the Carnegie corporation of New York in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection, which is participating in the

The poster series has been sent by the American Library association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Nearly 3000 sets have been distributed.

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Carnegie Philosophy.

The quotations contained in the poster series follow:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the state architect builds in vain."

Education.

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

The best fields for philanthropy as recommended by Andrew Carnegie:

1. A university.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming - baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

Many Libraries.

The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British dominions and colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2811 libraries. These, with the 8182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

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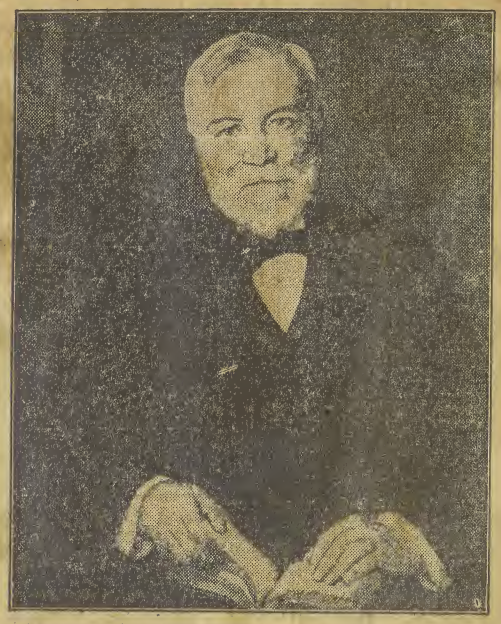


ANDREW CARNEGIE

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British dominions and colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Nov. 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

BODY IS CALLED LIVING MACHINE

Energy Production and Consumption Endless, Even While Relaxing.

Dr. Francis G. Benedict, director of the nutrition laboratory of Carnegie Institution of Washington, and his staff of investigators have long been studying the subject of metabolism, a term used to denote the totality of those complicated physiological changes taking place in the body which have to do with the production of energy and its consumption.

Very early in his study Dr. Benedict found that even when the body is nominally at rest, with its "fires banked," so to speak, energy is being consumed.

The heart, for example, never pauses in its task of maintaining a head of pressure in the blood conduits of our bodies. The respiratory mechanism is constantly supplying us with the oxygen we need and removing the useless and harmful products of combustion. The thermostatic devices by which the temperature of the body is regulated and held constant are always functioning. The white corpuscles of the blood, "scavenger cells," so-called, are forever wandering about, amoebic-fashion, searching for infected tissues and clearing them of bacteria. Then whether we are asleep or awake, glands are secreting their products, visceral muscles are rhythmically contracting, the nervous system, the master tissue which controls all the functions of the body, is being kept "in tone." In short, the body is a living machine which is obliged to expend a measure of energy simply in keeping alive.

Like Great Factory.

The condition of the body in such state, Dr. Benedict has likened to that of a great factory that is awaiting the signal to begin the business of the day. The building is at a comfortable temperature, steam is up in the boilers, engines are purring, shafts and wheels and pulleys are idly turning, the operators are at their stations, all is in readiness to swing into action the moment the control-switch is set. In such case, energy, is being consumed, not much of it, but the necessary modicum to enable the factory to begin performing its appointed work, promptly and with full efficiency, when the starting hour arrives.

As with the factory so with the body, maintenance of it in form fit for meeting either emergencies or the orderly routine of the day calls for a definite though relatively small expenditure of energy. The measure of this resting energy consumption is the measure of one's basal metabolism. This measure provides a baseline, so to speak, from which to determine the overplus of energy required in the performance of particular tasks calling either for physical or for mental effort.

Herald Post
Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 24, 1935

Andrew Carnegie Centenary Celebration Planned In City

Libraries To Honor Noted Philanthropist On November 25.

Louisville planned Monday to observe with more than 2,000 other cities in the English-speaking world the centenary of the great philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie.

The library committee of the Louisville Free Public Library has under consideration a plan of Librarian Harold F. Brigham's to appoint a citizens' committee to work out a birthday celebration, to be observed November 25.

The Louisville Free Public Library and its eight branches have received $450,000 in gifts from the Carnegie fund. Last week nine portraits of Andrew Carnegie were received from the Carnegie Corporation to be hung on the walls of the Louisville institutions.

Mr. Brigham's plan includes "open house" programs in all the libraries, radio talks and biographical sketches of the "father of libraries" in all the schools.

The American Library Association has sent 30 posters with quotations from Carnegie regarding philanthrophy in general and libraries in particular, to the Louisville libraries. Mr. Brigham also plans to ask the co-operation of all civic clubs in the observance of the Carnegie centennial celebration.

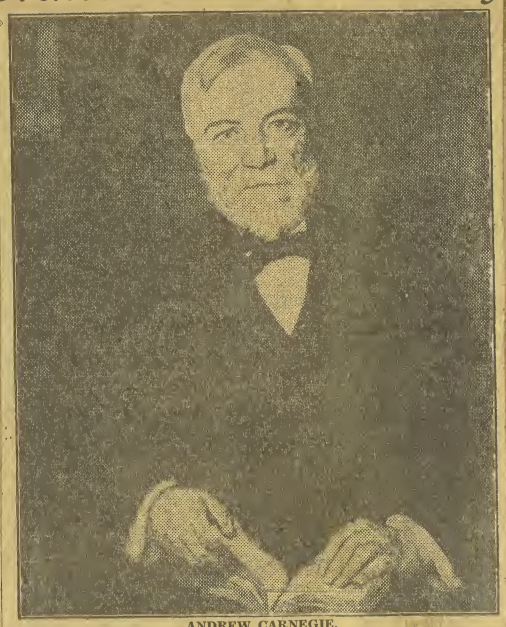
Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth.

He wrote a number of books, among them "The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand," "The Empire of Business." "Round the World," "Triumphant Democracy," and his "Autobiography."

Built 2,811 Libraries.

Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted mose than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

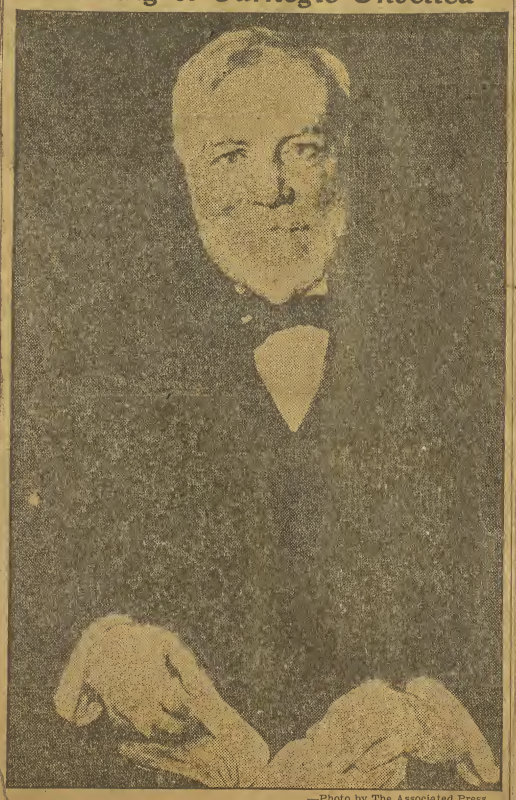
Carnegie's memory will be honored particularly in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated to the United States in 1848.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.
Reproduction of a portrait by Luis Mora.

Times Picayune & State
New Orleans, La.
Dec. 1, 1935

Painting of Carnegie Unveiled

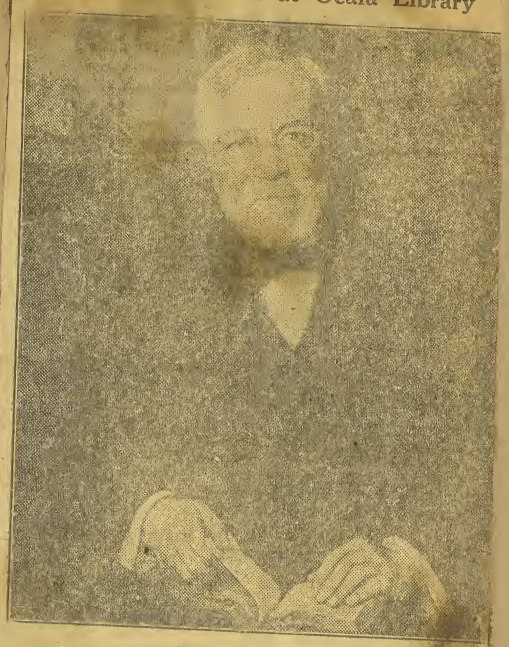


—Photo by The Associated Press.

As the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was celebrated over the nation, this painting of the late philanthropist was unveiled in the hundreds of libraries he founded. It was painted by Luis Mora and is the official centenary portrait.

Banner
Ocala, Fla. Oct. 23, 1935

Carnegie Portrait at Ocala Library



ANDREW CARNEGIE

OCALA LIBRARY RECEIVES ANDREW CARNEGIE PICTURE

Celebration Planned Here Beginning Nov. 25

A handsome oil portrait of Andrew Carnegie, gift of the Carnegie corporation, has been hung over the mantel of the Ocala public library, facing the door, where it catches the eye of everyone who enters the building.

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie corporation has presented similar portraits, painted by Luis Mora, and framed for permanent display to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and Canada.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermile, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these, 1,946 were built in the United States.

November 25 is the one hundredth anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth and libraries over the country are asked to begin a three-day celebration in honor of the event.

Patrons of the Ocala library, one of the Carnegie institutions, are asked to make various suggestions as to means for a suitable celebratino here, Miss Louise Gamsby, librarian, said.

One patron has suggested that the Ocala library hold open house on those three days and that a book shower be held at that time.

Such a book shower would give an opportunity to those who have used the library for years to show their appreciation of the privilege in a concrete manner. There are many unused books in the city that could be donated to the library. This would help increase the efficiency of the library a lot, as but a small fund is available for new books, and many calls cannot be filled.

The local library has a colorful history. The old library association, with Frank Harris, Mrs. C. L. Bittinger, H. M. Stovall, Miss Gamsby and others in the van[illegible] led th[illegible] For a [illegible]

In September, 1916, the library, gift of Carnegie, with a 10 per cent appropriation from the city, opened its doors to the public with 2,209 volumes. Under the management of the local board with donations from the Carnegie corporation and interested friends, the number of books has grown to 17,362.

It is hoped that the proposed shower plan will become a reality, and a number of new books can be acquired to increase the usefulness of the library.

News
Ludington Mich
Nov. 15, 1935

Library Here Joins in Carnegie Fete

Ludington public library will join thousands of others throughout the nation on Nov. 25 in honoring the memory of Andrew Carnegie, the philanthropist who made its existence here possible. A large portrait of the donor will be given to each Carnegie library in the United States, British Dominions and colonies. The portrait is by Luis Mora, and is framed for permanent display.

The picture and posters showing Carnegie's work and results of his philanthropy will be displayed here on Nov. 25, the date of his birthday centennial.

According to Mrs. Margaret E. Johnston, local librarian, the Ludington library was completed Dec. 30, 1905, nearly 30 years ago, and opened to use the following March. Cost of the building alone amounted to $15,000, all of which was furnished by the Carnegie corporation of New York.

Recently, largely through efforts of H. F. Washatka and Frank Tolles, comprising the building committee of the library board, the city appropriated cost of materials and with welfare labor new steps and sidewalk sections were installed and painting work done.

Since its creation, the local library has increased in usage until during 1934, according to an official report to the library board by the librarian, 48,605 volumes were circulated. In October of this year 3,015 readers used the reading rooms and 3,815 books were circulated. There are registered in the files 4,963 borrowers, or an average of more than one borrower of books for every family in Mason county, or two for every family in Ludington.

The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Colonies and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 3,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored Nov. 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25 in Carnegie hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City, a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of Nov. 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind and a dinner on the evening of November 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

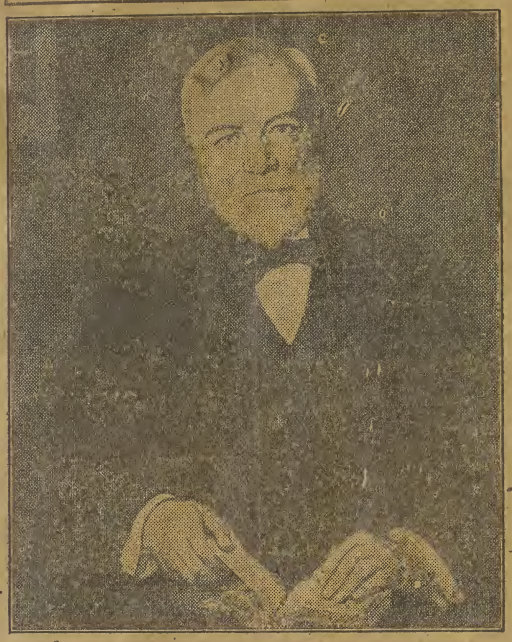
Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed in the United States and abroad on November 25, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.

The poster series has been sent by the American Library Association which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth", "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain", "The Empire of Business", "Round the World", "Triumphant Democracy", "James Watt", "Problems of Today - Wealth-Labor-Socialism" and his "Autobiography".

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Burton J. Hendrick, author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie", selected from Carnegie's works the quotations published in the poster displays. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable progressive civilization.

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

News
Oklahoma, Okla.
Oct. 24 1935

City Library, One of 2811 Memorials To Carnegie, Will Observe Anniversary

Vast Growth Since $64,000 Donation of Philanthropist Cited

By HAROLD BROWN

Almost 100 years ago, in the little village of Dunfermline, Scotland, a boy was born into the household of a humble family. Naturally there was no booming of guns and no ringing of bells. This young fellow didn't belong to the noble family that lived in the big castle on the hill.

But 100 passing years have changed the picture. The lords of Dunfermline are all but forgotten, but the anniversary of the birth of the humble boy in the village will be celebrated throughout the English-speaking world.

Ever distant Oklahoma City, which was not even an Indian village when this boy was born, will take part; because Oklahoma City owes a posthumous debt that ought to be paid.

Champion 'Giver Away'

The man whose 100th birth anniversary will be celebrated on Nov. 25 was Andrew Carnegie, the immigrant who became a steelmaster, amassed what was at one time the largest fortune in the world and then proceeded to give it away.

Records of the Carnegie Foundation show that he gave away $350,000,000—of which more than $60,000,000 was devoted to libraries. He built, altogether, 2811 libraries.

Mr. Carnegie's donations to Oklahoma City's library amounted to $64,000. The first was $25,000 in 1901 and the second was $39,000 in 1909. That doesn't seem like a very large slice of the total, but it should be remembered that Oklahoma City wasn't a very big slice itself, in those days.

City Structure Beautiful

The donations account for the original construction and later enlargement of the rather small but architecturally beautiful building at the northeast corner of N. Robinson-av and W. Third-st.

The growth of the institution here has been remarkable. In its early days the force consisted of two persons, Mrs. Mary Rock, the librarian, and a janitor. Now, Mrs. Mabel Peacock has a staff of 27 persons doing full-time work and a number of part-time assistants.

In its first year the library had 967 books in circulation. Now the total is 109,460 including 37,439 which belong to the Board of Education but are circulated through the library and its branches.

Thousands Borrow Books

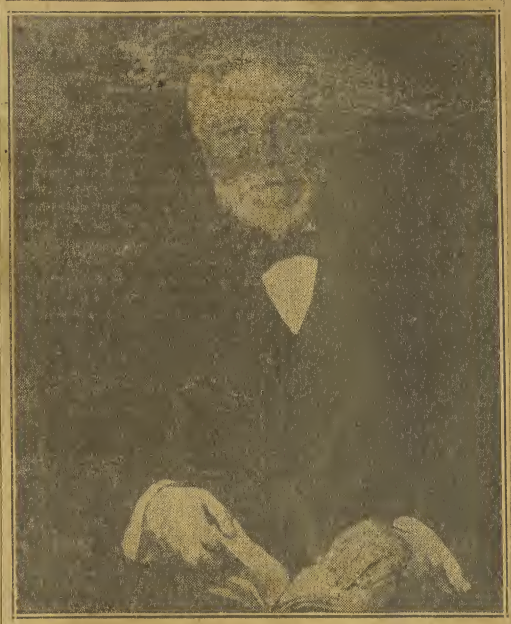
When the library was founded only a small handful of literati used its limited facilities. Now there are 62,678 registered borrowers, who draw out 1,236,270 volumes a year.

Apparently literary levels have changed since the sweet young thing told her admirer "Don't buy me a book—I have a book."

It was Carnegie who made the library possible. Being a canny Scotsman he didn't pay all of the bill, on the theory that the gift wouldn't be as much appreciated unless the community invested some of its own money. He financed the building and it has been the duty of the city to develop it and pay for its operation.

As a part of the anniversary celebration, the Carnegie Foundation is sending out portraits of the famous philanthropist. Oklahoma City's is on the way.

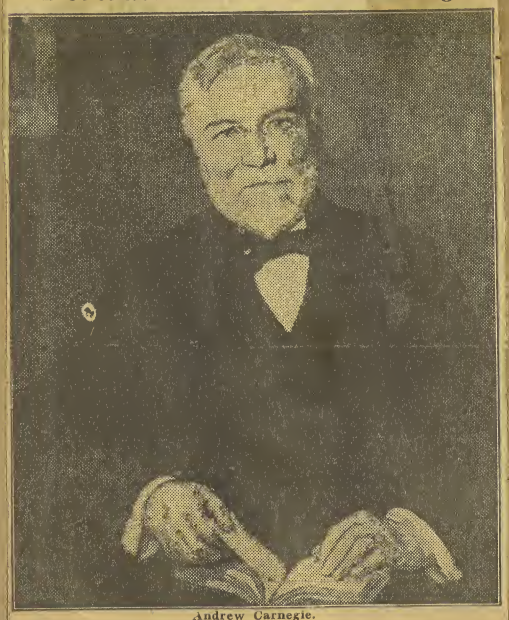
Mrs. Peacock, head of the library, has not completed plans for Oklahoma City's celebration of the anniversary, but it probably will consist of programs in the schools.



Within the next few days the Carnegie Library here will receive a copy of this portrait of Andrew Carnegie, done by Luis Mora. The Carnegie Corp. of New York is sending copies to all of the 2811 libraries which the late philanthropist established. The portraits are being sent out in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth, Nov. 25.

Herald
Tulsa, Okla.
Oct. 25, 1935

Portrait Donated to Library



Andrew Carnegie.

As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration the Carnegie corporation of New York is presenting to the Tulsa library and all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British dominions and colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

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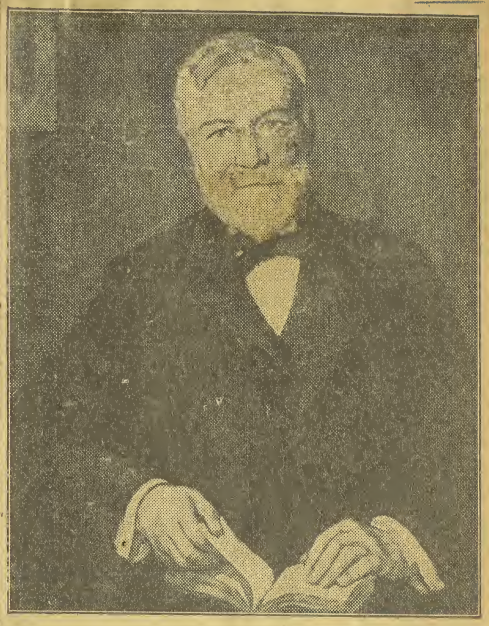
News
Perth Amboy N.J.
Oct. 21, 1935

Libraries Receiving Carnegie Pictures; Luis Mora Is Artist



ANDREW CARNEGIE

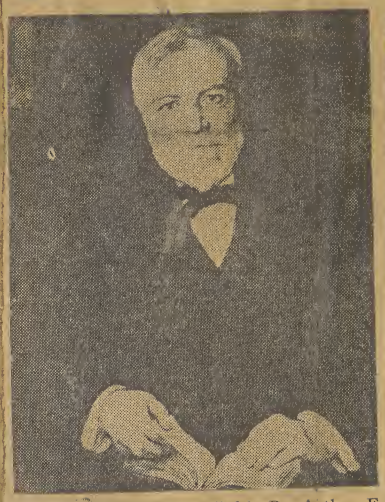
F. Luis Mora, famous portrait painter, designer of art memorials, and sculptor has painted a picture of Andrew Carnegie, copies of which are being distributed to all Carnegie libraries throughout the United States, British Dominions and Colonies for permanent display. These pictures of the original Mora oil painting are framed and the distribution is being made as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917 when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States Nov. 25, 26 and 27.

Mora designed the war memorial on the superhighway bridge across the Raritan river at New Brunswick and has painted the portraits of many presidents and other notables. He obtained his early education in Perth Amboy at Manning's private school and married Sophia Brown Compton, of the prominent Compton family. Mrs. Mora died several years ago.

Star
St. Louis Mo.
Oct. 18, 1935

St. Louis to Honor Carnegie Who Unlocked Knowledge to Millions



Andrew Carnegie (left), Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, head of the St. Louis public libraries.

During the last week of this month St. Louis Public Library students and readers will have an opportunity to pay respects to the memory of their patron, Andrew Carnegie, the Scotch-American ironmaster whose wealth changed the public library picture in the United States.

Here, and throughout the country, special note will be taken of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Dumfermline lad who was to turn steel into gold and gold into knowledge for millions.

Nor is this birthday celebration a Carnegie Foundation project. It is sponsored by the American Library Association and will be participated in by library units throughout the English-speaking world. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, public librarian here, and Assistant Librarian Charles H. Compton, are laying plans for special displays at the central and branch libraries, in which emphasis will be placed upon the Carnegie benefaction to this and future generations. Public addresses will probably be included in the plans.

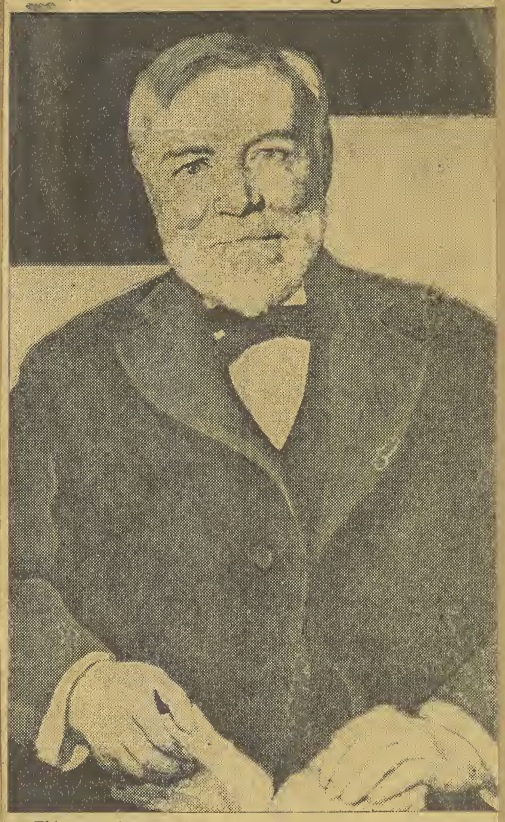
While a public school library and later a free library have existed in St. Louis for the better part of a century, it was not until Andrew Carnegie entered the scene here with an outright gift of a million dollars that the community as a whole became book conscious. The canny Scot knew that popular interest would at once be stimulated, but he added a string of caution to make it permanent. He required, when he offered his million, thirty-four years ago, that the city should provide sites for the main and branch libraries and that satisfactory assurance be given that it would devote $150,000 of its own money annally to maintenance.

That the community was appreciative of its opportunity was shown by a popular vote of seven to one in favor of a tax of two-fifths of a mill on the dollar for library purposes. The return more than met the Carnegie requirement.

Journal
Syracuse N.Y.
Oct. 16, 1935

WILL ADORN LIBRARY

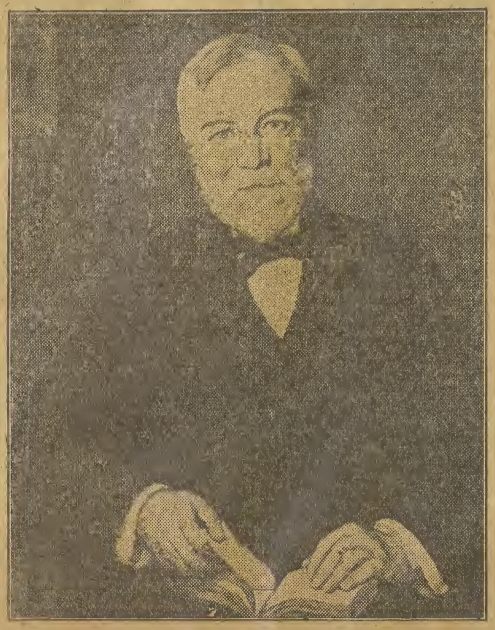
Portrait of Andrew Carnegie Presented



This portrait of Andrew Carnegie by the famous artist, Luis Mora, will soon be seen on the walls of Syracuse Public library. It was received yesterday by Paul M. Paine, librarian, and is similar to those being presented all Carnegie libraries in the United States and British dominions and colonies, in conjunction with the Carnegie centennial celebration next month.

News
Newark, N.J. Oct 18 1935

Carnegie Centenary Portrait For Several Jersey Libraries



This portrait of Andrew Carnegie is being presented to many libraries in the United States and Great Britain in connection with the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth, November 25. Libraries he helped found and others holding special exhibits will receive the gift. Among North Jersey institutions on the list are the libraries of East Orange, Orange, Montclair, Belleville, Nutley, Verona, Caldwell, Union, Eliza- Plainfield, New Brunswick, Westfield, Summit Little Falls and

News
Lima Ohio
Oct. 20, 1935

LIMA LIBRARY TO PARTICIPATE IN CARNEGIE CELEBRATION

LIMA'S Public Library, one of 2,811 built thruout the world by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of more than $60,000,000, will participate in the celebration Nov. 25, 26 and 27 of the birthday centennial of the famous industrialist and benefactor.

The local library, which was completed in 1908 thru a gift of $34,000 from Carnegie, has received a series of seven illustrated posters for display in connection with the centennial observance. This is one of approximately 3,000 sets distributed to libraries in the United States and Canada by the Carnegie Corp. of New York. The posters contain quotations from the writings of Carnegie.

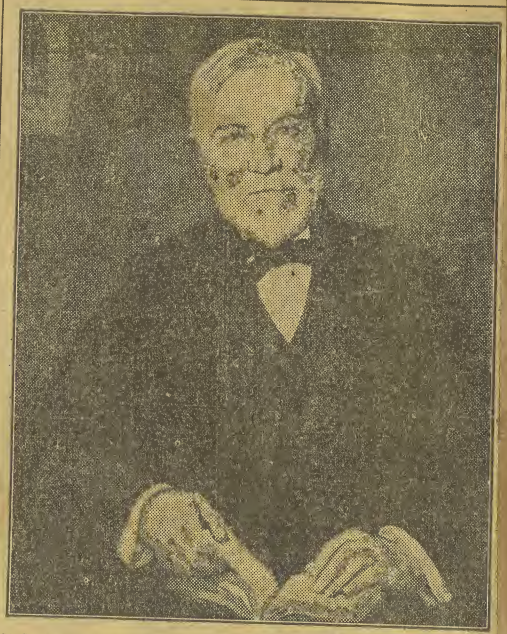
The local library also has been notified that it will receive soon a reproduction of a portrait of Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The Carnegie Corp. is sending similar pictures to all other Carnegie in the nation.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT STARTS

The library movement in this city started a few years before the Carnegie gift was obtained. Before the turn of the century, John Roby and H. L. Brice made a canvass among Lima residents and raised $1,000 for the purchase of books. Mrs. C. F. Lufkin, as chairman of a membership campaign, organized the women's clubs of the city in the interest of library support and made a valuable contribution. Judge James Mackenzie, Mrs. Olivia Meilly and Miss Martha Richardson were other leaders in the movement. For a time the volumes were housed in Judge Mackenzie's office.

An important step in the library movement was taken in November, 1902, when the site at Market and McDonel-sts, where the main library now stands, was bought from J. E. Grosjean for $6,500. Then came the gift from Carnegie, permitting construction of the building, which was completed in 1908.

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO LIMA'S PUBLIC LIBRARY



LIMA public library will receive soon from the Carnegie Corp. of New York, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The corporation is distributing similar reproductions to all Carnegie libraries thruout the English-speaking world. A picture of the Mora portrait is shown above. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries, of which 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Nov. 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in this country, Nov. 25, 26 and 27.

FINANCES PROVIDED

An annual general maintenance fund of $2,500 was obtained from the city, but this sum soon proved inadequate. To correct this situation the library board in 1922 reorganized under the school district library law of Ohio, which provided more reasonable support.

Members of the first board of trustees and pioneers in the library movement in Lima were Isaac Motter, the first president of the board, from 1901 until his death in 1947; Mrs. Lufkin, Mrs. T. K. Jacobs, Brice, J. O. Ohler, Roby and G. M. Sprague.

Following the death of Motter, J. O. Ohler assumed the presidency. He was succeeded by John Roby, who served as chairman of the library committee and as president for a number of years.

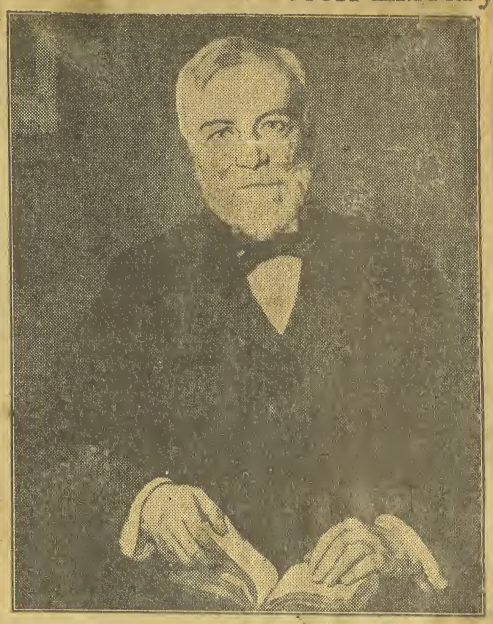
The present board members are Benjamin S. Motter, president; James A. MacDonell, vice-president; O. B. Selfridge, secretary; Mrs. Kent Hughes; Mrs. F. L. Maire and Miss Myrtle Busick.

The Lima library now has 55,000 volumes and an annual circulation of approximately a half million books, thru the main library and its 13 extension branches. Organization for extension of service to the 25,000 residents of Allenco's 12 townships was started two years ago. It is hoped to complete this organization with a county-wide service within the next year or two.

Card holders number approximately 22,000.

Record
Wooster Ohio
Oct. 18, 1935

Portrait of Andrew Carnegie Presented to Wooster Library



ANDREW CARNEGIE

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, whose birthday anniversary comes November 25th, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominion, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by LuisMora, framed for permanent display.

The portrait for the Wooster public library arrived yesterday, and will occupy an appropriate place on the walls of the institution. The picture above is from the Mora portrait.

In addition to funds for the library, Mr. Carnegie contributed $100,000 for the rebuilding of Wooster College following the disastrous fire of 1901.

In addition to the portraits, the corporation is distributing a series of seven illustrated posters which will be displayed during the centennial observance.

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. Some of these, including the following are published on these posters:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness

Between 1881 when he built his first library in Dumferline, Scotland, and 1917, when the library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2, 811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dumferline Nov. 1835. Dates for the centennial celebration are Nov. 25, 26 and 27.

In 1895 under the leadership of Miss Edella E. Bennett "The Woman's Christian Association of Wooster was organized. Chief purpose was to have a room supplied with books and magazines. In 1897 a number of citizens met and organized the "Wooster Free Library Association," the following persons being elected as trustees: Mr. James Mullins. Mrs. George J. Schwartz, A. J. Metz, Prof. Charles Haupert, Prof. W. Z. Bennett, Mr. Lee Craighead, Miss Harriet M. Whitford. Financial support continued to be a perplexing problem until it was learned that under the statute of Ohio, the Board of Education could levy a tax for the support of Public Libraries. This was put into effect in 1900.

The library board, meeting January 7, 1903, authorized Mr. Mullins to make a request to Mr. Carnegie for funds for a library in Wooster. In response to such a request, Mr. Carnegie offered $12,000. Mr. Mullins was authorized to make a request for an increase to $15,000, which was granted. The library site at the intersection of Larwill and Market streets was purchased from the Larwill estate for $4,800. Architect Vernon Redding, of Mansfield, drew plans for the building, and the contract was let to John H. King, of Galion, for $14,463. The library was finished in May, 1905.

Herald
Provo Utah
Nov. 17, 1935

Library to Honor Donor, November 25

During the week of November 25 the Provo Public Library will join with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington. Posters featuring bits of Andrew Carnegie's philosophy are being displayed in the local library in memory of the man who did so much for Provo City in helping them obtain a library.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World War, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

The beginnings of the Provo library runs back to 1903.

In that year through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth King, a "book club" was organized with the object of distributing books, magazines, and periodicals among the members. At one of the meetings of this club it was suggested to make the collection of books a nucleus for a public library. The suggestion crystalized into action and soon a petition for circulated, and presented to the city council, asking that a public library be established: The petition was presented Dec. 5, 1904, and as a result the following board of trustees was appointed: Dr. Geo. H. Brimhall, John E. Bott, Wm. M. Roylance, all one year members; Mrs. Nettie B. King, Mrs. Maud Taylor, Dr. Fred W. Taylor, two year members; S. P. Eggertsen, Rev. S. H. Goodwin, R. R. Irvine, Jr., three year members, with Dr. F. W. Taylor, president; Mrs. Nettie B. King, secretary. A call was made for books and 1,425 volumes were collected. So that on January 2, 1906, the Provo Public library was opened to the public.

It was soon discovered that the $764 annual maintenance fund was inadequate to meet the demands of the public, and correspondence was opened up with Andrew Carnegie. Provo City had to pass a resolution that $2000, if necessary would be set aside for the library annual maintenance before Carnegie would donate. He then donated $17,500 for the building. The site was given by Jesse Knight. The plans were drawn by R. C. Watkins, who gave one half of his low fee for the benefit of the library. Nearly every organization, hall of amusement, lecturer, school, and many private citizens made contributions, so that of the $22,000 which the building cost less than '2,000 remainded to be paid, which Provo City agreed to pay.

While the public library building was the gift of Andrew Carnegie it is not called the Carnegie Library, but the Provo Public Library. In Mr. Carnegie's honor and as a perpetual reminder to all who enter the library, a bronze tablet was placed in the entrance hall with the following inscription:

"This building is the gift of
Andrew Carnegie.
Erected A. D. 1907."

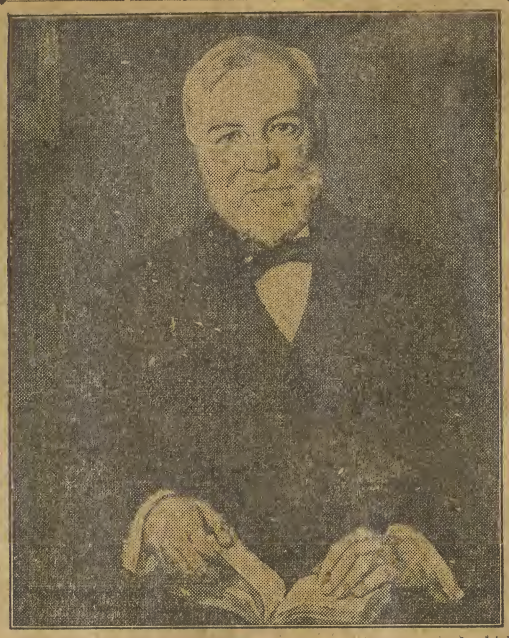
On Tuesday, December 1, 1908, the Provo Public Library was opened to the public. A reception was given at the library and over 700 people were shown through the building.

Dr. W. T. Hasler is chairman of the library board with the following members: Mayor A. O. Smoot, ex-officio; Mrs. O. A. Spear, T. Earl Pardoe, Mrs. Hannah Cardall, J. W. Howe, H. A. Dixon, Clayton Jenkins and J. M. Jensen.

A large portrait of Andrew Carnegie, was received by the Provo Public Library from the Carnegie corporation, in commemoration of Mr. Carnegie's one hundredth anniversary, which will be celebrated on Monday, Nov. 25, 1935. Formal showing of the painting, done by Luis Mora, is planned for the Carnegie anniversary.

The Provo Public Library now has 17,800 books. The circulation at the end of the year 1934 was 103,759 books.

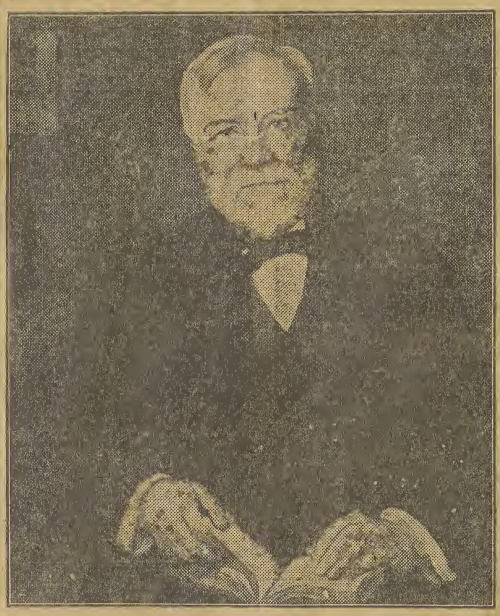
Library Receives Carnegie Portrait



A reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, a copy of which has been received by the Provo public library in connection with the Carnegie centennial celebration on November 25. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835.

Colonist
Victoria, B.C.
Nov. 10, 1935

Portrait Is Presented



ANDREW CARNEGIE

As part of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has presented to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions, a reproduction of a portrait of the great benefactor by Luis Mora. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English-speaking world. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835.

TO OBSERVE CENTENARY

Directors and Staff of Library Prepare for Andrew Carnegie Week

On November 25, the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth will be observed throughout the United States and Canada, and many other parts of the world.

Probably the greatest benefactor of his time, Carnegie endowed hundreds of cities with free public libraries, making adult education possible, and broadening the minds of millions by placing books within easy access of the masses.

NOVEMBER 24 TO 30

In conjunction with the general observance of his centenary, the board of directors and staff of the Victoria Public Library are now preparing plans for the observance of an Andrew Carnegie Week from November 24 to 30.

Addresses, newspaper and magazine articles and instructive talks to boys and girls will be some of the means through which the public will be acquainted with Carnegie's benefactions, and at the same time give some insight into the valuable public service that is being rendered by the institution here that he endowed to the extent of $55,000.

LOCAL LIBRARY

The present library building was made possible through a grant made by Carnegie, and the corner stone was laid in 1904. The library was opened in 1905. Its opening stimulated interest in library work and reading generally, and since then the advances made in library service have been stupendous.

Miss Margaret Clay, librarian, will announce later more specific details in connection with the plans for observing Andrew Carnegie Week.

Tribune
Johnstown, Pa
Oct. 18, 1935

Cambria Library Given Portrait Of Andrew Carnegie on Occasion Of 100th Birthday Anniversary

Donated $55,332 as Total Cost of Building

POST-FLOOD GIFT

Replaced Structure Built by Cambria and Wiped Out by Flood

The Cambria Library, this city, this week received one of the large reproductions of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie which are being sent to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies. The portrait reproductions are being presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration.

Miss L. Helen Berkey, librarian, has had the portrait placed alongside that of the late Cyrus Elder, who for many years was president of the Cambria Library Association and who was a personal friend of Mr. Carnegie.

The Carnegie portrait is a reproduction of a painting by F. Luis Mora and is in a beautiful frame of dark bronze color. It is about 26 to 38 inches in dimension and has been hung above the main desk on the second floor of the library.

The only other picture of Mr. Carnegie that the Cambria Library has had is a small one donated by Miss Berkey a number of years ago.

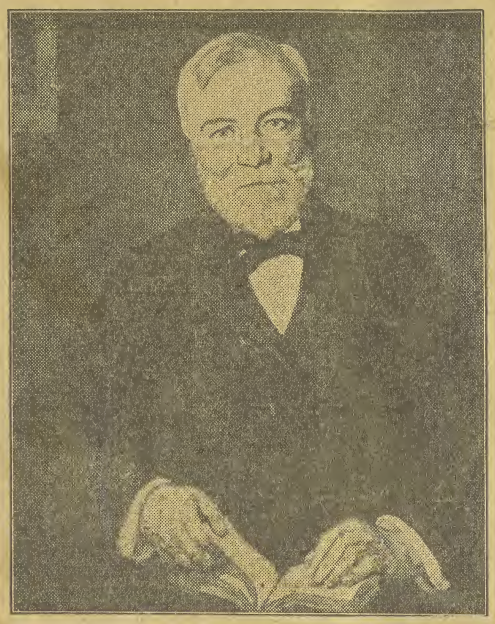
Although the local library does not bear the name of Carnegie, it was the former great steel man and philanthropist who donated the total cost, $55,332, for the present structure at the corner of Washington and Walnut Streets.

First Building Destroyed.

The first building of the Cambria Library Association was destroyed by the Flood of 1889. This building stood on the site of the present structure. Following the Flood of 1889, Cyrus Elder and Mr. Carnegie met on a train, and when Mr. Carnegie heard of the destruction of the original library he agreed with Mr. Elder to replace the building and donated the entire sum for its erection.

The Cambria Library Association was formed more than 60 years ago by a number of public-spirited citizens and for many years was a subscription library. After years of struggle, the Cambria Iron Company was induced to take an interest in its management and finally, in 1881, the Cambria Iron Company presented the Cambria Library Association a building at Washington and Walnut Streets. It was this building that was destroyed by the Flood of 1889. It was not until 1895 that the library was made free to the public. Until a few years ago, the Cambria Iron Company and its successors made yearly donations to the Cambria Library Association and the building has always been called the Cambria Free Library, although the present structure was erected with funds donated by Mr. Carnegie.

Carnegie Portrait Presented to Cambria Library for Centenary

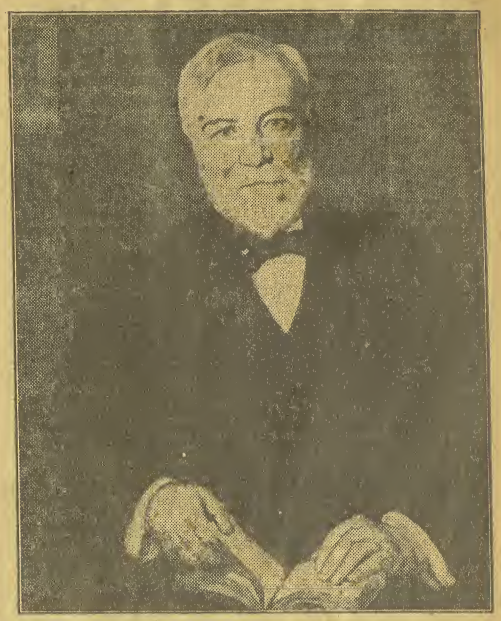


Andrew Carnegie.

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

News Sentinel
Fort Wayne Ind.
Oct 19, 1935

Library To Be Presented With Carnegie Portrait



The Mora Portrait of Andrew Carnegie.

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation, of New York, is presenting the Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County with a reproduction of a portrait of Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display, Rex M. Potterf, librarian, announced today. The portrait will be received within the next month, he said.

Carnegie gave $90,000 toward the erection of the present library building, which was dedicated June 7, 1904. The remainder of the $110,700 spent for the construction was contributed by the School Board. Without Carnegie's generous gift, however, Fort Wayne's dream of an adequate public library could not have been realized for many years.

Built 2,811 Libraries.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English-speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States.

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Carnegie, whose centennial will be observed on November 25, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.

The poster series has been sent by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," "The Empire of Business," "'Round the World," "Triumph Democracy," "James Watt," "Problems of Today—Wealth—Labor—Socialism" and his "Autobiography."

Lists Philanthropies.

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation, Burton J. Hendrick, author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," selected from Carnegie's works the quotations published in the poster displays. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

The best fields for philanthropy recommended by Carnegie were:

A university.

A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.

Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.

Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.

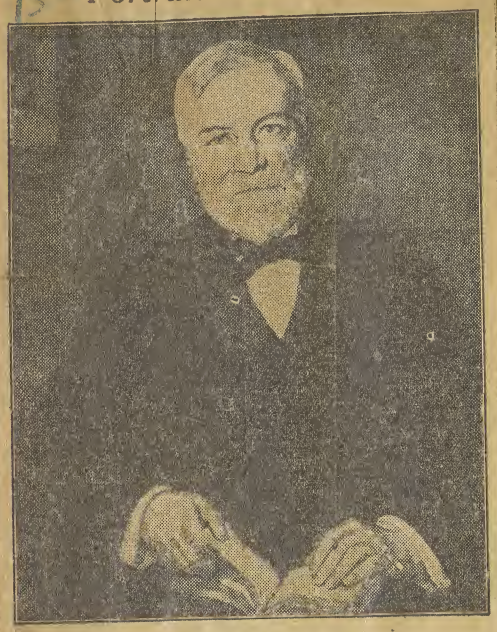
A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.

Swimming-bathes, provided a municipality undertakes their management.

Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

Beacon Herald
Stratford, Ont.
Oct. 19, 1935

Portrait For Library



ANDREW CARNEGIE

Carnegie Portrait Being Given To Public Library

November 25th Will Be 100th Anniversary of Carnegie's Birth

PORTRAIT COMES HERE

The reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora is being presented to the local Library in connection with the celebration on November 25 of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. Miss J. Daly, librarian, has received the posters which were to accompany the portrait, and believes that the picture itself will be here in a few days. A similar picture is being presented to all Carnegie-endowed institutions in the United States, the British Dominions and colonies.

The posters to which Miss Daly referred belong to a series sent by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. Some of his epigrammatic statements have been published in the seven illustrated posters for display in the libraries.

He possessed a faculty for pithy statements many of which crept into his writings and at the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York quotations are used in the display. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired his numerous benefactions and emphasized his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

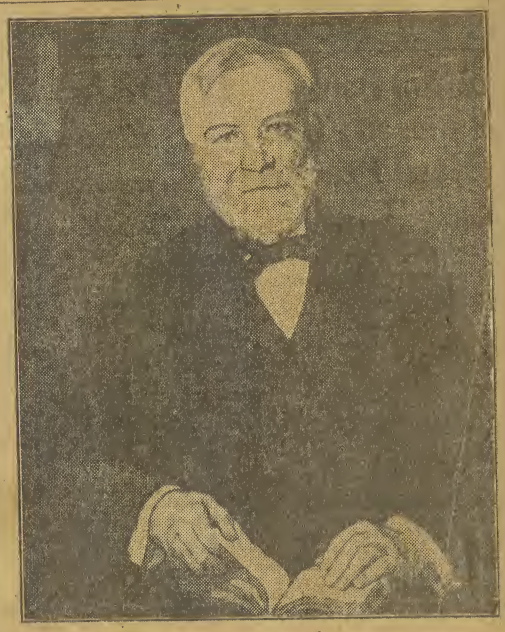
Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in the year 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries. Plans as to how the anniversary will be marked in this city have not yet been formulated.

"Engines of Death"

THE almost incredible advance in the science of war in the last 17 years will be revealed by NEA Service to readers of The Beacon-Herald in the only way that it can be shown—by a series of remarkable contrast pictures—starting Monday, Oct. 21. The appalling efficiency attained in death-dealing implements in every arm of service will be vividly portrayed in this series on "Engines of Death." An introductory story, telling of the amazing progress in the technique of mass killing, appears on Page 10 today.

Press
Sheboygan, Ohio
Oct. 29, 1935

Portrait Received Here



Andrew Carnegie

Beautiful Carnegie Portrait Received At Public Library

A beautiful portrait of Andrew Carnegie, deceased, noted philanthropist and steel magnate, has been received by the Sheboygan Public library, and will be hung in the south reading room of that library, according to an announcement made today by Miss Bertha Marx, head librarian.

During the week of November 25 the Sheboygan Public library will join with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings. Sheboygan people are included in this number.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World war, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a ten-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie Corporation which included grants to the American Library association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library extension; library surveys, studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

In Great Britain, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries, has made library privileges available to almost 100 per cent of the population where only 60 per cent were served before.

Quinte Loyalist
Picton, Ont. Oct. 18, 1935

Local Library to Receive Picture of Andrew Carnegie

Posters Carry Some of His Writings — Sixty Millions Were Devoted to Establishing Libraries, That At Picton Being One of Them.

Picton Public Library was a gift to the Town of Picton of Andrew Carnegie, and marking the 100th anniversary of his birth, a portrait of Mr. Carnegie is to be presented to the local library, as well as to all libraries founded by him.

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed in the United States and abroad on November 25, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.

The poster series has been sent by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada, including that at Picton. Nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth", "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain", "The Empire of Business", "Round the World", "Triumphant Democracy", "James Watt", "Problems of Today—Wealth—Labor—Socialism" and his "Autobiography".

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Burton J. Hendrick, author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie", selected from Carnegie's works the quotations published in the poster displays. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

The quotations contained in the poster series follow:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

Best Fields for Philanthropy Recommended by Andrew Carnegie

1. A university.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming-baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25 in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind, and a dinner on the evening of November 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

Post
Birmingham, Ala.
Sept. 26, 1935

LIBRARY HERE WILL OBSERVE CARNEGIE DAY

100th Anniversary Of Birth Will Be Observed On Nov. 25

The Birmingham Public Library will join in the nation-wide celebration on Nov. 25 of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. The branch buildings in Ensley, Avondale and West End are among the 1946 free public libraries erected in the United States by Carnegie benefactions.

Bessemer also has a Carnegie library.

The libraries here, along with others all over the country, will have special displays dealing with Carnegie's contributions to the advancement of learning.

To Present Portrait

All Carnegie libraries will receive a reproduction of his portrait by Luis Mora, presented by the Carnegie Corp. of New York and framed for permanent display.

Carnegie's expenditure of more than $60,000,000 in library construction work resulted from the generosity of Col. James Anderson of Allegheny, Pa., who opened his private library of 400 volumes to Carnegie and other poor boys of the community. This inspired Carnegie to a lifelong interest in books. He later built his first library in Dumfermline, Scotland, where he was born in a weaver's cottage. The family emigrated to America when he was 13 years old.

Church Benefactor

In addition to the 1946 Carnegie libraries in the U. S., he built 865 in other parts of the English-speaking world and donated 8182 organs to churches.

A choral-orchestral program at Carnegie Hall in New York will be followed by memorial programs celebrating Carnegie's contributions to the arts, scientific research, peace, recognition of heroic acts, advancement of teaching and the promotion of international understanding.

Ledger
Columbus Ga.
Oct. 20, 1935

Library Receives A Handsome Portrait Of Andrew Carnegie As Part Centenary Celebration

The public library has received a handsome oil portrait of Andrew Carnegie, which is now hanging in the reference room at the library. The portrait is sent by the Carnegie Corporation as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration. Similar portraits have been sent to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies.

The portraits are reproductions of one painted by Louis Mora. They are about 36 by 40 and are handsomely framed.

The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States on November 25, 26 and 27. Special programs will be observed throughout the country and especially in those 1,946 which have Carnegie libraries.

The American Library association which is participating in the centenary celebration, has sent a poster series to the libraries of the United States and Canada. These posters contain some of the epigrammatic statements made by Dr. Carnegie in his writings.

The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Colonies and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

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Transcript, Boston, Mass
Sept. 25, 1935

The Librarian

Rambles Among the Bookstacks

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S centenary is to be celebrated in the library world he so enlarged and brightened, next November. Libraries everywhere—whether Carnegie beneficiaries or not—are invited by the American Library Association to participate in a special program in memory of the great philanthropist.

Framed portraits of Mr. Carnegie will be presented to all Carnegie libraries by the Carnegie Corporation in honor of the event.

Robert M. Lester, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation, clears up, in the current A. L. A. Bulletin, some misconceptions about the work of his organization. He declares that despite the fact that the final grants for library buildings were made in 1917, the corporation still receives an average of one hundred requests a year for buildings. Many demands are made each year that the corporation do something about conditions in a given library, or that the corporation rebuke a local library committee for permitting or refusing to permit some particular meeting to be held in a library; that certain books be removed at once from a collection; or that the corporation buy, say, 20,000 copies of one book such as "How to Secure Screen Charm, Personality, and It" for distribution to Carnegie libraries. As it happens, the corporation does not own, control, supervise, administer or advise any library or library board anywhere; it does not have a library even at its headquarters, 522 Fifth avenue; nor does it own or control any real estate, buildings, or equipment of any kind other than its office furnishings.

Another surprising statement from Mr. Lester is that, since its establishment in 1911, the corporation has devoted but one-tenth of its total appropriations to library interests, and even during the past ten years, while library affairs have been of particular concern to the corporation, one-sixth of its income only has been made available to library enterprises. This is, he adds, simply one way of saying that the American free public library and its academic counterpart are going concerns, with their own momentum and are not dependent upon philanthropic support.

Mr. Carnegie, as an individual, provided nearly fifty million dollars for buildings, Mr. Lester discloses, and after 1911, through the corporation, some fourteen millions more were distributed. A total of 2507 buildings were erected; 1900 of these were in the United States and Canada. The corporation's library records of this period deal chiefly with pleas and plans for buildings, the levying of local taxes for support, and the fulfillment of agreements upon which gifts were conditioned. It soon began to appear—about 1914—that many pledges for revenue were not being kept, and that other significant conditions were arising. On Nov. 13, 1915, the trustees of the corporation authorized the employment of, as they termed it, "a man of high qualification to examine and report to the corporation upon the results of the wide provision of public library buildings," with such recommendations as his study might lead him to propose. Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, then a professor of economics, now director of the New School for Social Research, was engaged to make the study.

His report was the first library survey supported by the corporation and the forerunner of many others. The findings covered matters of personnel, facilities and training and provided a new basis for the operations of the corporation.

Herald
Hamilton, Ont
Oct. 6, 1935

Honour Donor

Carnegie Anniversary Observed

By MARGUERITE LeGROW

Carnegie Remembered

Hamilton public library building on Main street, and McMaster university, will celebrate the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, November 25. With a gift of $100,000 Carnegie made possible the erection of the present library building in 1913, and although unable to attend the opening ceremonies, he sent a letter of regret which is now among the library's treasures.

McMaster university was also a beneficiary, and many thousands of dollars have been given by the Carnegie corporation for the buying of books.

At the time of his death in 1919, Carnegie had given away a total of $350,695,653.40. He, who began life as the son of a poor weaver, had his desire to "die a poor man." When it was made known that he wanted to give away his immense wealth, newspapers conducted contests for the best suggestions; his plan was made public throughout the world, and babies in Russia, India and even China were named after him.

Born a Hardy Scott

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in a tiny cottage that adjoined his father's four-loom shop. Thirteen years later, driven out of work by the competition of power-driven looms, the father brought his family to this side of the Atlantic. There he settled down with his two sons, Andrew and Tom, and his wife, Margaret.

Andrew's first job was in a bobbin-turning shop on Lacock street in Pittsburgh, where the family had made its home. He had to fire a furnace in the cellar, and run a small steam engine. For this he was paid $2 a week. One day his employer discovered that the boy could write a fair hand, so he made Andrew his bill clerk.

Andrew's next job was as a messenger boy for the Ohio Telegraph company. Hearing that the pay was $11.50 a month he lost no time in leaving the bobbin shop. When not actually delivering messages, he walked the streets memorizing names and locations of firms and individuals. It was not long before Andrew was a sort of foreman of the other boys, and he was the first to get a raise in pay to $13.50 a month.

Grew to Like Libraries

It was while employed here that he acquired his first interest in libraries. Col. James Anderson, whose library contained not fewer than 400 volumes, one day announced that he would open a library on Saturday afternoons, and lend out a book each week to "working boys." "Andy" thought he saw a flaw, and wrote a letter to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, urging that messenger boys and clerks be included. The colonel quickly revised his plan and "Andy" began a comprehensive reading education, and in gratitude was born the idea to make books free to everyone.

It was in 1855 that he first learned to make money work for him, when he invested a small sum of money in an express company's stock. His dividends on that transaction led him on to wider investings, until in later years he was in sole command of an empire of steel. He put over the greatest sale in the history of the world when he sold his great holdings to the United States Steel corporation for almost $500,000,000.

It was not until he was in his 66th year, that Andrew turned from money making to money giving. As greedily as he gathered in his gold, says John K. Winkler, in his book "Incredible Carnegie," he began to distribute his great pile.

During the next decade, he became the Andrew Carnegie who is known to all the world; a beaming, bearded little gentleman consumed by the single desire to lighten the burden of his fellow creatures.

His First Great Gift

His first great gift after his retirement was of $4,000,000 for a relief and pension fund for his 45,000 workmen. His gifts of 128 free public libraries throughout the English speaking world, and which were built at a cost of $60,364,808.75 were given to cities on condition that the buildings carry his name, be built on sites furnished by the city, and be maintained by yearly payments of ten per cent. of the cost.

He died in 1919, leaving one daughter and his wife. Funeral services were rigourously private, with only the members of the family and intimate friends present.

Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio
Oct. 20, 1935

CARNEGIE GIFTS HERE RECALLED BY OBSERVANCE

Libraries, Given $600,000, Honor Philanthropist; Aided Western Reserve

Cleveland, joining today in observing the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, owes much to the famous steel magnate and philanthropist.

From Mr. Carnegie, and from the Carnegie Foundation formed to carry on his program of giving, Cleveland has received, among other gifts, $600,000 for its public library system and $100,000 to endow the teaching of library science at Western Reserve University, in addition to $25,000 to the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Because Mr. Carnegie took the theory of the responsibility of wealth and acted upon it, his great fortune of $350,000,000 was, at the time of his death in 1919, reduced to a moderate one as fortunes are counted.

The 15 branch libraries in Cleveland wholly or in part built by Carnegie funds are Carnegie West, Quincy, Miles Park, Lorain, Brooklyn, Broadway, E. 79th street, Hough, Jefferson, Woodland, St. Clair, Sterling, South Brooklyn, South and Superior.

Aided Art Museum

The first Carnegie money for library purposes, $42,650, was received in Cleveland in 1903.

Between 1899 and 1915 Mr. Carnegie poured $2,871,483 into the establishment of libraries in 105 municipalities of Ohio.

The School of Library Science at Western Reserve University was endowed, $100,000 being given.

The museum received $5000 in 1930, $9000 in 1932 and a like amount two years later. This year art books, colored prints and photographs of art objects, valued at $2000, were received.

The second floor corridors of the main library of the Cleveland Public Library are being devoted today to a Carnegie exhibit and exhibits have been established at each of the branches.

Books Exhibited

The main library exhibit includes, in addition to books by and about Andrew Carnegie, a copy of "The Diffusion of Knowledge," a bibliography of Carnegie literature.

The Carnegie Branch Library exhibit is featured by a full-length painting of Andrew Carnegie, done by Howard Russell Butler, in the purple robes the steelmaster wore when he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, where he held the office of lord rector from 1901 to 1907.

Post
Houston, Tex.
Sept. 29, 1935

CENTENNIAL OF CARNEGIE'S BIRTHDAY TO BE OBSERVED BY AMERICANS AND BRITISH

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be celebrated November 25, 26 and 27, according to an announcement on behalf of the various Carnegie trusts in the United States and abroad.

Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. His family migrated to America in 1848. When Carnegie began building libraries as a series of benefactions, his first one was built in Dunfermline. Between 1881 and 1917 he built 1946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English-speaking world. These libraries and 8182 organs given to churches are the most personal and best known of the Carnegie benefactions, although they are but a part of them.

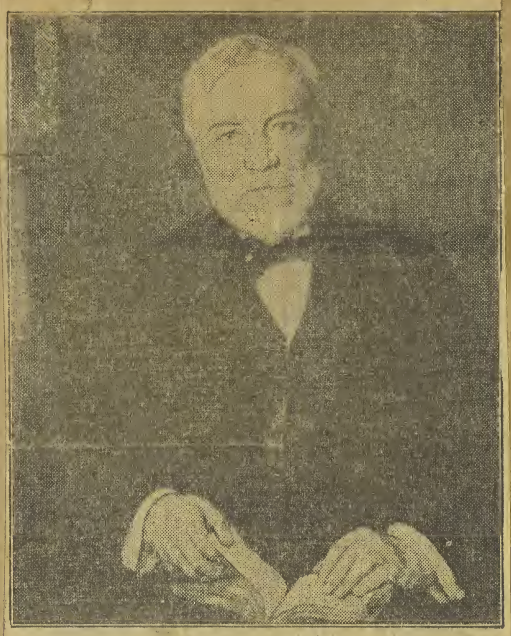
The Carnegie centennial program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall, New York city, a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine, and a dinner at the Wolldorf-Astoria hotel. Also the American Library association will sponsor observances in public libraries throughout the country.

The North Side library branch is the Carnegie library of Houston.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will preside at the formal assembly in New York, and Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews university, Scotland, will speak. Sir Irvine will represent the four Carnegie trusts of England in the celebration, and Dr. John Finley of New York will represent the six Carnegie trusts of the United States, in the celebration to be held at Dunfermline, Scotland.

Democrat
Marietta Ok.
Nov. 21, 1935.

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary

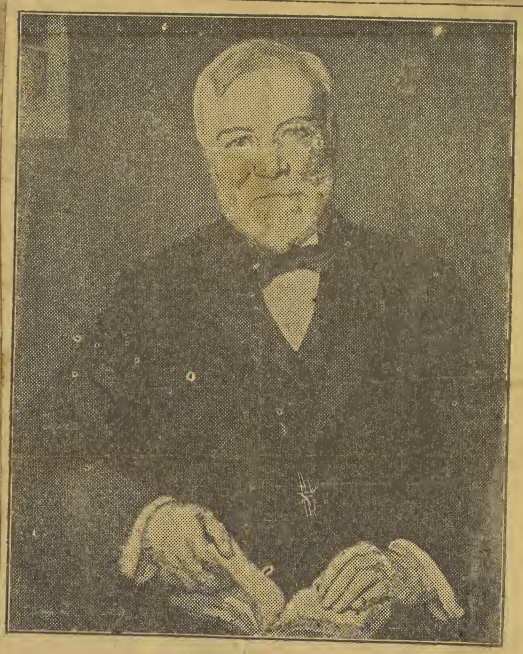


ANDREW CARNEGIE

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

Tribune
Lyons Kan.
Nov. 13, 1935



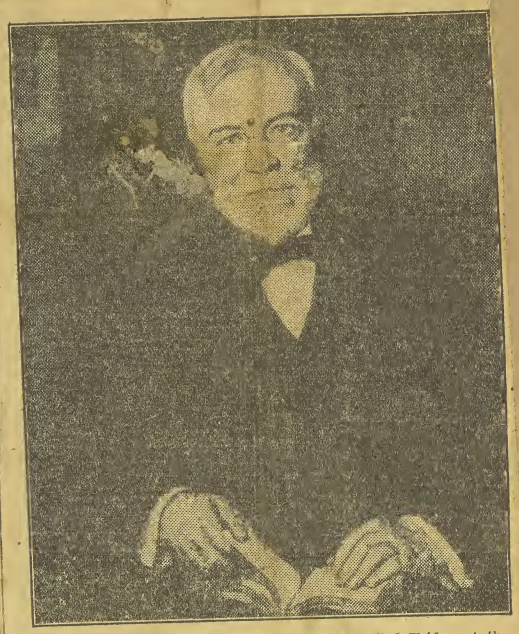
ANDREW CARNEGIE

As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to the Harvey Public Library and all similar ones endowed by the old Scottish ironmaster in the United States, the British dominions and colonies, reproductions of his portrait. The artist is the eminent painter, Louis Mora, and the portraits are for permanent display.

Between 1881, when Carnegie built his first library, in Dumfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his gifts ceased, he donated 2,811 libraries, 1,946 of these in the United States.

Enterprise
Riverside Cal.
Nov. 29, 1935

Portrait Unveiled



Portrait of Andrew Carnegie, which was unveiled Friday at the Riverside Public library. The generosity of Mr. Carnegie made the building here possible.

Benefactor of Library Given Tribute at Special Ceremony

Andrew Carnegie's Portrait Unveiled; History of Local Institution Recalled; Substantial Sum Given by Widely Known Philanthropist

Unveiling of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, furnished by the Carnegie Foundation, in the lobby of the Riverside public library recalls to pioneer citizens the history of the library. The nucleus for the establishment dates back to 1878.

In recognition of the centenary of the birth of this great American benefactor, the library has given over its four display cases in the lobby to an exhibit of Carnegie bibliography.

Carnegie Works Displayed

In addition to works concerning the great steel manufacturer, are a number of volumes of which he himself was the author. The collection is supplemented with a number of interesting portraits, including a print of Carnegie's son-in-law, Hugh Grant, since 1921 official bagpiper of the Carnegie Skibo castle, who has arrived in New York with his bagpipe for the observance of the centenary in New York.

In 1878, according to published accounts, a beginning toward the establishment of a library was made through the efforts of E. W. Holmes, then editor of the Press, who collected a fund by offering a premium for subscriptions to the paper, and Albert S. White, for whom White park was named.

The first organization meeting was held July 15, 1879. The management was placed in the hands of Mr. White, Mr. Holmes and A. J. Twogood. This followed the raising of a fund of $150 as the result of a play, "Better Than Gold," staged in the I.O.O.F. building, then not entirely completed. James Roe was appointed librarian, with about 1000 volumes available for circulation. The books were kept in Mr. Roe's drug store for a time. Later fire damaged many of the books.

City Takes Over in '83

When the city was incorporated in 1883, the library was offered to the city upon condition that a free library would be maintained. The gift was accepted and the board of city trustees appointed a library board, with Rev. Geo. H. Deere as chairman. Two small rooms were set apart for the use of the library and Mrs. Mary M. Smith was appointed librarian, with Mrs. Frank T. Morrison as assistant.

Through the efforts of Dr. Deere and Atty. Lyman Evans, success attended the application to Mr. Carnegie for funds for the erection of a library building. He responded with an offer of $20,000, and in September, 1901, the city pledged itself to meet the conditions imposed, purchasing a quarter block at the corner of Seventh and Orange, where the first unit of the present structure was erected. In less than 10 years later, $7500 of additional funds received from the Carnegie Foundation made it possible to enlarge the structure.

Later additional facilities were acquired through the purchase of what were known as the Allatt and Humphrey properties on the east, extending for 89 feet on Seventh street. The Allatt residence was remodeled for the Riverside Library Service school, and the Humphrey home houses the junior branch. With these improvements made, the library property was valued at $130,000.

The centenary exhibit was arranged under the direction of Miss Helen Evans, reference librarian, whose father was one of the most zealous supporters of the library, both as a citizen and member for many years of the library board of directors.

Sequoia
Ukiah Cal. Nov 6, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary

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Star
Gilman, Ill.
Nov 08, 1935

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Reporter
Vacaville, Cal
Nov. 4, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary

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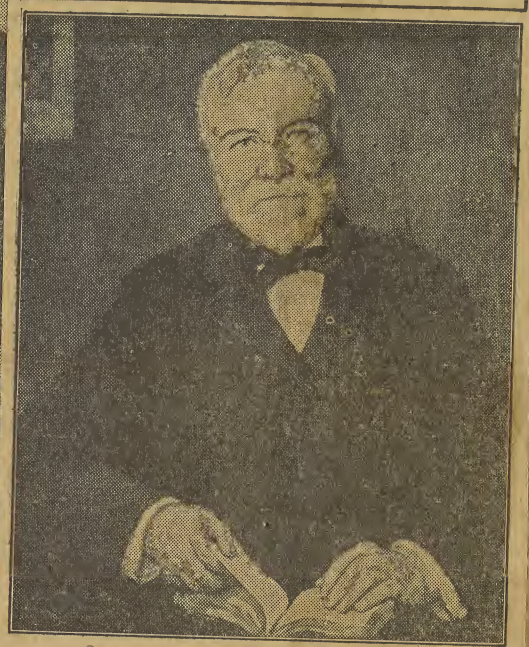
library.

News
Durango Colo.
Nov. 8, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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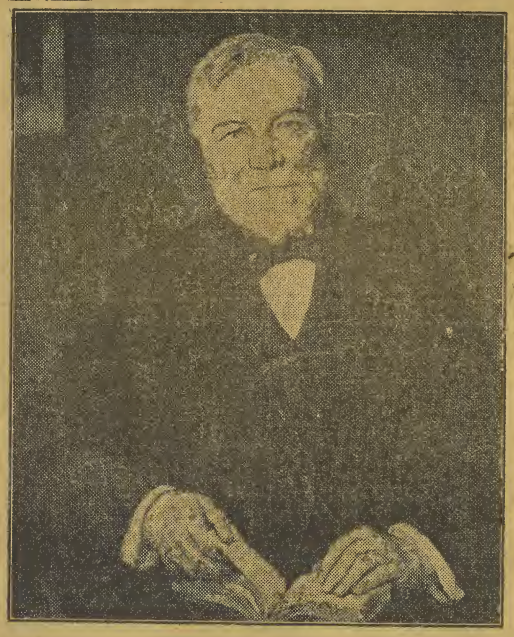
Star
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Nov. 10, 1935

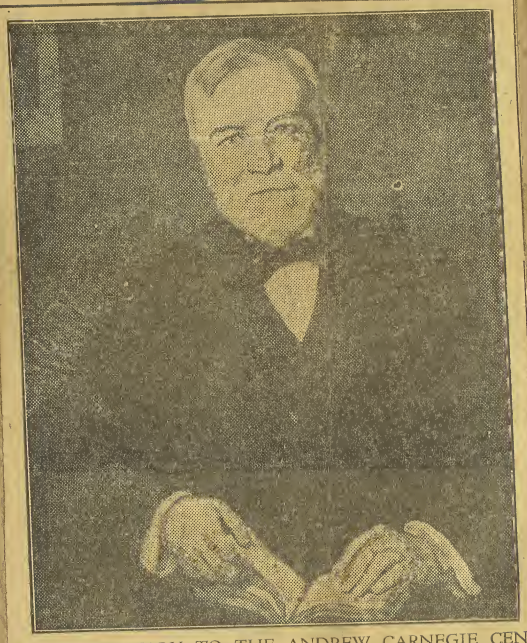
CARNEGIE PORTRAIT UNVEILED HERE YESTERDAY BY LITTLE JOHN CORRY



Interesting Ceremony at Barnesville's Library Yesterday Attended the Unveiling of the Portrait Sent by the Carnegie Foundation in Honor of the Philanthropists Centenary. Mrs. A. M. Lambdin and Mrs. Walter B. Smith Took Part in the Interesting Program Presented.

Gazette
Barnesville, Pa.
Nov. 29, 1935

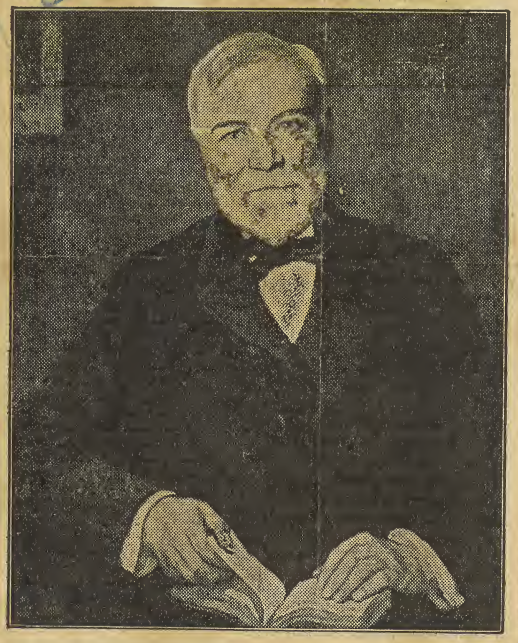
New Carnegie Portrait Here



PRELIMINARY TO THE ANDREW CARNEGIE CENtennial celebration this month, the Carnegie corporation of New York has presented to the Chicago Heights free public library a reproduction of a portrait of Mr. Carnegie by Luis Mora. The Mora portrait is pictured above. It has been framed for permanent display here.

News
Glen Ellyn, Ill
Nov. 29, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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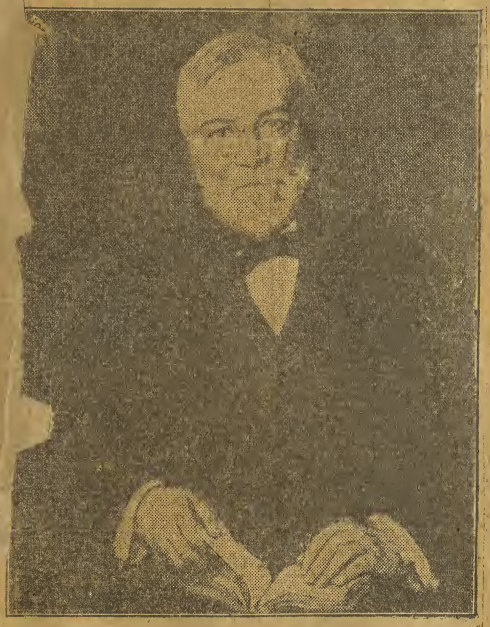
Democrat
Lewiston, Ill.
Nov. 29, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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Journal Gazette
Mattoon, Ill.
Nov. 20, 1938

CENTENNIAL OF CARNEGIE IS OBSERVED

Portrait of Philanthropist Is Hung in Local Library

The Mattoon Public Library is joining with other public libraries of the English speaking world in observing today the birthday centennial of Andrew Carnegie, famed industrialist and benefactor.

Mr. Carnegie made possible the erection of the local library as he did 2,810 other libraries in the English-speaking world. A handsome framed reproduction of the portrait of Mr. Carnegie by Louis Mora, donated by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, has been hung in the lobby of the Mattoon library for permanent display. Seven illustrated posters bearing some of the epigrammatic statements of the great benefactor, also sent by the Carnegie Corporation, have been placed on display in various parts of the library in connection with the centennial observance.

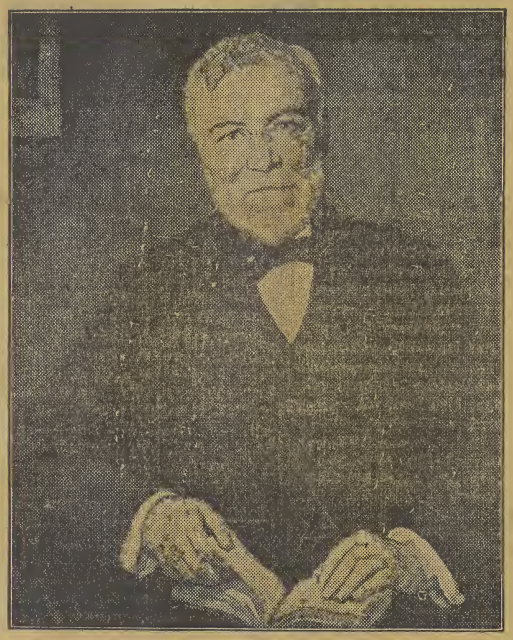
Andrew Carnegie's memory was honored today in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. It is also being celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain, the British dominions and colonies and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Mr. Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie Portrait Received Here

Above is a likeness of a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, framed for permanent display, which has been presented to the Mattoon Public Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration being held over the nation Nov. 25-27. The local library is one of 2,811 public libraries donated by the late Mr. Carnegie.

Times
Union City, Ind.
Nov. 27, 1938

Carnegie Portrait Presented To The U. C. Library



ANDREW CARNEGIE

In the presentation of the above picture of Andrew Carnegie to the Union City public library as a part of his centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has taken a portrait painted by Lulu Mora, the famous artist.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born, in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration to a close today.

State Journal
Springfield Ill
Nov. 23, 1938

Honor Memory

ANDREW CARNEGIE

In observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, which falls on next Monday, the Lincoln library yesterday put on display a twenty-six by twenty-three-inch portrait of the noted philanthropist.

The portrait has been placed above the stairway, and posters, bearing quotations from Mr. Carnegie, also are on display. One of the posters has the famous quotation: "I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of people because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize."

Upon the raising of $10,000 by the city, Mr. Carnegie donated $75,000 toward the establishing of the present Lincoln library in 1904.

Mr. Carnegie, who was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, found his first employment, when 12 years old, as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory at $1.20 a week. He quickly advanced to the clerkship of his employer. When 14 years old, he obtained a situation as messenger boy in the telegraph office of Pittsburgh at $2.50 a week.

He later was telegraph operator of the Pennsylvania railroad and secretary to Col. Thomas A. Scott, at a salary of $35 a month. Remaining in this service thirteen years, he finally became successor to Mr. Scott as superintendent of the Pittsburgh division.

On the advice of Colonel Scott, he purchased ten shares of Adams Express company stock, the family mortgaging its home for the necessary $500. Later he met by chance and introduced the inventor of the sleeping car to Colonel Scott and accepted the offer of an interest in this venture.

Mr. Carnegie organized the Keystone Bridge Works, the first company to build iron bridges, the first step on the road to the preeminence he attained at the largest iron and steel master in the world.

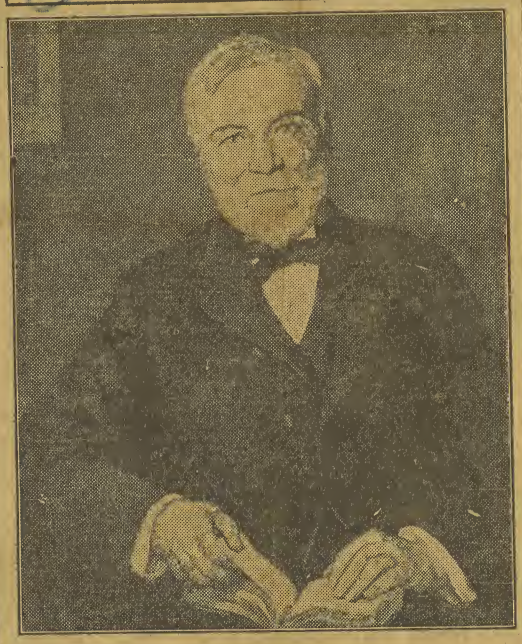
His sentiments on the possession of wealth are well expressed in the following quotation:

"The man who dies rich, dies in disgrace. That is the gospel I preach, and is the gospel I practice, and that is the gospel I intend to practice during the remainder of my life."

He gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost three thousand libraries. Huge sums of money also were endowed by him for colleges, educational and scientific surveys and scholarships.

Democrat
Martinsville, Ind.
Nov. 10, 1933

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

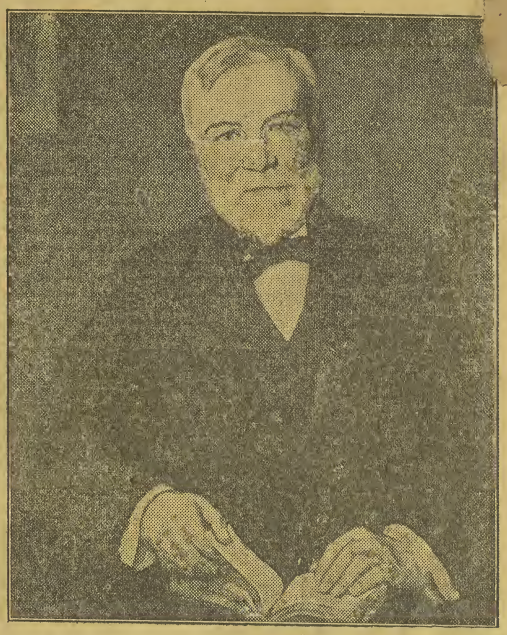
Altho' Carnegie is known to the World as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. He gained fame in the Literary world thru his many magazine articles and a number of excellent books.

Carnegie posessed a faculty for pithy statements, some of which have been compiled in poster form and are on display in his various libraries.

The Martinsville Library is a Carnegie Library and was erected in 1906. The cost of our library at that time was $14,900. Of that amount $12,500 was a gift from the Carnegie Fund, for which the people of the county were very grateful. The library here will receive as a centenary gift, in honor of the memory of Mr. Carnegie, through the New York headquarters, a painting of Mr. Carnegie, shown above) also a number of posters, which will be on display.

Gleaner
Algona, Ia.
Nov. 22, 1933

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



AS PART OF the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26, and 27.

LIBRARY HERE GETS PICTURE OF CARNEGIE

Building Was Gift in 1903 From Magnate.

Next week Wednesday will be the one-hundreth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, and though no observance of the day is planned here the fact is of local interest because it was the Carnegie Corporation which paid for Algona's public library building.

Mr. Carnegie, a Scotsman, came to America in early youth and rose rapidly till he became a steel magnate with an enormous fortune. In 1881 he gave a library building to Dunfermline, Scotland, his native town. This gave him the idea of founding and aiding libraries, and before he died in 1919 he had given away some $65,000,000 for nearly 3000 libraries, 1900 of them in the United States and Canada.

Portrait is Presented.

In recognition of the one-hundredth anniversary the Carnegie Corporation has sent a framed portrait of Mr. Carnegie to every library. This is apparently a reproduction of a painting, and it is strikingly done. Mrs. Lura Sanders Algona librarian, has received one of the portraits and has hung it in the children's room in the library building.

Another Carnegie enterprise is the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This endowment has for some years been furnishing libraries with books for an "International Mind Alcove." Many of the books are for children.

Mrs. Sanders reports 103 books for adults now in the local "alcove." and 90 children's books. The Algona library has now received its full quota of free books and will hereafter have to pay for whatever it buys in this series. The last free installment of seven books was received only a week or so ago.

Library History Recalled.

Some years ago S. E. McMahon, present library board president, prepared a paper summarizing the history of the Algona library public library. First steps were taken in 1890 by the W. C. T. U., which opened a public reading room with some 100 books.

In 1894 Col. T. F. Cooke, J. R. Jones, and L. J. Rice incorporated "The Public Library Association" with an authorized capital of $25,000. The stock did not sell, and in 1896 the Woman's Library Aid society was organized. The next year the library was offered to the city, but the offer was rejected when the voters denied a supporting tax.

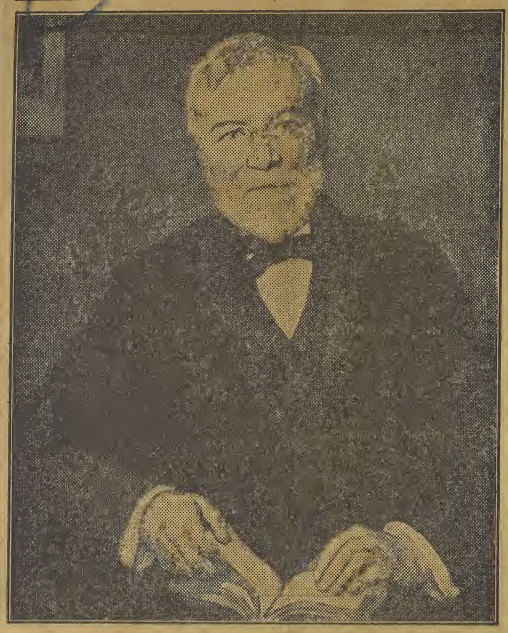
City Accepts Property.

This defeat served only to stimulate the library's friends, and a year later the tax was voted. Under city management the library was reopened January 3, 1899. Librarians who served prior to Mrs. Sanders were the Rev. E. P. McElroy, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Horton, and Gertrude Sheridan. Mrs. Sanders has now been in charge ten years.

It was in 1903 that the Carnegie donation was made. This was for $10,000. The site was presented by Captain and Mrs. W. H. Ingham. On September 29, 1904, the corner stone of the present building was laid with ceremonies which were part of the county semi-centennial celebration. Mayor Wm. K. Ferguson introduced his wife, Etta Call Ferguson, who presided, Mrs. Ingham read an original poem, and Mr. McMahon delivered an address, after which Colonel Cooke reviewed the library's history.

Leader, Spencer, Okla. Nov. 21, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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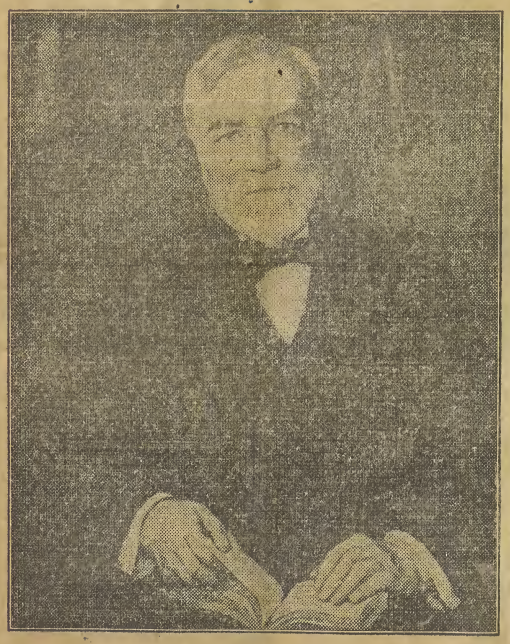
On the evening of Nov. 25 the Spencer Library plans a short program in honor of the late Andrew Carneigie, donor of the library. At that time the life-size portrait, shown above, will be unveiled. The proposed program is to be simple and short, but the general public is urged to be present and inspect the library. There are many local people who have never visited the library and the board is anxious that these folk call during the evening and see the extent of Andrew Carneigie's gift.

Tribune, Great Bend Kan. Nov. 26 1935

PRESENTED CARNEGIE PORTRAIT

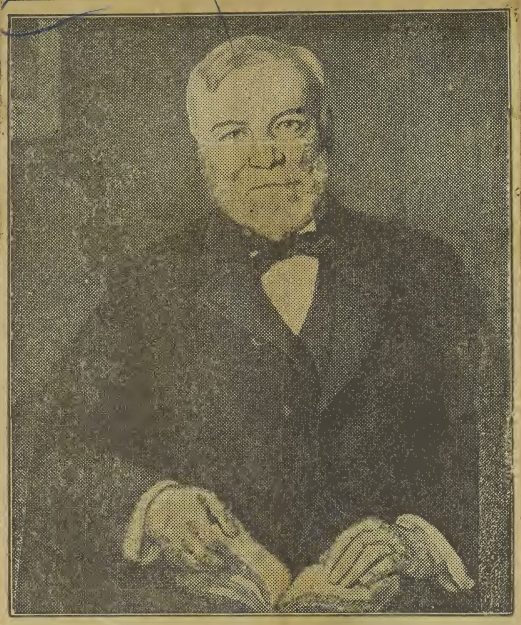


ANDREW CARNEGIE

A copy of the above Luis Mora portrait of Andrew Carnegie, founder of public libraries throughout the world, will be unveiled at the Great Bend public library tomorrow night as a part of the Carnegie centennial celebration November 25, 26 and 27. The portrait was presented library here by the Carnegie C[illegible] York.

Gallagher Pittsburg, Kan. Nov. 20, 1935

Devoted His Fortune to Education



Andrew Carnegie

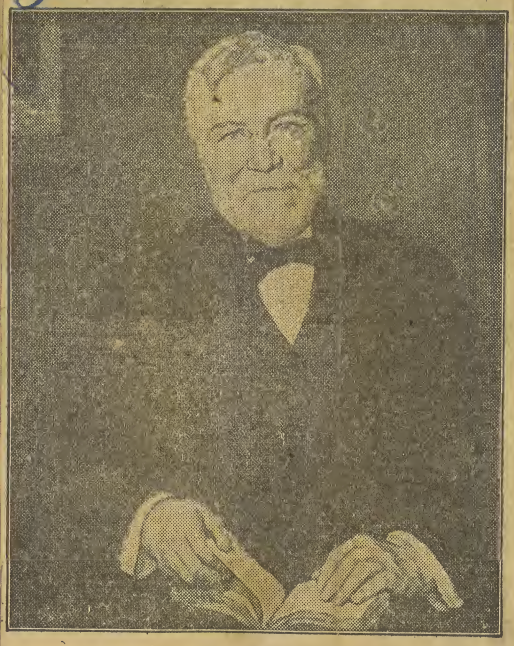
ANDREW CARNEGIE accumulated during the first part of his life one of the world's largest fortunes, and during the last part succeeded in giving most of it away, so that he died a comparatively poor man.

Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which he established in 1911 to continue his benefactions, have devoted approximately $80,000,000 to colleges and universities. More than 200 American educational institutions shared in this distribution. In addition, Carnegie spent more than $60,000,000 in library construction work. Many of his other grants were for popular education and scientific research.

Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland. The centenary of his birth will be observed in the United States and abroad November 25, 26 and 27.

Ledger Fairfield, Ia. Nov. 30, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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Times, Eldorado, Kans., Nov 20 1935

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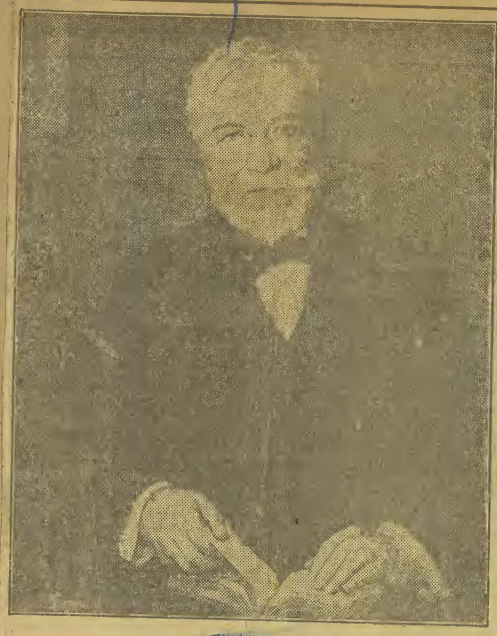

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Andrew Carnegie Cheerfully Gave El Dorado Ten Thousand Dollars For Library Building

(By Frances Frazier)

In 1848 there arrived in Pittsburgh, Pa., a family by the name of Carnegie from Dunfermline, Scotland. They were poor people; no one noticed them. No one especially noted the 13-year-old-boy, Andrew, who found work as a weaver's assistant in a cotton factory. Yet 100 years from the date of this boy's birth, on November 26, 1935 the world is celebrating his one-hundredth anniversary.

Mr. Carnegie is not being honored because, through his own initiative and native intelligence, he became a steel magnate and amassed a vast fortune, but because he became a noted philanthropist and benefactor to the great masses of people. This man gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. Today, as a result of his foresight and generosity, 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings; El Doradoans numbered among them.

While Mr. Carnegie was accumulating his wealth, El Dorado was not cognizant of his labor or success; she did not know that a man from the East would come to a mid-western town and materially enrich the life of her growing population. El Dorado was busy looking after herself, tending to her own civic problems, and making her own history.

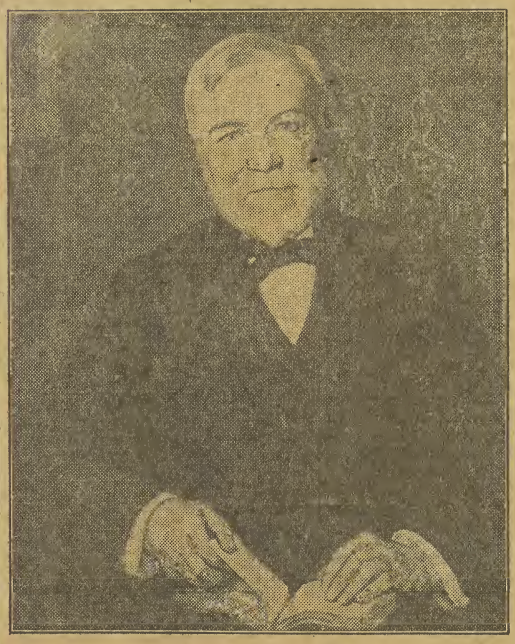
Origin Of Local Library

Among El Dorado's most energetic and enterprising women is Mrs. Alvah Shelden. For a long time she had thought the young people of the town should have good books to read, books that would be accessible to all. It was she who first formulated the idea of a Free Public Library in El Dorado. In response to her suggestion, on March 1, 1897, a meeting was called in Ellet's Opera House to discuss the matter. A committee consisting of Mrs. C. W. Ewing; Mrs. Alvah Shelden, and Mrs. C. A. Leland were appointed to canvass the town for one dollar subscriptions to a book fund. They secured $100. A meeting of the subscribers was called and that organization elected T. A. Kramer, president; Mrs. C. A. Leland, vice president; Mrs. Alvah Shelden, treasurer and Mrs. C. W. Ewing, secretary. These officers, with Mr. Joseph Tack, now of Wichita, were made a committee and given full charge and control of the library. A social was given, a book being the price of admission. Fifty-three books were thus obtained. Other books and periodicals were procured and the library started in a room on the second floor of the City Building, the use of which was donated by the mayor and council. These rooms were the home of the library for fifteen years.

Some favored making a charge for the use of the books, but Mrs. Shelden insisted that one of the main objects was to furnish good reading matter to those who were unable to purchase or to pay; that the use of the books should be absolutely free to all persons. Mrs. Shelden carried her point. The rules of the library made then are much the same as those of today, with the exception that the library was open only on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m.

Journal, Somerset, Ky., Nov. 28, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Somerset Public Library



ANDREW CARNEGIE

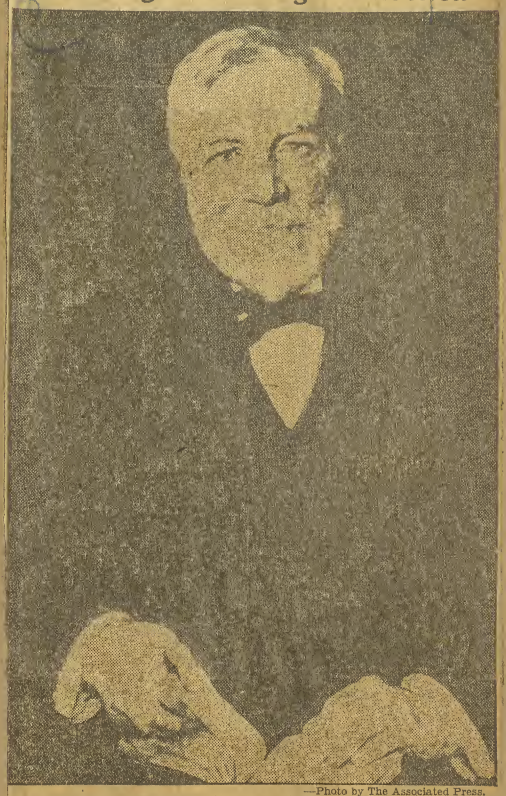
A reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, industrialist and public benefactor, and financially responsible for the present Somerset Public Library, is to be presented to the Library Board within the next few days.

This information came from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which is presenting such reproductions to 2,811 libraries donated by Carnegie as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration. The original portrait was painted by Luis Mora and the reproductions are framed for permanent display in library lobbies. The celebration will be held Nov. 25-27, it is learned.

Carnegie came to the United States November 25, 1848, from Dunfermline, Scotland. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, and 1917, when his gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries, including 1,946 in the United States. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work.

State
New Orleans, La.
Dec. 1, 1935

Painting of Carnegie Unveiled

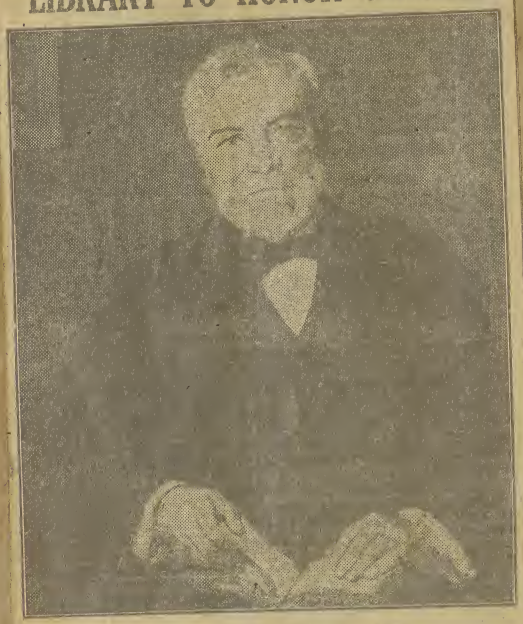


—Photo by The Associated Press.

As the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was celebrated over the nation, this painting of the late philanthropist was unveiled in the hundreds of libraries he founded. It was painted by Luis Mora and is the official centenary portrait.

Sentinel
Waterville, Me.
Nov. 25, 1935

VISITING DAY AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO HONOR CARNEGIE



ANDREW CARNEGIE

This is visiting day at the public library to honor the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who made this library possible.

The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States, in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Colonies, and by public libraries in different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work.

Said Mr. Carnegie, "I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. I prefer the free public library to most of not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

Early in 1896 the Waterville Woman's Club started a movement to secure a free public library. Public interest was aroused and by May $1100 had been raised by personal solicitation and by pledge cards. This amount, with $500 appropriated by the city, constituted the first working fund of the library.

Various entertainments were given to raise money and the clubs in the city, such as, the Salmagundi Club, the Saturday Club, the Catholic Sodality Society, and the Woman's Literary Club gave money for the building fund.

For six years the struggle for money was continued by the board of trustees which consisted of Charles F. Johnson, Frank B. Hubbard, Horatio D. Bates, S. S. Brown, Harvey D. Eaton, Annie G. Pepper, Mary Heath, Prof. A. L. Lane, Lillian H. Campbell, Rev. N. Charland, Mrs. W. B. Arnold, Frank Redington, Arthur J. Roberts, W. M. Lincoln, and E. T. Wyman.

After much correspondence with Andrew Carnegie's secretary, in 1902 the mayor of the city, Martin E. Blaisdell, was notified of the gift of $20,000 for a library building.

The library was opened on May 13, 1905 with 5,051 volumes on the shelves and 1690 registered borrowers. The circulation of books for the first year was 20,848.

Now there are nearly 25,000 books in the library and the circulation is over 100,000.

Mrs. Mary Heath is the only living member of the original board of trustees and is now serving as chairman of the children's room committee.

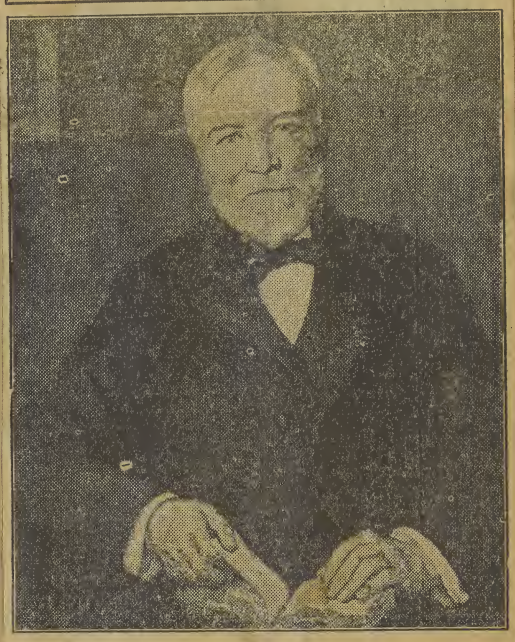
The services offered at the library cover a wide field and include the reserving of books, the notification of new books to patrons, planned display of books, a unified catalog, trained children's librarian, story hour for children once a week from November to April, supervised reading club for young people in the summer, and cooperation with the public schools to which 100 books are sent weekly.

None of these features were evident in the days before the building of the Carnegie library but have gradually been added as their need was felt.

Today and any day, visitors are welcome but they are especially urged to visit the library today to do honor to the man who made it possible and whose name it bears.

Standard
Rockland Maine
Nov. 21, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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Iron Ore
Iskpeming, Mich
Nov 30, 1935

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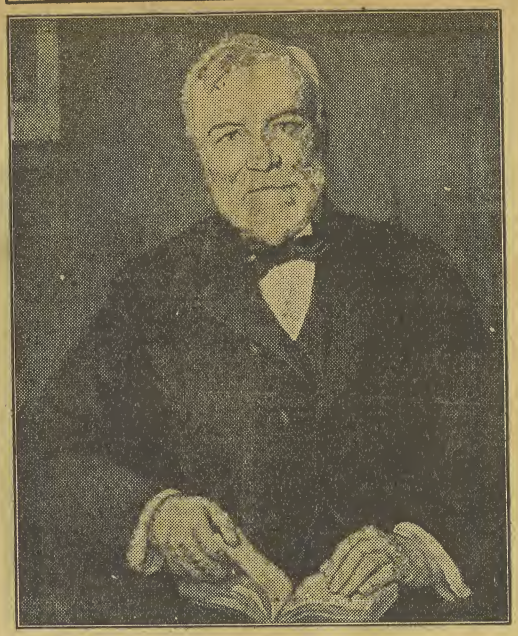

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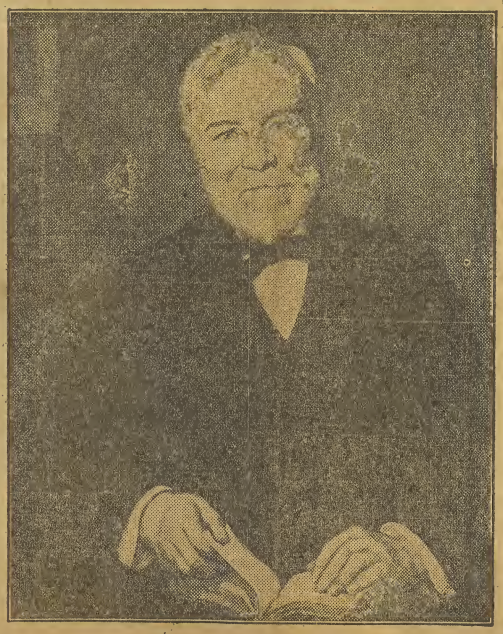
Herald Press
St. Joseph, Mich
Nov. 22, 1935

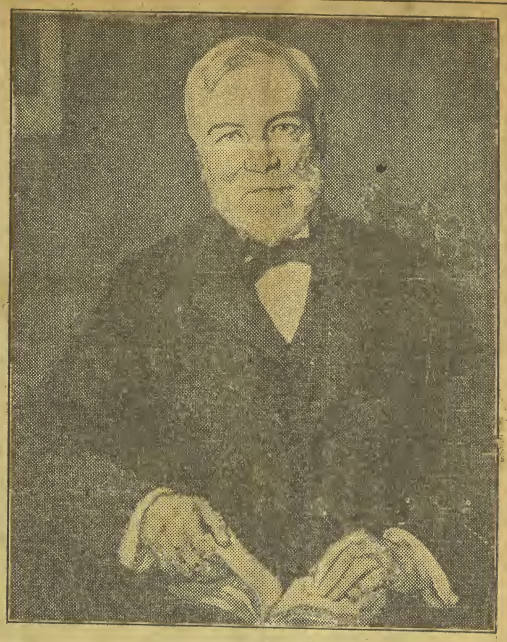
CARNEGIE PORTRAIT HERE



This is a picture of a portrait by Luis Mora, a reproduction of which has been hung in St. Joseph's public library. Reproductions have been presented to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the dominions and colonies of the Briitsh empire by the Carnegie corporation of New York as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 libraries in the English speaking world. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835. The centennial celebration will be held in the United States Nov. 25-27.

Record Bellaire Mich Nov 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Mancelona's Library



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Tribune, Dillon mont, Nov 28 1935

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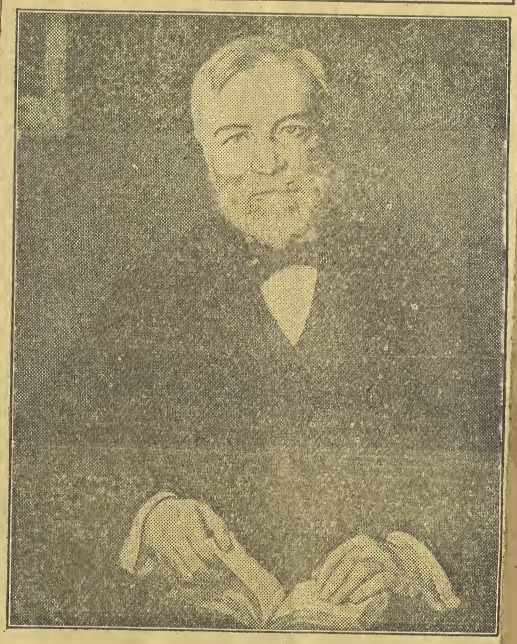

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tor, Herald, Scottsbluff Neb., Nov. 26, 1935

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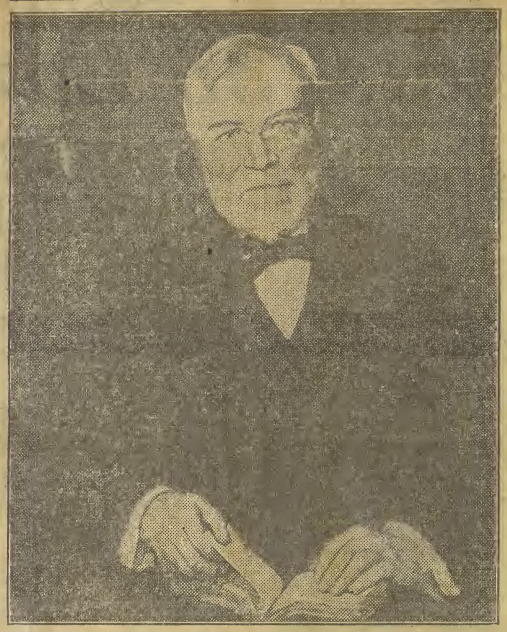

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Citizen, Grafton, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1935

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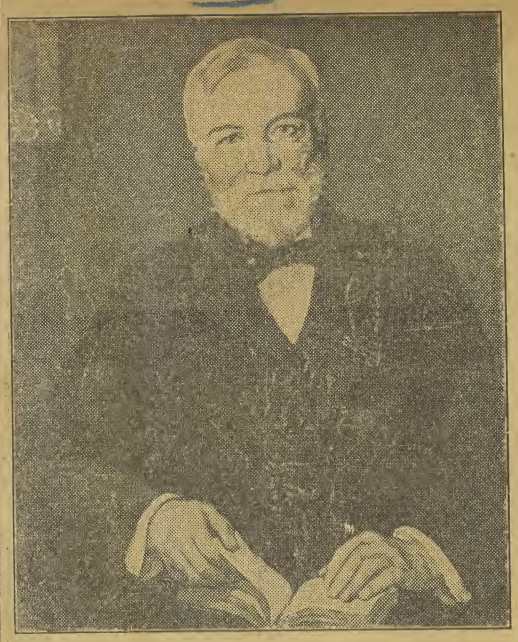
Press, Englewood, N.J. Nov. 22, 1935

OBSERVE CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY



ANDREW CARNEGIE

In the attic of a small one-story house still standing at the corner of Moodie street and Priory lane, in the town of Dunfermline, Scotland, Andrew Carnegie, son of a damask weaver, destined to become the great steel magnate, was born November 25, 1835.

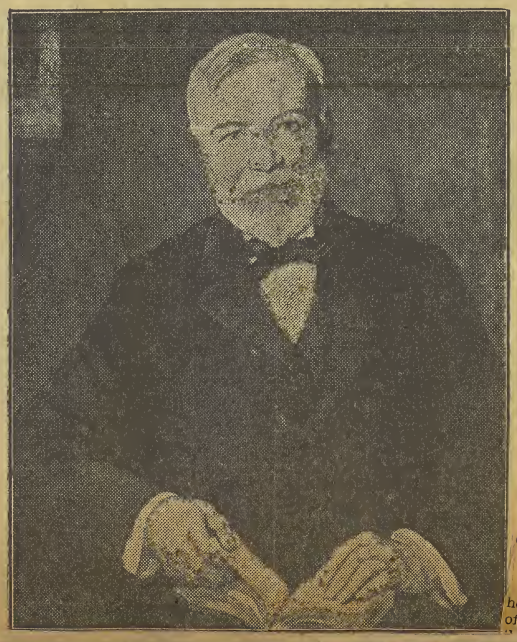
Mr. Carnegie believed in the distribution of wealth for the good of others. This quotation from his "Gospel of Wealth" gives us his creed: "This then is held to be the duty of the man of wealth; To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer, and to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

Andrew Carnegie believed in the library as the university of the man who is earnest enough to educate himself. He said, "I choose libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves."

Mr. Carnegie gave millions for education and for library buildings. Englewood received its main library building as a gift from the Carnegie Foundation.

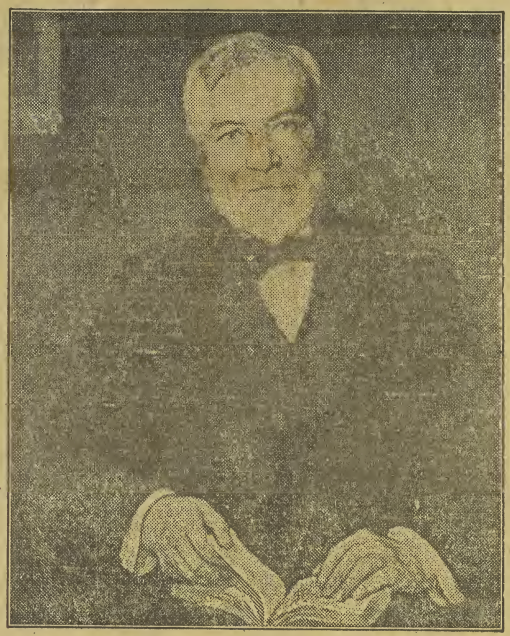
Herald, Perry, N.Y. Nov. 27, 1935

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT WHICH HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO PERRY PUBLIC LIBRARY



Breeze
Bolivar, N.Y.
Nov. 21, 1938

Carnegie Portrait Is Presented Bolivar Library For Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

A reproduction of the portrait of Andrew Carnegie pictured above has been presented to the Bolivar Free Library along with a set of seven illustrated posters displaying some of the famous epigrammatic statements of the great philanthropist as part of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial celebration which will be held throughout the world November 25 - 27.

The Bolivar Free Library will join with other libraries all over the world in observing the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who gave almost $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip 2,811 libraries, 1,946 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

The portrait and posters have been hung in the local library near the photostatic copy of a personal letter which J. P. Herrick, first president of the Bolivar Library association, received from Carnegie in 1913. The two had been fellow passengers on board the S. S. Olympic liner en route to Europe and had had several long talks on library matters during the voyage. Mr. Herrick thanked Carnegie in behalf of the people of Bolivar for his gift of the library building to the Bolivar Free Library association. The letter he received from Carnegie follows:

On Board S. S. Olympic
May 29, 1913

My dear Mr. Herrick:

I am greatly pleased to hear that the Library which Bolivar owes in great measure to your efforts is fulfilling its mission as the Center of Light and Learning in the town. It was Carlyle who first pronounced a collection of books opened to the people their University. Knowledge is power.

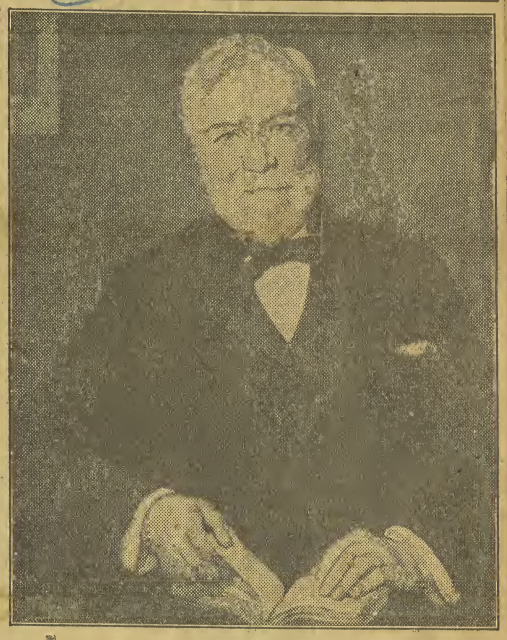
Please accept my cordial congratulations upon service rendered your fellow men.

Gratefully yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835. He built his first library in Dunfermline in 1881. The reproduction of the portrait of Carnegie which has been presented to all the Carnegie libraries by the Carnegie Corporation of New York was from a painting by Luis Mora.

West New Yorker
Harvey, N.Y.
Nov. 21, 1938

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

Scotch Philanthropist Was Born One Hundred Years Ago On November 25th — Among His Many Gifts To the Public Were 2811 Libraries — Among Them the One in Warsaw.

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora picture. The Warsaw Public Library has received its copy and the public is urged to go in and see it.

Between 1881, when he built the first library in Dumfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegne was born in Dumfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial, celebration will be held in the United States on November 25, 26, 27.

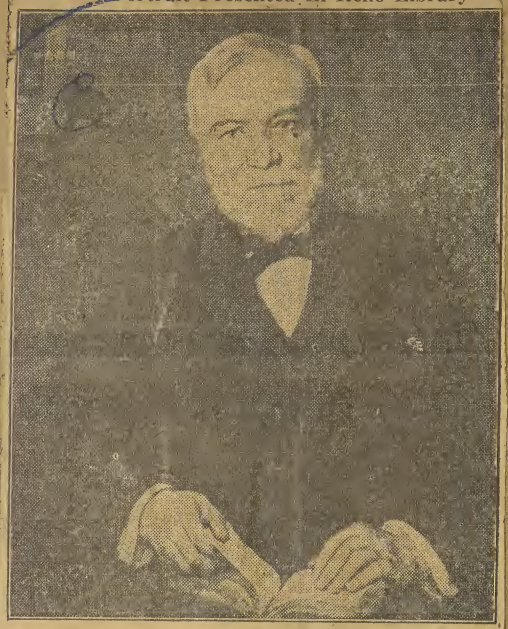
The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25th in Carnegie Hall which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind and a dinner on the evening of November 27th attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

In Mr. Carnegie's opinion the best fields for philanthropy were:

1. A university
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming-baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

Tribune
El Reno Okla.
Nov. 24, 1935

Portrait Presented El Reno Library



As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States, and the British dominions and colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. Above is a picture of the Carnegie portrait, copy of which has been received by the El Reno library.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these, 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline Nov. 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States Nov. 25, 26 and 27.

Press, Frederick, Okla. Nov. 15, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary

ANDREW CARNEGIE

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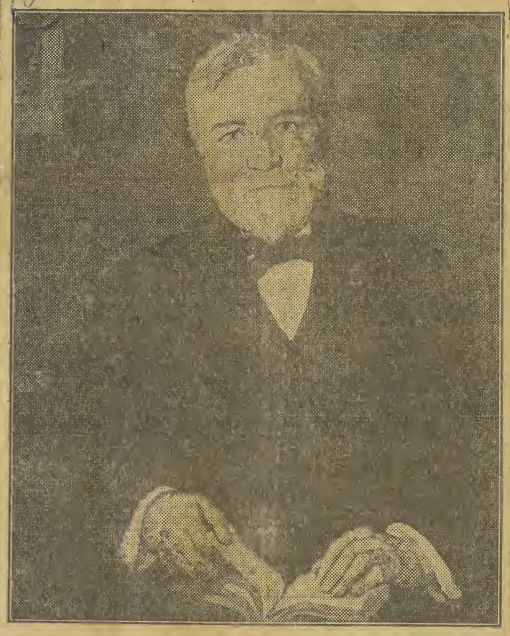
Gazette
Xenia, Ohio
Nov. 21, 1935

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT GIVEN TO LIBRARY HERE ON CENTENARY



ANDREW CARNEGIE

During the week of November 25, the Greene County District Library will join with libraries throughout the world in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate, who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the others scattered throughout the English-speaking world.

A framed portrait of Mr. Carnegie, copy of a painting by Luis Mora, reproduced above, has been presented to the library here and will be hung in the main lobby next week. A set of posters designed especially for the anniversary, presenting Carnegie quotations in an attractive form, will also be on display.

A gift of $20,000 was made by Carnegie to the Xenia Library Association for a library here in 1902, with the stipulation that the city provide $2,000 a year for its support. After the library was built and shortly before it opened in 1906, an additional $3,500 was appropriated by Carnegie for furniture for the building. Under a county district law the Xenia library became the Greene County District Library in 1926.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library building have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World War, but the corporation had aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

News Herald
Braddock Pa.
Nov. 26, 1935

Library Service Marks Carnegie Centennial Here

Rev. V. D. Kline Dedicates Portrait of Great Philanthropist in Presence Of Library Staff Today.

LAUDS BENEFACTOR OF BRADDOCK

A simple service in the Braddock Carnegie Free Library at noon today and the blowing of the whistles at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, commemorated here the 100th birthday of Andrew Carnegie, steel pioneer and philanthropist whose first free library and first large steel plant are located in Braddock.

In the presence of library employes and representatives of the local press, Rev. V. D. Kline, librarian, dedicated a framed reproduction of a painting by Luis Mora, and presented to the local library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Pointing to the Braddock Carnegie Free Library and to the Edgar Thomson Steel Works as examples, Rev. Kline reminded his audience that not only was Andrew Carnegie the greatest benefactor Braddock has ever known, but that he was the greatest contributor of his generation to the general welfare of the entire nation.

"One of Carnegie's greatest virtues," he declared, "was that he never lost the 'common touch'. In spite of the fact that he had acquired a fortune and was welcomed in the highest society, he never lost the workingman's viewpoint and he was proud to be able to walk among his employes and call them by name."

"It is difficult for a man to achieve fame and fortune and not arouse some feeling of resentment against him," Rev. Kline continued, "but even the most rabid and 'communistic' employe of Andrew Carnegie had none of that feeling because he knew and understood the workinman's problems."

Calling attention to the new portrait of Carnegie, which hangs on the wall above the desk in the lending room, Rev. Kline said it was placed in the most conspicuous place in the library so that everyone coming in to borrow books is reminded that this service is theirs through the thoughtfulness of Andrew Carnegie.

A prayer by Rev. Kline closed the brief service.

This evening a gala concert in commemoration of the date will be held in Pittsburgh Carnegie Music Hall, which will be attended by General Superintendent F. F. Slick and his assistant, John Lloyd, as well as by several members of the various Carnegie plants' operating departments, selected by Carnegie Institute. The wives of guests were in all cases included in the invitations.

'Andy' Carnegie Was Proud of Braddock

At the Edgar Thomson steel works, the commemoration of the steelmaster's birth brought back to the minds of the veterans many stories about Mr. Carnegie, his shrewd intelligence, financial acumen, and Scottish wit, and of the last occasion upon which he appeared in Braddock, at the ceremony at the local Library commemorating its Silver Jubilee, April 29, 1914. At this celebration Mr. Carnegie said, "I want to say that being a citizen of Braddock is no mean asset. I am proud to be a man of Braddock, and in my travels through Europe and every other continents, Braddock has been my cry."

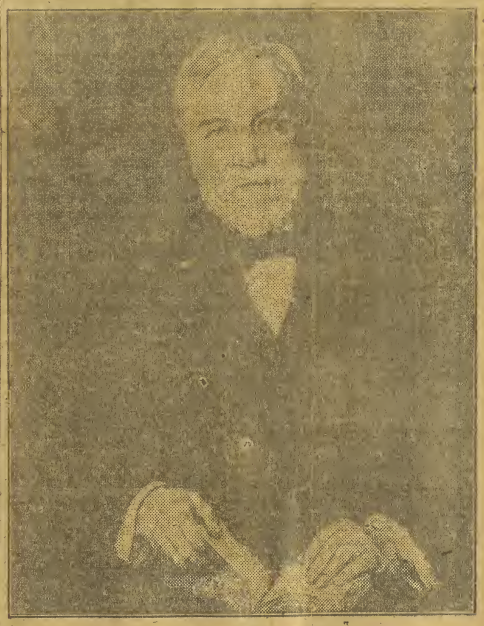
Dedicate Portrait Here

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Shown above is the portrait of Andrew Carnegie, by Luis Mora, a reproduction of which was presented to the Braddock Carnegie Free Library and dedicated at noon today by Rev. V. D. Kline in the presence of the library employes.

Review
Factoria Pa.
Nov. 11 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

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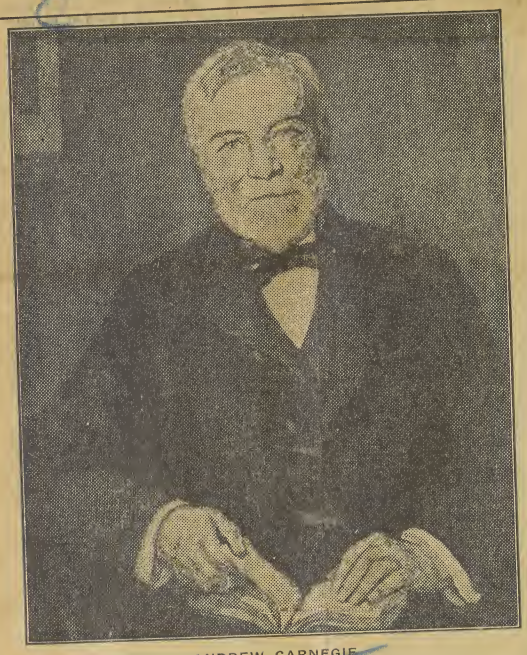
Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 26, 26 and 27.

News
Midland, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1935

PORTRAIT GIVEN TO MIDLAND LIBRARY



ANDREW CARNEGIE

Donation to the Midland Carnegie Free library of a copy of a famous portrait of the late Andrew Carnegie was announced today in connection with plans for observation by the local institution of the Carnegie centennial celebration Nov. 25, 26 and 27.

The portrait is by Luis Mora and is framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of this portrait. It is the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

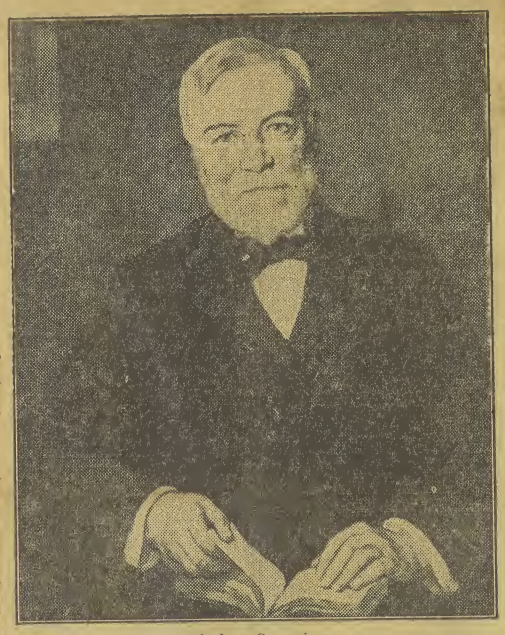
The Midland library is one of 1,946 built in the United States through funds given by Carnegie, and the picture will be hung in a conspicuous place. Appropriate events are being arranged for the centennial, which will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British Dominions and colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on Nov. 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on Nov. 25 in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of Nov. 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind, and a dinner on the evening of Nov. 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

Argus Leader
Sioux Falls S.D.
Nov. 24, 1935

Portrait Presented for Anniversary



Andrew Carnegie

Library To Observe Carnegie Centennial

New Picture of Benefactor to Be Exhibited Monday—Poster Series Expresses Convictions of Philanthropist

The Sioux Falls Public library, made possible by the gift of Andrew Carnegie, famed industrialist and philanthropist, will observe Carnegie's birthday centennial by hanging a new portrait of him Monday.

The portrait, by Luis Mora, is shown above. It is framed for permanent display and will supplant a smaller picture of the former steel king now on display.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in his home town of Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these, 1,946 were built in the United States.

Observance Nationwide

Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held throughout the nation November 25, 26 and 27.

Some of his famous epigrammatic statements have been published in a series of seven illustrated posters and these will be displayed also at the public library, Alberta Caille, librarian, said.

Selected from his books and magazine articles by his biographer, the sayings reflect something of the philosophy which inspired his numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the only foundation of civilization. Some of the quotations in the poster series follow:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the co-

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon humane society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized.

Education Is Basis

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain.

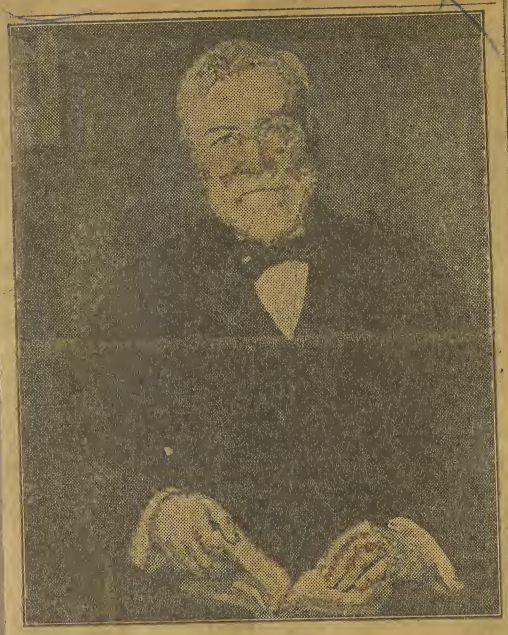
"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightment of the people.

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community.

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

Sun
Jackson, Tenn.
Nov. 25, 1935

New Portrait For Jackson Free Library



ANDREW CARNEGIE

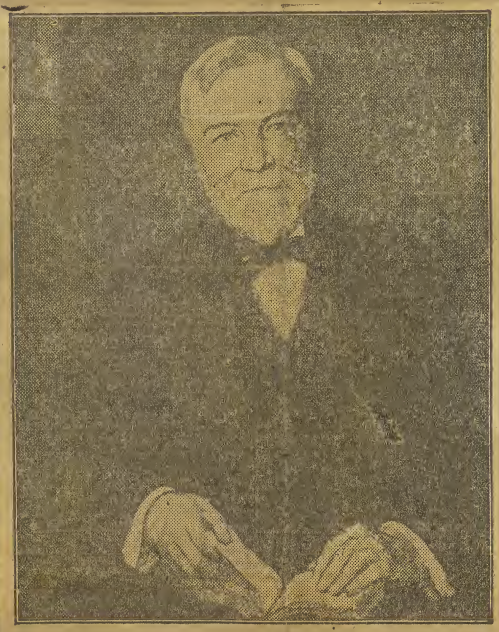
Visitors to the Jackson Free Library recently have been impressed with the handsome poster portrait of Andrew Carnegie hanging in the main reading room, presented to the library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It is considered most fitting that the Jackson library should have such a portrait for it was through the generosity of Carnegie that the library was made possible here.

The picture has been sent to libraries in the United States and Canada which were made possible by the Carnegie Corporation, and it is said that nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

A direct gift of $30,000 was made to the city of Jackson by the Carnegie Corporation for the local library. The city gave the lot and agreed to maintain the institution. The library has filled a need here since it was formally opened in 1903 and is today being used by more people than ever before.

The Andrew Carnegie centenary is being celebrated at this time in the United States and Great Britain and the British dominions and colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

News, Aberdeen, S.D., Nov. 26, 1935



As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of Ney York is presenting to all Carnegia libraries in the United States and the British Dominians and colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a reproduction of the Mora portrait, a copy of which will hang in the Alexander Mitchell Library here.

Times
Chattanooga Tenn.
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE'S BIRTH TO BE CELEBRATED

Library to Arrange Special Exhibit for Centennial.

Thomas Memorial Room Will Contain Portrait of Philanthropist.

The Chattanooga Public library will observe the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie tomorrow with a special exhibit arranged in the B. F. Thomas Memorial room, featuring a large reproduction, in colors, of Louis Mora's portrait of Carnegie, presented to the library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

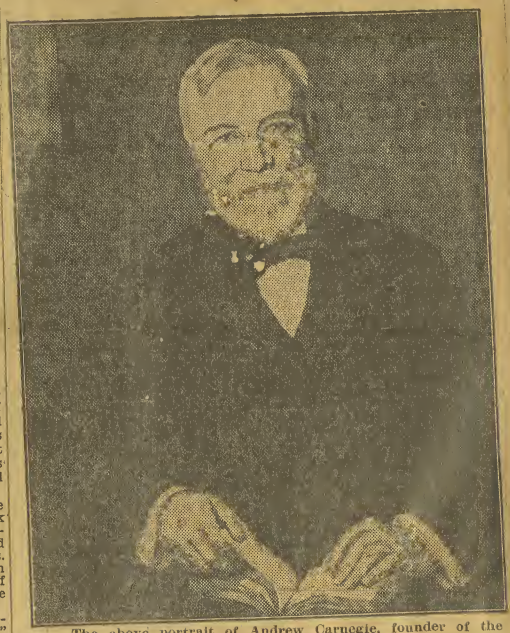
The local public library was established in 1904 through a gift of $50,000 from Andrew Carnegie, and formal resolutions in tribute to this philanthropist will be presented at the meeting of the board of directors to be held in the Thomas Memorial room tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

For the centennial observance, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has published a series of seven illustrated posters on which are printed famous quotations from his writings. Twelve sets of these posters have been distributed to the branch libraries of Hamilton county and one set will be on display at the main library.

A collection of twenty-five photographs from "A Carnegie Anthology," reproduced through the generosity of Dr. Margaret Barclay Wilson, and "The Diffusion of Knowledge," a list of books made possible wholly or in part by grants from the Carnegie corporation and published by various agencies during the years 1911-1935, are recent gifts to the Chattanooga Public library, Carnegie building, from the Carnegie corporation.

In 1881, Andrew Carnegie began his program of founding and aiding libraries by giving a building to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland. In 1890, he gave one to Allegheny City, Pa., which was his first home in America. By 1917 his gifts had amounted to approximately $65,000,000 to build, equip or endow nearly 3,000 libraries, 1,900 of them in the United States and Canada, and the balance scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people are served from Carnegie buildings.

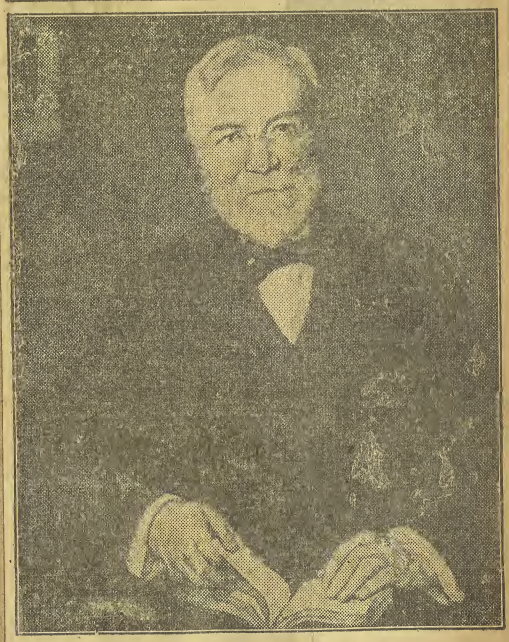
CARNEGIE PORTRAIT DISPLAYED



The above portrait of Andrew Carnegie, founder of the Chattanooga Public library, is on display at the library today as a part of the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Carnegie's birth. The framed reproduction in color of Louis Mora's portrait of Andrew Carnegie is 27x20 inches.

Leader
Madison S.D.
Nov. 28, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

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Sun
Corsicana, Tex. Nov. 25, 1935

Standard Examiner
Ogden, Utah.
Nov. 22. 1935

HANDSOME LIKENESS OF ANDREW CARNEGIE PRESENTED LIBRARY

CORSICANA JOINS IN OBSERVING CENTENNIAL OF SCOTCH BENEFACTOR

Corsicana joined in the international anniversary of the birthday centennial of Andrew Carnegie Monday with the informal unveiling of a handsome likeness of the Scotch philanthropist and a display of posters bearing some of his characteristic pithy sayings in the main reading room of the Corsicana public library.

Appropriately the celebration comes only a few weeks before the Corsicana library commemorates its own thirtieth anniversary. The local unit was opened to the public on January 1, 1906. About 1900, a circulating library was opened in quarters in the Hardy-Peck building, supported by donations from Corsicana women's clubs, and open to all who paid a nominal annual membership fee.

City Gave Site.

The city of Corsicana supplied the site for the present public library and arranged for its maintenance from public funds through an annual tax levy, and then received an initial grant of $20,000 from Carnegie for the building, which was later supplemented by another $5,000.

The library building was completed in September, 1905, and the remainder of the time until January 1, 1906, was spent in installing the furnishings supplied from city funds, and in installing the approximately 1,000 books from the club library and adding and classifying about 2,500 new volumes.

In the intervening period, the public library has grown steadily until it now has about 24,000 volumes on its shelves, with a large well-equipped reference room, and dozens of the leading periodicals on its racks in addition to the bound volumes of fiction and non-fiction material. Its annual circulation has approximated 100,000 volumes for several years.

Portrait Presented.

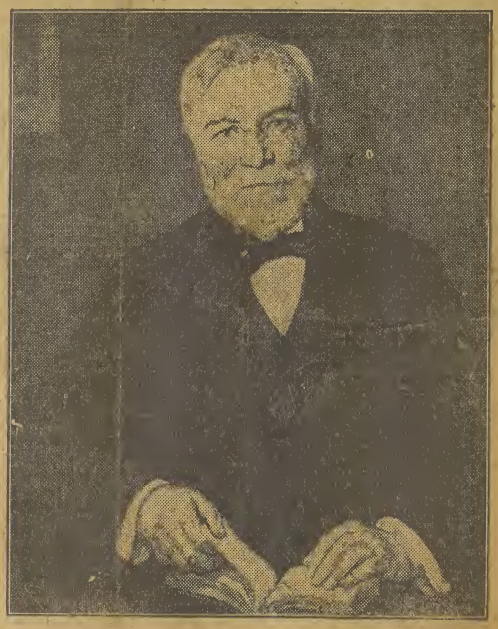
The portrait of the Scotch benefactor of Corsicana readers was presented on the centennial anniversary of his birthday by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and is a reproduction of a painting by Luis Mora. It is attractively framed for permanent display.

Similar portraits are being presented to each of the 2,811 libraries which were established in the English-speaking world through the assistance of the late steel magnate, and the major portion of the institutions, 1946, were in the United States.

Seven posters are included in the display in the local library, all of them reflecting the philosophy which inspired the numerous benefactions. His opinion of free libraries is found in one of them:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes...I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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Library Will Pay Honors to Memory Of Its Benefactors

ANDREW CARNEGIE

The Carnegie free library of Ogden announces special activities in connection with observance of Library week, which begins Monday, Nov. 25.

Governor Henry H. Blood has issued the following statement relative to Library week:

"Andrew Carnegie, the patron saint of public libraries, was born November 25, 1835, and libraries throughout the United States are celebrating his 100th birthday Monday next.

"The Utah Library association is taking this occasion to organize a Utah Library week throughout the state beginning Monday, November 25. The president of the association, Miss Aurelia Bennion, of the public library of Salt Lake City, is planning something of interest in the library line for each day.

"It is hoped that all citizens will take a special interest in their public libraries this week."

PORTRAIT DISPLAY

A beautiful oil reproduction of Andrew Carnegie and an interesting likeness of Abbot R. Heywood of Ogden will be on display in the main lobby of the library during the entire week.

"To both of these public benefactors the citizens of Ogden are indebted," it is explained. To Mr. Carnegie we owe our beautiful building and to the late Mr. Heywood the boys and girls of Ogden are indebted for one of the most beautiful rooms in the west, for after 30 years of occupancy it became necessary to provide a separate department for the children. Mr. Heywood provided the funds necessary for remodeling which made the room possible.

"The Carnegie centenary committee have provided six attractive posters expressing the sentiment of Mr. Carnegie in regard to books and libraries. These will also be displayed on the main floor.

TO SHOW RELICS

"The display case will reveal an exhibit of old records and relics illustrative of the evolution of library service in Ogden.

"Lists of books suitable for varying tastes will be distributed and many new books, both adult and juvenile will be exhibited.

"The citizens of Ogden are urged to inspect their public library during the week."

News-Virginian
Waynesboro, Va. Nov. 19, 1935

Centennial Celebration Honors Carnegie, Founder Of Libraries

2811 Libraries Are Living Memorials to Industrial Philanthropist

Not only an industrialist and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed in the United States and abroad on November 25, was also a man of broad culture and understanding of the foundation of real education. Living memorials to his belief that good books are mainsprings of enriched personality for those read with "open minds" are the 2811 libraries that he donated to cities in all parts of the United States.

This year the literary world unites to do him honor—posters relative to his life will be displayed ed in the institutions that were cultural offspring of the great industrial impire which he headed.

Wrote Much

Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain", "The Empire of Business", "Round the World", "Triumphant Democracy", "James Watt", "Problems of Today—Wealth — Labor—Socialism" and his "Autobiography."

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Burton J. Hendrick, author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie", selected from Carnegie's works the quotations published in the poster displays. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

The quotations contained in the poster series follow:

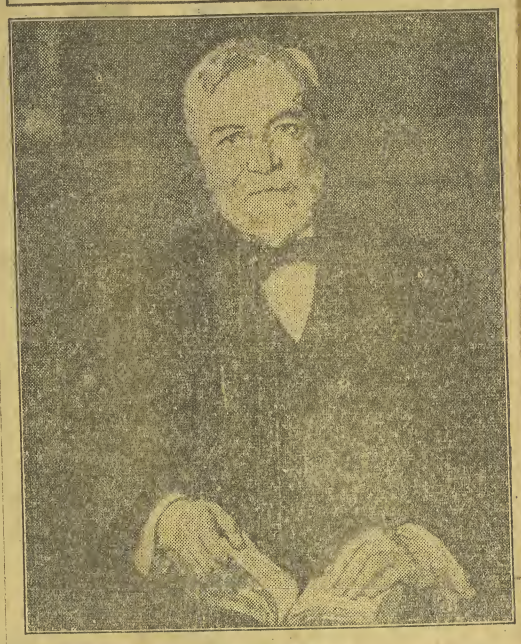
"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which is his judgement is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

"I am not so much concerned about the subm

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

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The best Fields for Philanthropy Recommended by Andrew Carnegie

(1.) A university. (2.) A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it. (3.) Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills. (4.) Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate. (5) A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it. (6.) Swimming-baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management. (7.) Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people

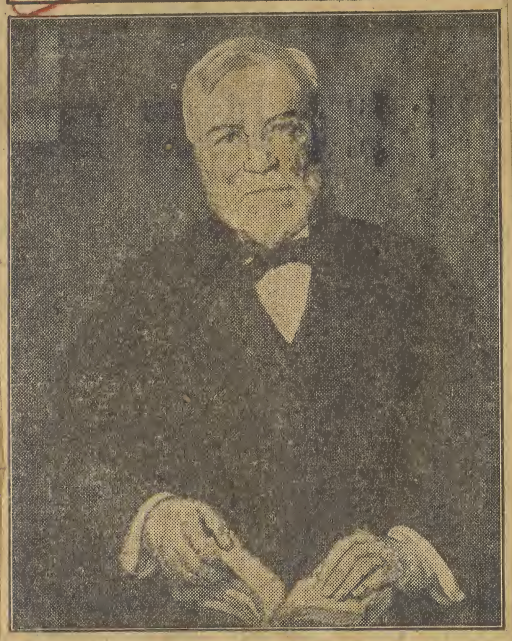
The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25 in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind, and a dinner on the evening of November 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

News
Port Angeles, Wash.
Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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Public Library Celebrates Centenary Of Birth Of Andrew Carnegie, Doner

By Jennilu Norris, Librarian.

One hundred years ago today Andrew Carnegie was born in the little town of Dunfermline, Scotland.

It is most fitting that public libraries offer a tribute of appreciation to the memory of the man who more than any other made possible a widespread and convincing demonstration of the place of the free public library in our civilization.

In all, Andrew Carnegie's gifts and endowments amounted to $350,000,000. Of this sum, $60,000,000 was given for public library buildings. Our small town received $13,500 in 1918 from the Carnegie Corporation to build our present library building.

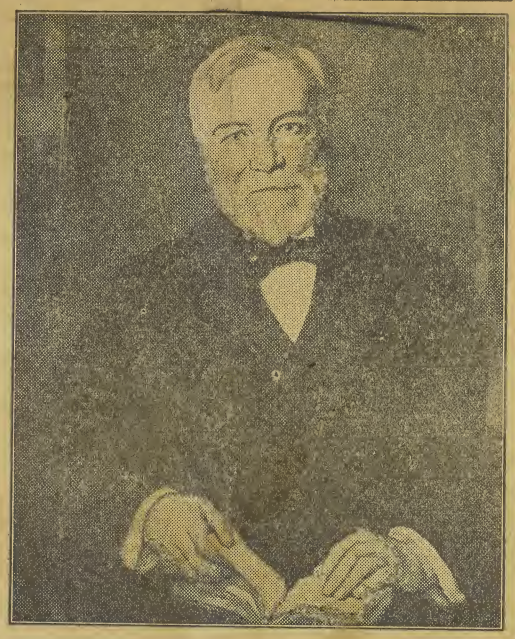
Carnegie tells in his autobiography of his delight when as a poor boy, he was allowed to borrow books from the private library of Colonel James Anderson, "Books which it would have been impossible for me to obtain elsewhere were, by his wise generosity, placed within my reach; and to him I owe a taste for literature which I would not exchange for all the millions that were ever amassed by man. Life would be quite intolerable without it. . . . Every day's toil and even the long hours of night service were lightened by the book which I carried about with me and read in the intervals that could be snatched from duty. And the future was made bright by the thought that when Saturday came a new volume could be obtained."

The recollections of the benefits derived from this privilege largely explains Carnegie's later generous gifts to libraries. He devoted himself to many excellent causes in his later life, but doubtless the contribution by which he would most willingly be remembered is the idea, not original with him, but given new and widespread reality through the powerful aid of his money and example, of free and universal access to books. One measure of the degree of the reality now attained by this conception of the public library is the widely expressed conviction that it is a public disgrace for 444 per cent of the population of the United States to be still without library service.

The Carnegie Corporation in New York, in memory of Andrew Carnegie, has sent to every Carnegie library in the United States and Canada a gift of the reproduction of a painting of Andrew Carnegie by F. Louis Mora and a set of seven posters. We will have one poster on display each day this week. You might like to take out a book about Carnegie's life. If so, we have two, "The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie" and "Incredible Carnegie," by John K. Winkler.

News
Yakima, Wash.
Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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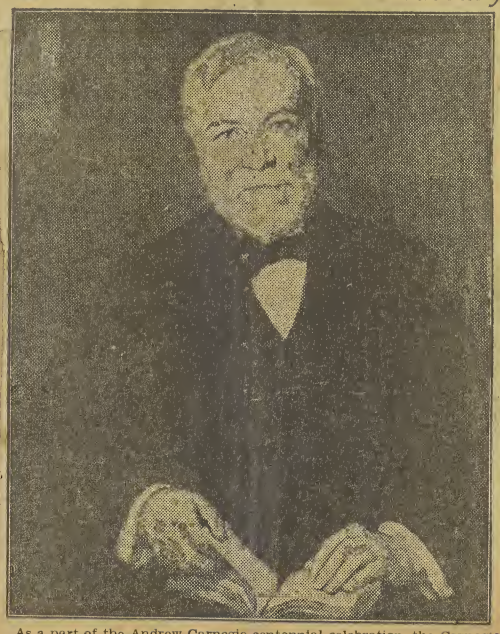
Republic
Yakima, Wash.
Nov. 25, 1935

Copy of This Portrait of Carnegie Given to Yakima's Public Library



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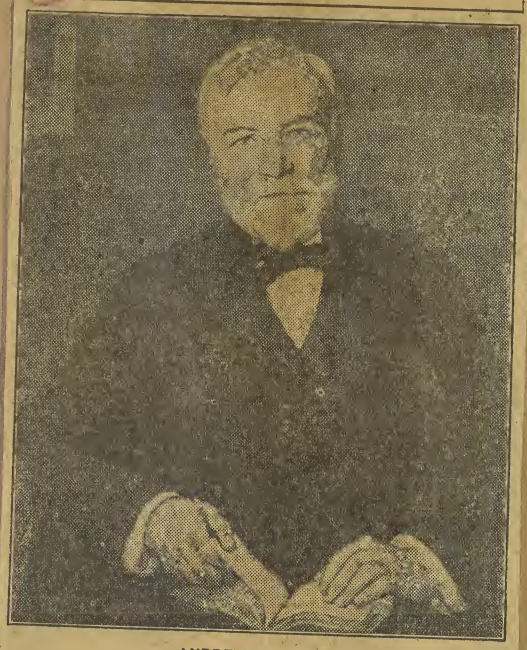
es and public bene-
that his name abides. He was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835. and emigrated to the United States when he was 13 years old. In Allegheny, Penn., he secured employment as a weaver's assistant and earned in the neighborhood of one dollar a week. After about a year at this work he went to Pittsburgh. If this canny little Scotch boy had then been told of the colossal interests he would one day have in this manufacturing bedlam, he would probably have thought it a fairy tale. He secured a position as a messenger boy in the local office of the Ohio Telegraph company, but was not long content to run on errands. Like the young Edison, he studied telegraphy and went to work as an operator for the Pennsylvania railroad. His advancement rivals that of the most fortunate hero of an Alger book. By rapid steps he rose to be divisional superintendent, acquired an interest in the Woodruff Sleeping Car company, and invested money in Pennsylvania oil lands. He was head of the military railroads during the civil war, after which he became actively interested in iron and steel manufacture, organizing at Pittsburgh the Union Iron Works and the Keystone Bridge works. Shortly prior to this time the English engineer, Sir Henry Bessemer, had devised an economical means of converting pig iron into steel, known as the Bessemer process, and this Mr. Carnegie introduced into his manufacturing works. He acquired a controlling interest in the

ETHIOPI
SED ARMAMENTS

Times Gettysburg Star
Nov. 28, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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Times, Repos Star. Nov. 21, 1935

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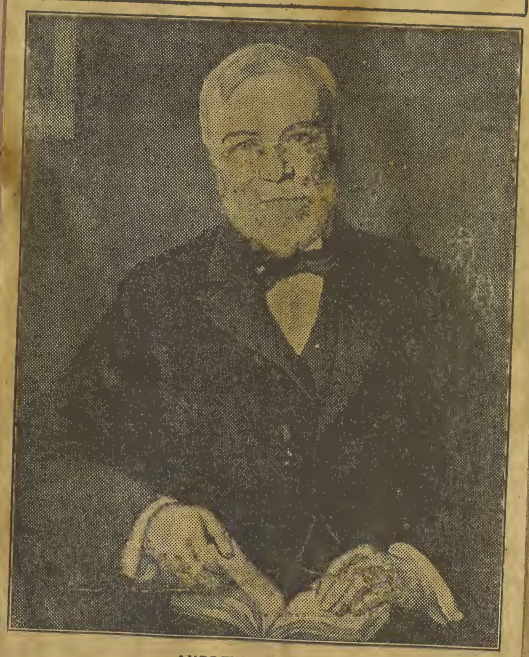

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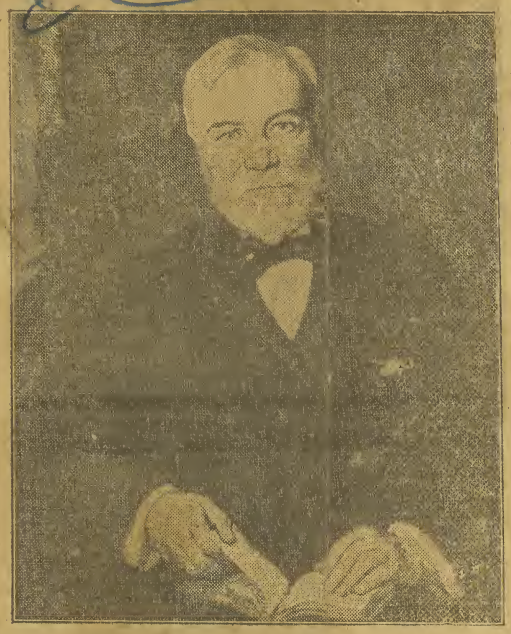
Times Gettysburg Star
Nov. 28, 1935

Public Library Here Will Mark Carnegie Centennial



ANDREW CARNEGIE

By Cl. H. W.

The Watertown public library will next week observe the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie whose generous gifts made this and many other libraries possible. A portrait of Mr. Carnegie, received from the Carnegie corporation, New York, will be placed and special posters pertaining to the event will be displayed.

The library building for which Mr. Carnegie provided $20,000 was formally dedicated June 14, 1907. The building was turned over to the city during the administration of Mayor Arthur Mulberger. The board of library commissioners consisted of J. H. Ott, president; J. W. Wiggenhorn, vice president, H. T. Eberle, secretary, James W. Moore, W. P. Roseman, W. D. Sproesser and William F. Voss. Miss Maude R. MacPherson was the librarian.

Previous to the erection of the present building Watertown had a library, but it was small and its service was limited. The minutes of the library board meetings show that it was on February 14, 1905 that the first definite move was launched to secure financial assistance from Mr. Carnegie for a library. The board adopted a resolution authorizing a letter to be sent to Mr. Carnegie asking for a grant. By April 20, 1905 the board's letter had been studied and considered and a secretary of Mr. Carnegie's, James Bertram, replied to the request, stating that Mr. Carnegie would be pleased to give the city $20,000 if it provided a site for it and agreed to maintain the institution. Following routine negotiations and plans, the project became a reality and on May 13, 1906 Claude and Stark, Madison architects, were engaged to prepare the plans and specifications. Meanwhile a site also was arranged for. Stuart and Hagen, Janesville, were the successful bidders for the construction of the building.

Sketch Of Carnegie

Mr. Carnegie's gifts of millions for library purposes have put him down in history as one of the great philanthropists of all time. He was an outstanding example of a self-made man. And next Monday, on the anniversary of his birth 100 years ago, Watertown, like many other cities great and small, will be grateful to his memory and his generous impulses which made a library possible in its midst.

Andrew Carnegie began as a workman in a cotton mill and died one of America's multimillionaires. With his vast fortune he became one of the most munificent philanthropists of his era. His achievement was great, but it is as a liberal dispenser of well-considered charities and public benefits that his name abides. He was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, and emigrated to the United States when he was 13. Homestead Steel works and other large plants and the merging of these in 1899 made him the chief owner and presiding genius of the Carnegie Steel company.

Gave Away Fortune

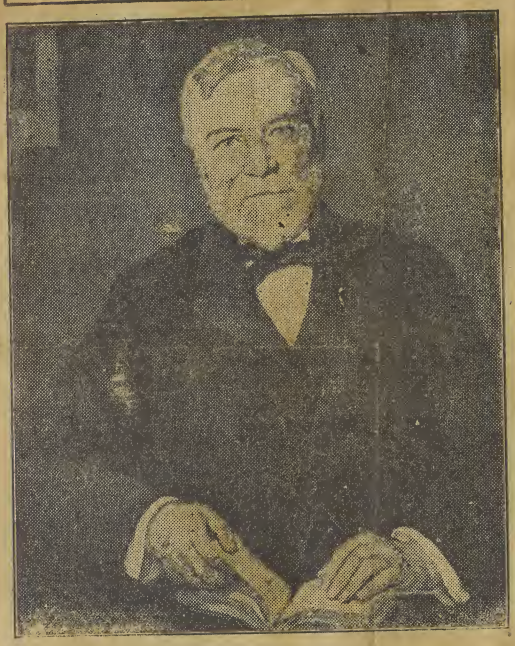
In 1901 he retired to set about the laborious and grateful labor of giving away a very large part of his immense fortune. At that time the Carnegie Steel company was consolidated with the United States Steel corporation. Mr. Carnegie made his home thereafter in his beautiful residence adjacent to Central park, in New York city, maintaining also Skibo castle, a home which he had acquired in Scotland. In his retirement he gave as rapidly as he had earned, and became one of the greatest of philanthropists. There are varying estimates of his gifts, some of which, of course, have never been recorded. By the most conservative estimates the total sum was immense. He gave $10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute for the Advancement of Teaching, a corporation chartered in 1906 to provide retirement allowances for educators. He gave $15,000,000 to found and equip the Carnegie libraries, making educational and recreational facilities available to millions. His method in establishing these libraries, which sprang up in many cities and towns throughout the United States and in England, was to furnish the building and equipment, if the local authorities would provide the site and assume maintenance costs.

He gave $10,000,000 to the universities of Scotland, $5,000,000 for the benefit of the employees of the Carnegie Steel company; about $15,000,000 to found the Carnegie Institute at Washington, and established the Carnegie hero fund with $5,000,000 to supply financial aid to those, and their dependents and survivors, who suffered in heroic effort to save human life. The Tuskegee Institute for Negro Education, in Alabama, benefitted greatly from his generosity, as well as many other educational institutions. Such lavish, though judicious giving enabled him to declare in 1912 that he had disbursed all but $25,000 of his princely fortune. He established in 1910 the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and built for the International court of arbitration a palace of peace at the Hague, the Netherlands.

He was the author of several books: "Triumphant Democracy," "The Gospel of Wealth," "Problems of Today," "James Watt," and others. He was married in 1887 to Louise Whitfield and had one daughter. On August 11, 1919, he died at Lenox, Mass.

Sentinel-Review, Woodstock, Ont. Nov. 30, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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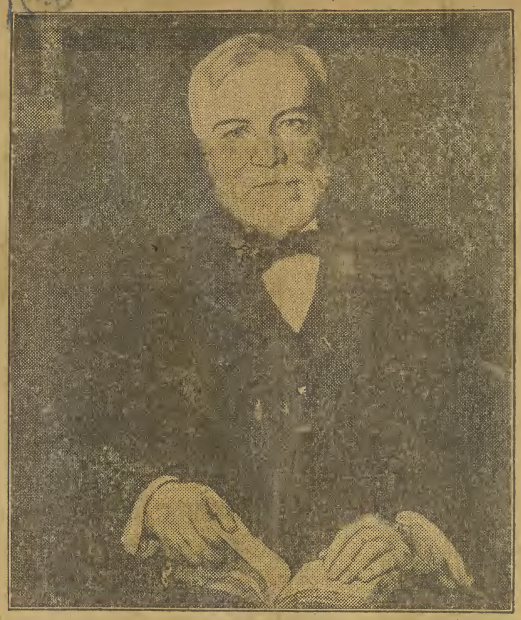
Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

Calum, Brit. New Westminster, Nov. 30, 1935

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT FOR LIBRARY

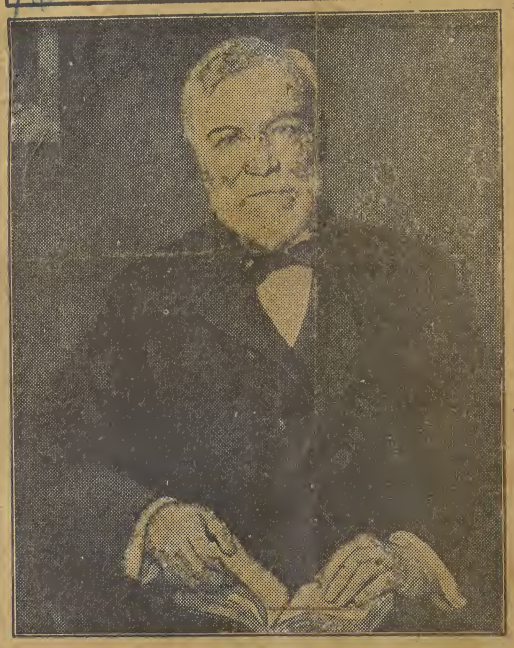


ANDREW CARNEGIE

New Westminster public library has received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York a framed reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora. Similar reproductions have been or are being sent to all Carnegie libraries in United States, British Dominions and colonies, in connection with the Carnegie centennial celebration. Above is a photograph of the Mora portrait. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dumferline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunferline on November 25, 1835. He died in 1919 but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions.

Le Soleil, Quebec, Que. Oct. 19, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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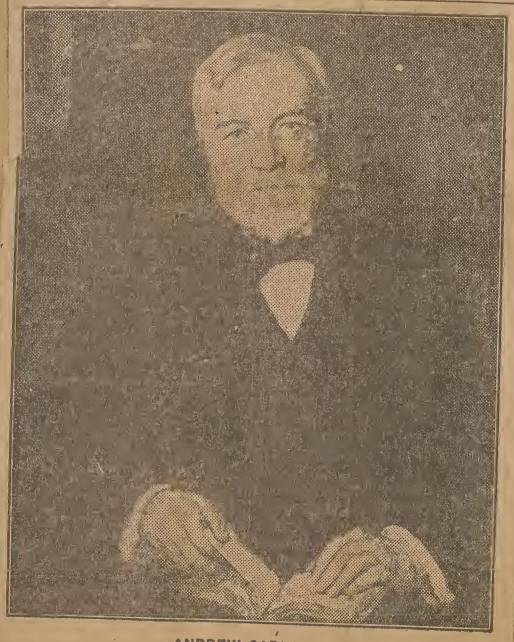
Recorder Times, Brockville, Ont. Oct. 31, 1935

A WORLD BENEFACTOR

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO MEMORAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



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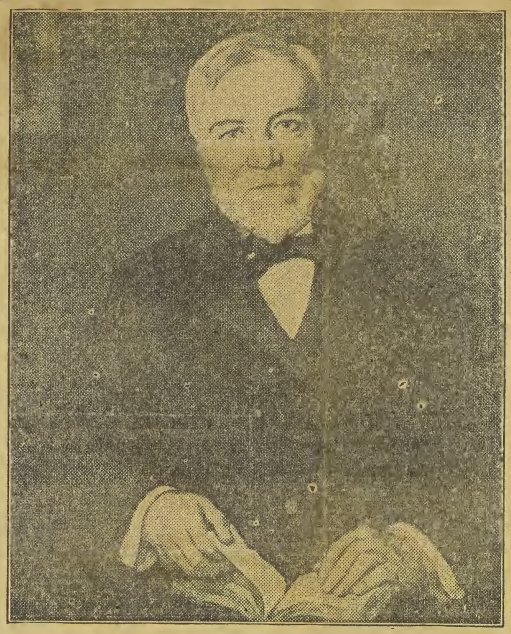
Examiner, Barrie, Ont. Nov. 21, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented to Barrie Library for Centenary



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Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. A short biographical sketch of Andrew Carnegie will be found on page 3 of this issue.

Star, Lindsay, Ont. Nov. 25, 1935

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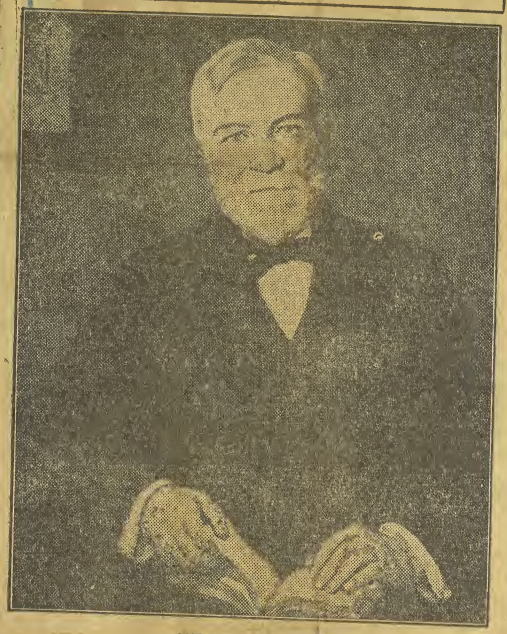

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News Record
Clinton, Ont. Nov. 28, 1935

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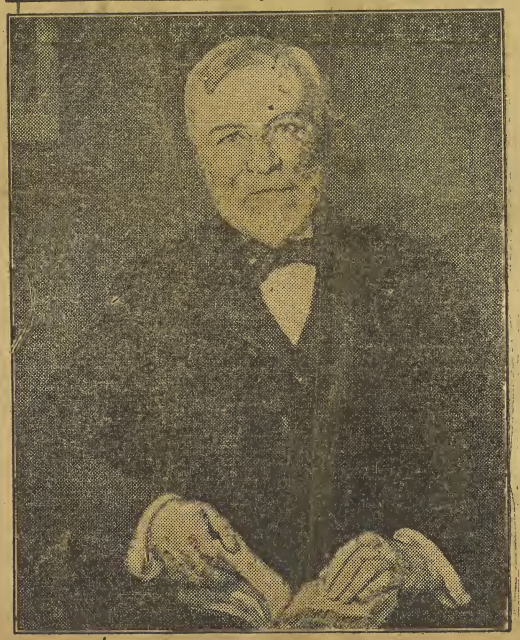
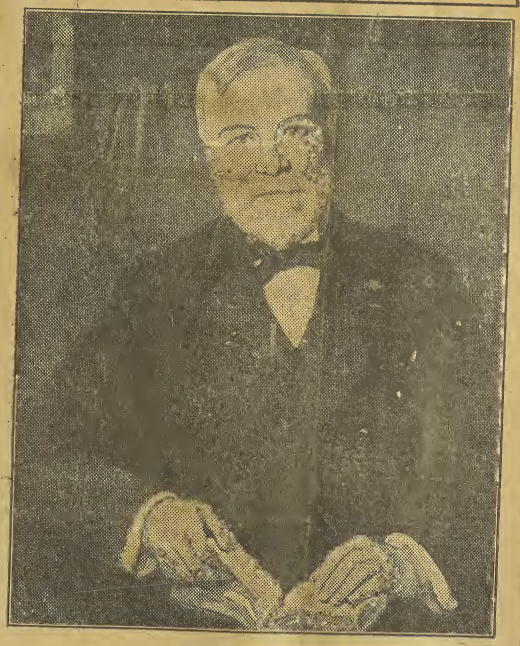


ANDREW CARNEGIE

The above is a cut of a reproduction of a painting which has been presented to the Clinton Public Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and has already been placed in the library, in the south wing. It is quite a handsome reproduction and was sent framed and ready for hanging.

Chronicle, Stratford, Ont. Nov. 21, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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Sentinel Review
Woodstock Ont
Nov. 25, 1935

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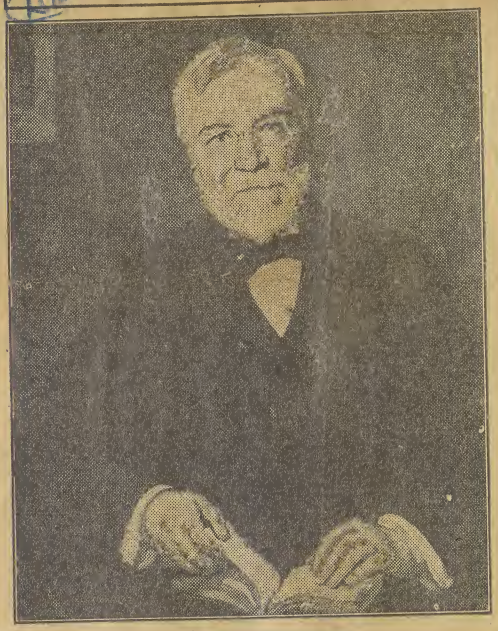

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One of these portraits has been received and hung in the Woodstock public library in connection with the local institution's observance of the Carnegie centenary.

Star
Windsor Ont
Nov. 26, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Unveiled

As the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was celebrated yesterday over the world, this painting of the late philanthropist was unveiled in the hundreds of libraries he founded. It was painted by Luis Mora and is the official centenary portrait. *(Associated Press Photo.)*

Le Soleil
Quebec Que
Oct. 19, 1935

LE CENTENAIRE DE CARNEGIE

Dans le but de marquer de façon permanente le centenaire d'Andrew Carnegie, la Corporation Carnegie, de New-York a présenté ce portrait du fameux philantrope américain à toutes les bibliothèques Carnegie du Canada et des Etats-Unis. Le portrait est l'oeuvre de Louis Mora, artiste réputé.

CARNEGIE ANNIVERSARY IS CELEBRATED

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER JOINS REST OF NATION IN HONORING EDUCATOR

Malcolm G. Wyer, Library School Dean, Presents Program on Life and Benefactions of Great Philanthropist Over Radio Station

By BETH GRIFFEY

Celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary, this week, of the birthday of Andrew Carnegie, benefactor of American universities, the University of Denver joined with Carnegie libraries and various Carnegie foundations in honoring the birthday of the great educator born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835.

At a public meeting held Monday night under the direction of the University of Denver School of Librarianship at the Denver Public Library, Rabbi William S. Friedman spoke on the influence on American culture of Andrew Carnegie libraries and contributions.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Jr., whose father was a business associate and personal friend of Mr. Carnegie, presented a letter written by Senator Phipps wherein he described his meeting with Mr. Carnegie, and the lifelong friendship which developed.

Senator Phipps was formerly connected with the Carnegie enterprises at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Under the supervision of Miss Harriet E. Howe of the faculty of the School of Librarianship a series of pictures depicting Andrew Carnegie's life were shown on the screen, as Frank Willis, senior at the School of Librarianship, read the story of the Scot's life.

Malcolm G. Wyer, dean of the School of Librarianship, spoke on Andrew Carnegie's life and benefactions on a dedication program presented Sunday afternoon at 3:45 over radio station KLZ.

Exhibits in the Mary Reed Library and at the Library school are two of the many seen throughout the city this week on various phases of Carnegie's life. A large oil-painting of Andrew Carnegie, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, is hanging in one of the glass cases in the main hall of the library on the campus.

In 1930 the Carnegie Corporation made a grant of $50,000 to the University of Denver for the School of Librarianship. An additional grant is made each year. The Mary Reed Library receives approximately 100 books each year from the Carnegie foundation.

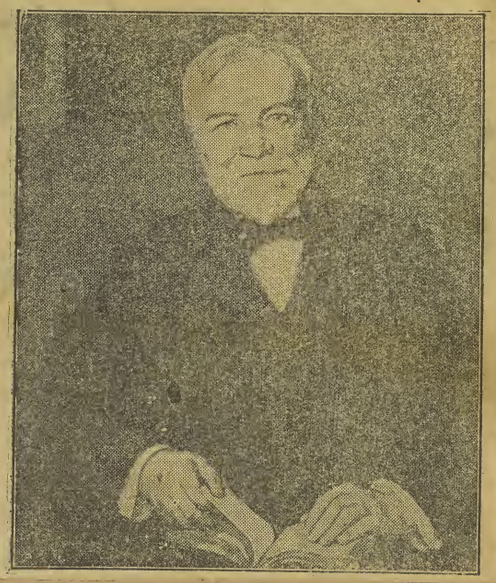
Two buildings on the University campus, Andrew Carnegie Hall and Science Hall are also gifts from Andrew Carnegie.

The Carnegie family emigrated from Scotland in 1848, and came to the United States. Andrew Carnegie died in 1919. The Carnegie Corporation of New York was founded in 1911. Prior to the organization of this Corporation, approximately $15,000,000 was given to American universities, and $10,000,000 to Scottish universities by Mr. Carnegie. $350,000,000 was given away during his lifetime. Of this, $80,000,000 went to educational institutions, in the most part for library and scientific work, and $60,000,000 was given to public libraries.

Carnegie believed that education was the basis of all progress. He said, "Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

Ceremonies are being held this week all over the United States, in Scotland, and in England, to whose universities Carnegie contributed $5,769,000.

Gave Fortune to further the cause of education, Andrew Carnegie who established the Carnegie corporation at New York to continue his benefactions after his death has given approximately $80,000,000 to the colleges and universities in America.



Register
New Haven, Conn.
Nov. 27, 1938

Centennial Reminds Scots Burgh Of Carnegie's Gifts To Home Town

When the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is observed November 25, his native Scots burgh, Dunfermline, may count again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her Summers.

Press Telegram
Long Beach Cal
Nov. 28, 1938

Scotch Are to Observe Carnegie Anniversary

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State Journal
Pocatello, Idaho
Nov. 26 1938

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Star News
Pasadena, Cal
Nov. 25, 1938

Scottish City Remembers Andrew Carnegie's Birth

—Associated Press photo

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND SKIBO CASTLE
Picture Shows Mansion Bought by Steel King in Native Scotland

Star
Norwalk Conn.
Nov. 25, 1935

PAY TRIBUTE TO CARNEGIE

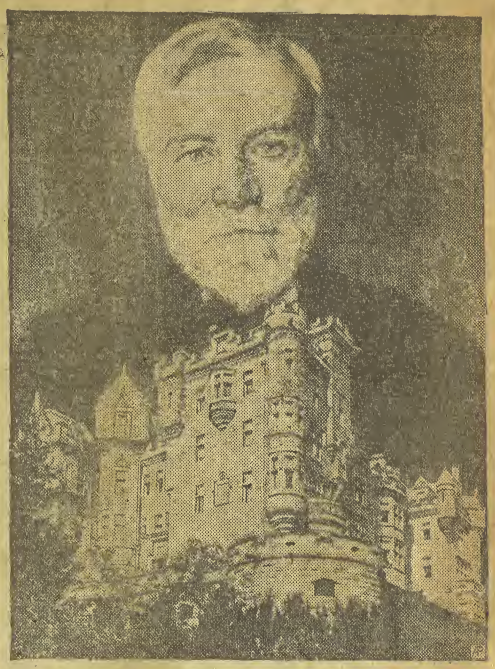
The centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is being observed today. His native Scots burgh, Dunfermline, counts again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her summers.

Dunfermline today boasts of swimming pools, libraries, gymnasiums, technical schools. It has the most famous public park in Scotland, all are gifts of the man who went from humble poverty to great wealth.

One of the places to attract Carnegie as a boy was Pittencrieff Glen, a large estate which was barred to Carnegie and his companions, no matter how much they wanted to wander through the dark wooded glen. Later, as a multi-millionaire, Carnegie bought the estate. It is now a park where thousands of school children are entertained yearly at a picnic which costs $5,000.

Tribune
Lewiston, Idaho
Nov. 25, 1935

Centennial Reminds Scots Burgh of Carnegie's Presents to Home Town



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Advocate
Belleville, Ill.
Nov. 23, 1935

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Messenger
Ft. Dodge Iowa
Nov. 30, 1935

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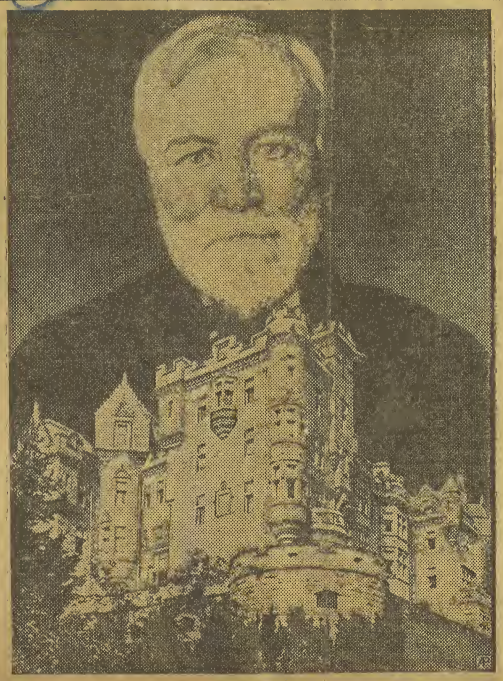

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Journal
Salina, Kan.
Nov. 21, 1935

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Journal
Hancock, Mich.
Nov. 23, 1935

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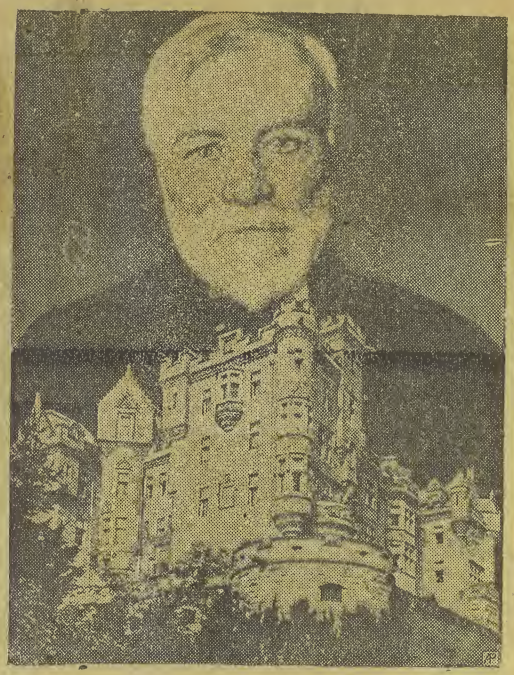

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Enquirer News
Battle Creek, Mich.
Nov. 24 1935

Monitor Index
Oakley, Kan.
Nov. 28, 1935

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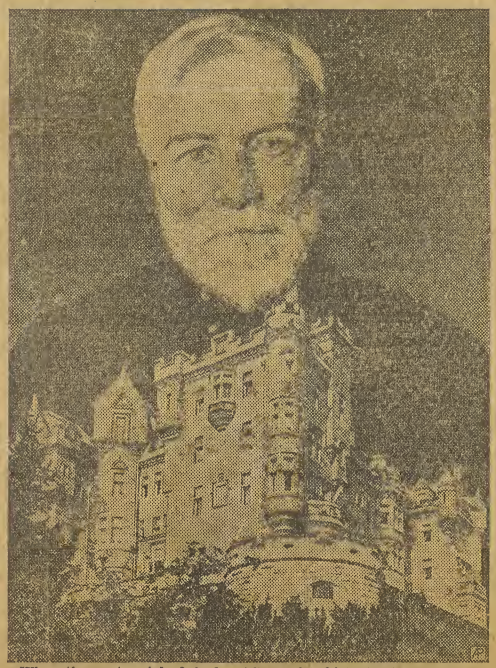

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Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1935

BORN CENTURY AGO, ANDREW CARNEGIE SPENT HIS LAST THREE SUMMERS IN LENOX

Many Evidences in Berkshire of His Philanthropy Although Only Library Bearing His Name Is in Lee—Occupied Shadowbrook, Now Owned by Jesuits and Built 46 Years Ago—Entertained There Many Distinguished Persons Including Charles M. Schwab

There is much local significance in the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, world known benefactor, which will be internationally observed Monday.

Mr. Carnegie, born in Scotland Nov, 25, 1835, died at Shadowbrook, Lenox, Aug. 11, 1919. He first came to Lenox as the guest of the late Robert W. Paterson, at Blantyre, now the estate of W. R. Oglesby and in 1917 bought Shadowbrook, which is now the Jesuit Novitiate.

Mr. Carnegie is credited with giving considerable impetus to children's library work and this year marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first library for children in America.

Only Carnegie Library in County

The Carnegie Library in Lee is the only one in Berkshire which bears his name. It is interesting to note that two Lee women, Mrs. Augustus Hyde Shannon and Miss Eliza Gibbs, while returning to the United States from a trip abroad met Mr. Carnegie on the boat and personally expressed their appreciation of his interest in the building of the Lee Library. It is also interesting to know that Lee's interest in the library started back in the early part of the 19th century and its people have always been library minded and deeply appreciative of all ways and means to aid the growth of what they consider one of the most important institutions.

A portrait of Mr. Carnegie may be found in the downstairs part of the Lee Library. It was painted by Louis Mora and was sent to the Lee Library by the Carnegie Foundation. It will be hung in the library Monday as will similar portraits in the 2504 other Carnegie-endowed libraries in the country.

Gave Lights to Lenox Library

Mr. Carnegie gave to the Lenox Library its present lighting system and in his note to the library he said: "Let there be light." He also aided other libraries in the county.

The century of progress in library development from the birth of Mr. Carnegie in 1835 to the present time affords contrasts which seem extraordinary in view of the comparatively short span of years.

The earliest library was presented to Henrico College by the colonists of Virginia in 1621. It was the Rev. John Harvard who founded the first college library in 1638 and bequeathed to Harvard College his collection of 350 volumes. The first subscription library was started by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1731. The earliest tax supported library is believed to be the town library at Salisbury, Conn., founded in 1803 but the oldest existing library of this kind is said to be the one at Peterborough, N. H., established in 1833. The first children's library was founded in 1835 at West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress was founded in 1800 and the Boston Public Library, one of the most important, was founded in 1851. The American Library Association was founded in 1876 when the effort to spread the library idea was put into effect. Today there are, in the United States, some 10,000 national, State, county, municipal, school, college and university libraries. They are used regularly by more than 24 million people and they circulate hundreds of millions of books a year.

The library of today has won a place beside the public school. Librarians do not wait for people to come to the library. He advertises, reaches out into the community to find some new readers.

Lenox Student Is Honored at Carnegie Tech

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 23.—Eugene J. Mackey of Lenox, a senior at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, will be signally honored Monday morning at the Carnegie day exercises to be held in commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of the founder of the institution, Andrew Carnegie. Mackey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Mackey of Housatonic Street, Lenox, has been pledged by two honorary fraternities, by Phi Kappa Phi scholastic honorary, in recognition of his high scholastic standing, and by Tau Sigma Delta, architectural honorary. Mackey is enrolled in the department of architecture in the College of Fine Arts. Carnegie died in Mackey's home town in 1919.

Friend of Libraries

Andrew Carnegie was a friend to libraries. He began his program of founding and aiding them by giving to his native town of Dunfernshire, Scotland. His interest in libraries began when a Colonel Anderson of Pittsburgh opened to him, a poor messenger boy, a library of some 400 books and allowed him to take books home to read. This started a comprehensive education, acquired entirely by his own effort through the reading of books, in gratitude for which he had an overwhelming desire to make free access to books possible to others.

In many places the libraries house more than books. At Allegheney a fine hall and organ were included. In mill towns where Carnegie industries were located the library was a community center, often included lecture rooms, social rooms, gymnasium or swimming pools. In Pittsburgh in addition to the library there are a great hall with a concert organ, an extensive collection of paintings and sculpture and a large museum of natural history.

Mr. Carnegie once said: "I do not want to be known for what I give, but what I induce others to give." It was his desire to make his gift valuable, not merely for its value in dollars and cents but because of the civic interest it created in the library idea. Every community accepting the offer of a Carnegie grant was required to furnish a site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least 10 per cent of the amount of the gift.

World War Halts Building

No Carnegie buildings have been built since 1917. The World War halted building activities and they were never again resumed by the Carnegie Corporation. They, deciding that the demonstration in library buildings had been made, turned their attention to resources to promoting library ideas in other ways.

Bought Shadowbrook

In 1917, Shadowbrook, a spacious house, now the Jesuit Novitiate was acquired by Mr. Carnegie. The beautiful mansion was built by Anson Phelps Stokes 46 years ago on a summit overlooking Lake Mahkeenac; besides comfort and beauty of surroundings the estate had quiet and seclusion.

Spent Summers In Lenox

Here Carnegie passed his last three summers. There were excellent fishing and boating, congenial gardens and woods for strolls, and the bracing air and sunshine for which this part of New England is famous. Carnegie was fortunate in his daily companionship with his secretary, John A. Poynton, who had succeeded to this responsibility when James Berteam, in 1912 transferred his activities to the Carnegie Corporation. Mr. Poynton, who died last year, was full of affection and reverence for his chief, and interested in all phases of the Carnegie work.

A few intimates found their way to Shadowbrook, through most of Carnegie's American friends—Gilder, Mark Twain, John Bigelow, Joseph H. Choate, Abram Hewitt and many others.

Mark Bourne a Friend

One who needed no one's influence to meet Mr. Carnegie was the late Mark Bourne of Lenox. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Bourne were close friends during the years Mr. Carnegie lived in Lenox. They fished a great deal at Lake Mahkeenac together. One summer Mr. Bourne went to Bar Harbor for a few weeks of deep sea fishing with Carnegie.

The Carnegie generation of the age of steel was rapidly giving place to new men at that time; Henry Phipps was living, but too feeble to make his pilgrimage north. A delightful episode of Carnegie's last summer at Shadowbrook was a visit from George Lauder—the "Dod" of the Dunfermline childhood. The two men, both octogenarians, spent two weeks fishing, talking, walking, even trying now and then a game of checkers. This was the final meeting. Mr. Carnegie died about two months later.

"Old Shoes" of Skibo

While at Lenox letters came in abundance from Great Britain. The "old shoes" of Skibo kept in touch with Lauder. A visitor always joyfully welcomed to Lenox was Charles M. Schwab, whose cheerful exuberance invariably exercised a tonic effect. Mr Schwab's work in building submarines and manufacturing munitions for the Allies, and afterward in making ships for America, delighted Carnegie.

Carnegie liked to discuss old times and he would have been more than human had he not derived satisfaction from thinking of the ways in which he had dispensed of his wealth.

Had Horror of Death

In Carnegie's vigorous years he had had a horror of death, probably an expression of the astonishing energy that kept his every fiber in constant tension. As the end drew near, however, any such feeling disappeared. The last illness came on Aug. 9, 1919, an attack of pneumonia, and no one understood more clearly than Carnegie that it was the last, yet he was serene.

He spent Sunday on a sleeping porch facing Lake Mahkeenac and the Berkshire mountains with his wife by his side and his devoted valet, Morrison, near by, anxious to anticipate his slightest wish. In the early evening Mrs. Carnegie said good night. "I hope you will rest well, Andrew." "I hope so, Lou," Carnegie replied. Then he sank into a deep and painless sleep, from which he never awoke. The late Dr. Brace W. Paddock of Pittsfield was called into consultation during Mr. Carnegie's last illness.

Simple Inscription

Despite his love for Scotland Carnegie was content to be buried in the United States. Some years before he came to Lenox he had selected his final resting place. He chose Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, near Tarrytown, N. Y. Above the grave stands a tall Celtic cross, the product of the Scottish estate. The tenants cut the granite from a Skibo quarry; then drew the great block to the station over mosses and roads, and it was fashioned into the present form by a sculptor in Scotland. The inscription is a simple one: "Andrew Carnegie born Dunfermline, Scotland 25 November 1835. Died Lenox, Massachusetts 11 August 1919."

Two Carnegie Homes

Skibo Castle at Dunfermline in Scotland, Where Mrs. Carnegie Still Spends Her Summers

Shadowbrook, Now Home of the Jesuits, and Occupied by Carnegie for Three Years—Here the Philanthropist Died, April 11, 1919

Press, Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 19, 1935

Riches Fell On BurghLastNigh

Carnegie Money Showered on Scots Villa, Magnate's Birthplace

When the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is observed Nov. 25, his native Scotsburgh, Dunfermline, may count again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo Castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her Summers.

Sun
Beatrice Neb.
Nov. 21 1938

Centennial Reminds Scotch of Carnegie's Gifts to Home Town

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Times
St. Cloud Minn.
Nov. 23, 1938

Centennial Reminds Scots Burgh Of Carnegie's Gifts To Home Town

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Leader
Manchester N.H.
Nov. 20. 1938

Scene Of Scottish Celebration Tuesday

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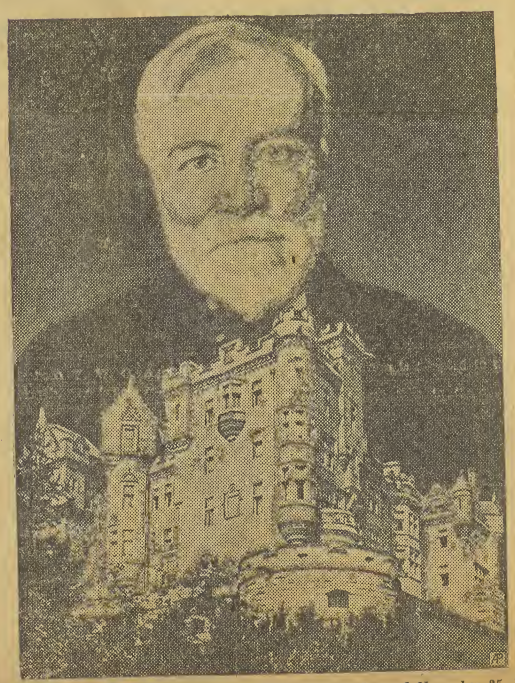
Journal
Elizabeth N.J.
Nov. 21, 1938

MANY CARNEGIE GIFTS RECALLED

HIS GIFTS RECALLED.



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News
Newark, N.J.
Nov. 5, 1935

Dunfermline, Recipient of Numerous Benefactions, To Observe Centenary of Andrew Carnegie's Birth

The Laird of Skibo and his castle, where his widow still spends her summers

Gazette
Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Nov. 5, 1935

Centennial Reminds Scot Burgh of Carnegie's Gifts to Town

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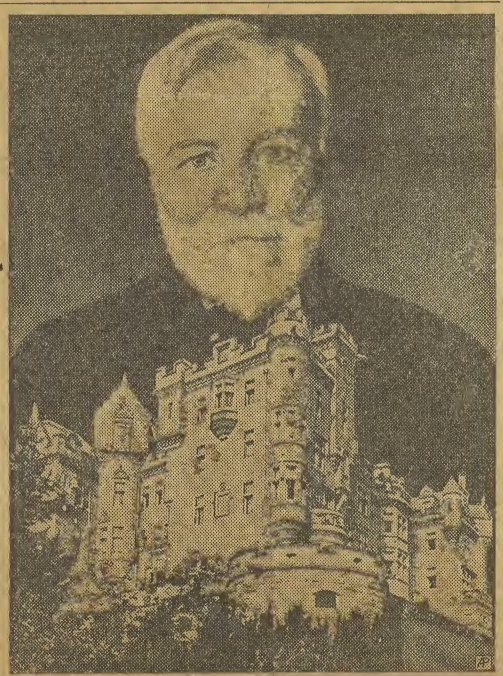
Sentinel
Rome, N.Y.
Nov. 22, 1935

Centennial Reminds Scots Burgh Of Carnegie's Gifts to Home Town



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Union Sun Journal
Lockport, N.Y.
Nov. 22, 1935

Centenary of Carnegie's Birth Recalls Benefactions

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Times
Watertown N.Y.
Nov. 19, 1935

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL SOON

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Truman, Kingston, N.Y.
Nov. 15 1935

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Times, Portsmouth, Ohio, Nov 25, 1935

Telegram
Rocky Mount, N.C.
Nov. 21, 1935

Scots Remembers Carnegie

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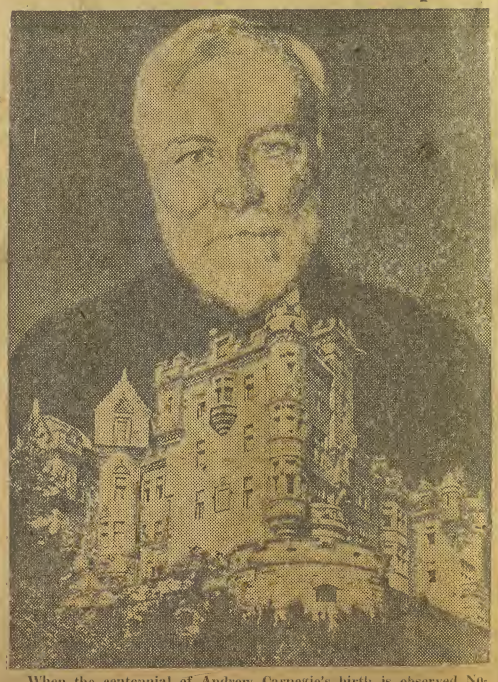
Carnegie Born In Scotland 100 Years Ago, Home Town Recalls His Philanthropies



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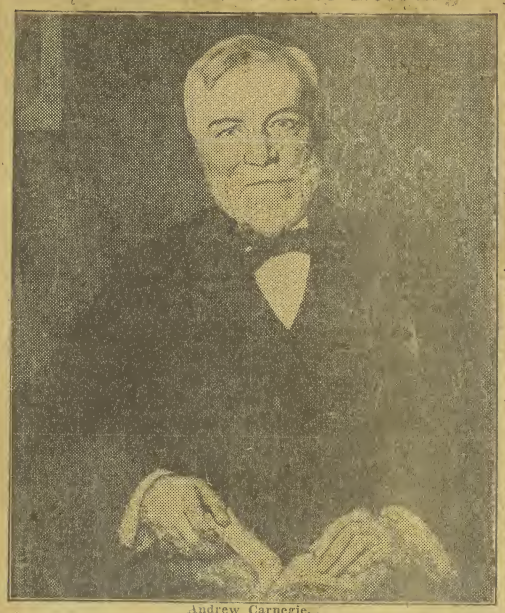
Farmer
Oklahoma Okla
Nov. 25, 1935

Portrait Donated to Library



Andrew Carnegie.

LIBRARY WILL OBSERVE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

Institutions Throughout Nation Will Celebrate Birth of Noted Philanthropist

GAVE $65,000 TO CITY

During the coming week, the Muskogee Public library will join libraries all over the world in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate, who gave nearly 65 million dollars to build, endow or equip almost 3000 libraries, Mrs. Cora Case Porter, librarian of the Muskogee Public library, has announced.

Of the libraries aided by Carnegie, 1900 are in the United States and Canada and the remainder scattered throughout the English speaking world. It is estimated that 35 million people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Show Framed Portrait

The exhibit at the Muskogee Public library, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, Nov. 25, 1835, will contain, among other things, a framed portrait of Carnegie, which came to the library from New York as a gift from the Carnegie Corporation, together with a set of seven posters, designed especially for the anniversary, presenting Carnegie quotations in attractive form. A facsimile of a letter written by Andrew Carnegie on Jan. 16, 1905, will be on exhibit, also.

To the city of Muskogee, the Carnegie Corporation gave $65,000 which made possible the present library building. Construction was started in 1913, and the library opened to the public on May 1, 1914.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington.

No Building Since 1917

Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued the library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted on account of the World war, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a 10-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie Corporation which included grants to the American Library association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library school at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library extension; library surveys, studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

In Great Britain, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries, has made library privileges available to almost 100 percent of the population where only 60 percent were served before.

Library at Tahlequah To Hold 'Open House' In Honor of Founder

Special to the Phoenix

TAHLEQUAH, Nov. 23—The Carnegie library in Tahlequah will hold an open house Monday, November 25, honoring the 100th anniversary of its founded, Andrew Carnegie.

The library was opened in 1905, in what was then the Cherokee Nation. It is the belief that the library was located in the capitol with the intention of it being a gift to the Cherokees.

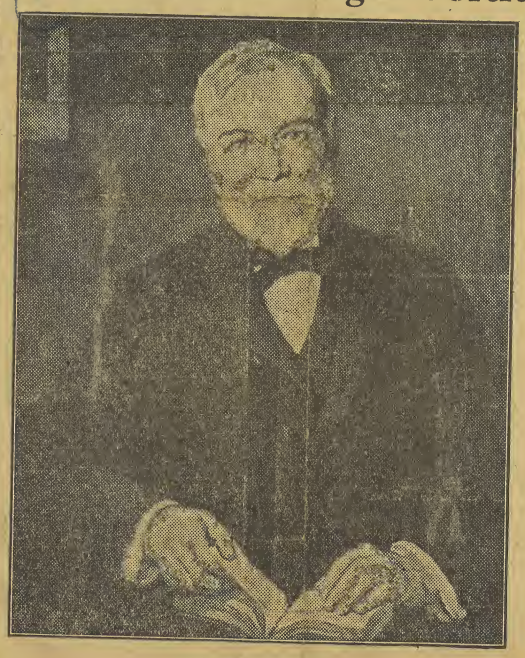
The library has about 3000 volumes, which is exceptional for a city the size of Tahlequah. According to Miss Gladney, librarian, there is an average of 1700 visitors each month, of which about 75 percent are children under the age of 18.

At present the walls of the reading room are decorated with Mother Goose panorama; there is an exhibit of Mexican toys and books, and another of Indian work and Indian stories for childen. These have been exhibited during national book week. During that week children from all the schools came to the library in groups, better acquainting themselves with the institution.

The local library board is composed of Rev. S. W. Franklin, chairman, J. W. McSpadden, vice chairman, Mrs. J. A. Lawrence, Miss Fannie Baker, Mrs. H. W. Guenther, and Mrs. B. L. Keenan.

Rec
Ripley Ohio
Oct 31, 1935

Union Township Library To Be Given Carnegie Portrait



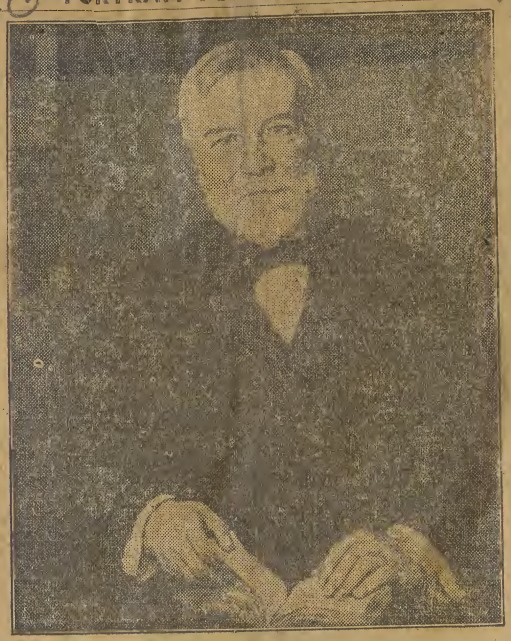
ANDREW CARNEGIE

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

Times
Marshfield Ore
Nov 25 1935

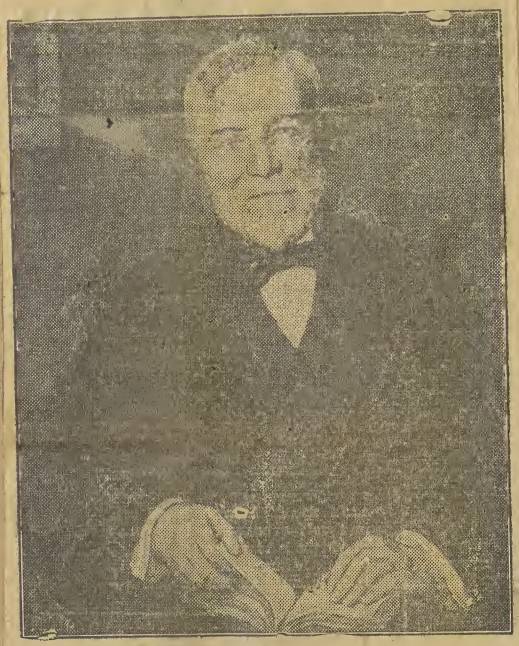
PORTRAIT FOR BAY LIBRARY



As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, which opens today all over the English-speaking world, the Carnegie corporation of New York has presented to all Carnegie libraries a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for display. The portrait, which is ~~pictured above, has been~~ hung over the mantel in the children's room of the Marshfield public library, and the public is invited to call and see the study of the man whose foundation provided $12,500 for the building and equipment of the Marshfield library.

Plain Dealer
Easton Pa
Nov 15, 1935

Portrait For Easton Library



The above portrait of Andrew Carnegie, a reproduction of the work drawn by Luis Mora, has been presented to the Easton Public Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, which will be held in the United States on November 25, 26 and 27.

The portrait, which is about three feet long and two feet wide, will be placed on the west wall of the reading room in the local library. Similar gifts are being made to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries to the English speaking world. Of these, 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, and died in 1919.

Argus
Ontario, Ore.
Nov. 21 1935

Centennary of Birth of Donor Of Library to be Marked Monday

Monday evening, November 25, Ontario will unite with the hundreds of communities throughout the world, in commemorating the hundreth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, Scotch-American philanthropist through whose generosity the Carnegie library of this city was made possible.

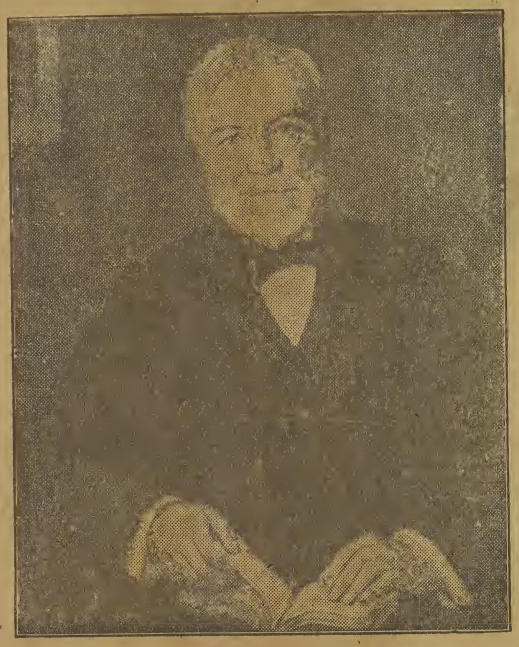
The program, to which the public is invited, will center around the unveiling of a handsome framed picture of the benefactor, recently received by the Library board from the Carnegie Foundation. Members of the board have outlined a brief program which will include talks by County Judge David F. Graham and Mayor Geo. K. Aiken, each of whom is a native of Scotland. A program of Scotch songs will be presented by S. J. Reid and a chorus. The program will start at 8:00 p. m.

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed in the United States and abroad on November 25, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.

The poster series has been sent by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Near 3,000 sets have been distributed.

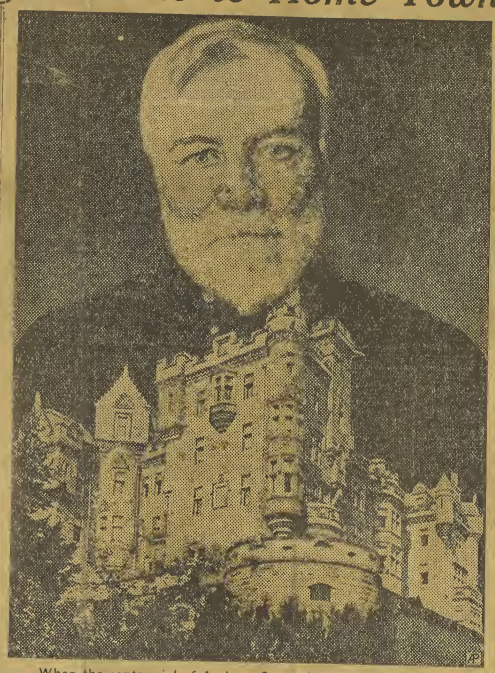
Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them "The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," "The Empire of Business," "Round the World," "Triumphant Democracy," "James Watt," "Problems of Today—Wealth—Labor — Socialism" and his "Autobiography."

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation



News
Lancaster Pa.
Nov. 17, 1935

Centennial Reminds Scots Burgh Of Carnegie's Gifts to Home Town



When the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is observed November 25, his native Scots burgh, Dunfermline, may count again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her summers.

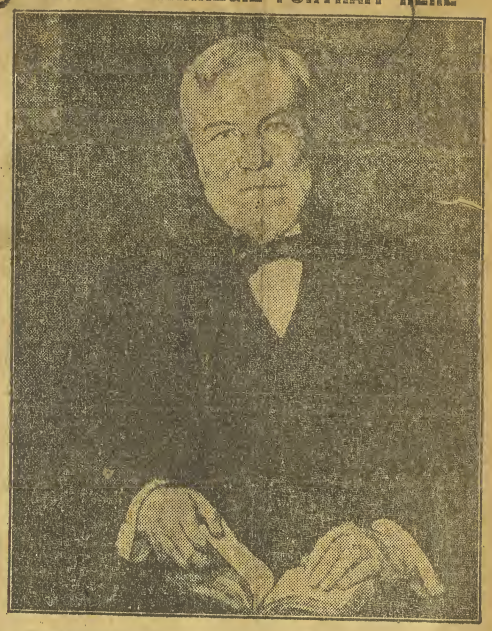
News
Port Arthur, Tex.
Nov. 22, 1935

Scots To Observe Carnegie's Centennial

When the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is observed November 25, his native Scots burgh, Dunfermline, may count again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her summers.

Journal
Rapid City S.D.
Nov. 22, 1935

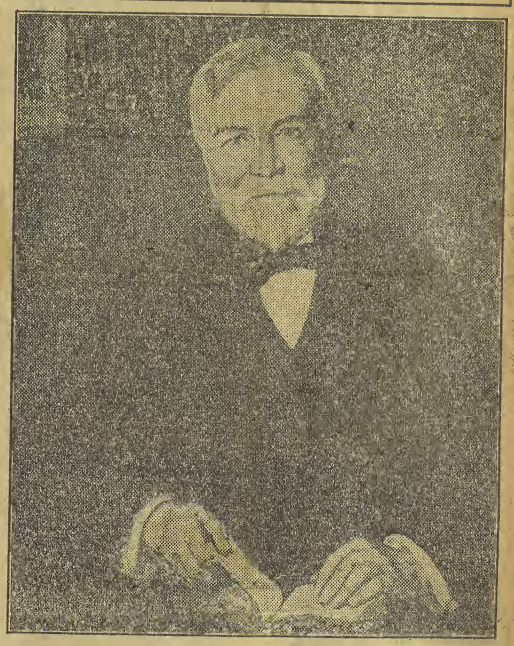
DISPLAY CARNEGIE PORTRAIT HERE



In observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a reproduction of a portrait of the ~~famous philan~~thropist will be displayed at the Carnegie public library in Rapid City. The reproduction is the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York commemorating the centennial celebration throughout the United States Nov. 25, 26 and 27.

Banner, Beaumont, Tex.
Nov. 7, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



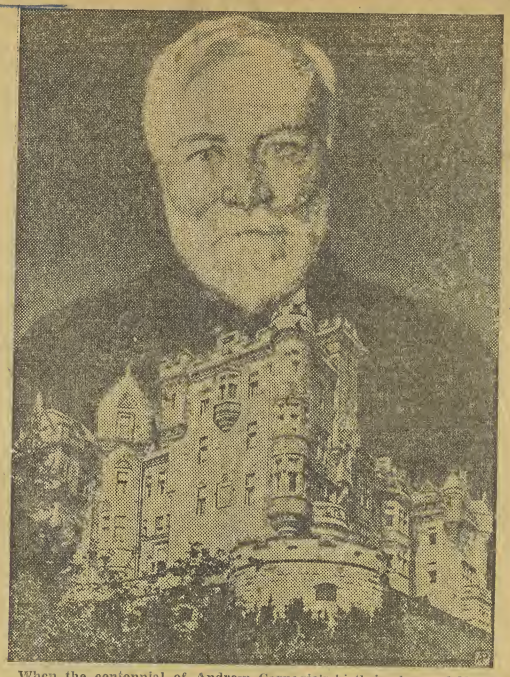
ANDREW CARNEGIE

A reproduction of the Luis Mora portrait of Andrew Carnegie pictured above has been received by Brownwood Carnegie Library and is now on display in the entrance hall. Similar reproductions, framed for permanent display, were presented to all Carnegie Libraries by the Carnegie Corporation of New York as a part of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration to be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. During his life he spent $65,000,000 on building and equipping more than 3,000 libraries distributed throughout the English speaking world.

Advance
Lynchburg, Va.
Nov. 22, 1935

Centennial Reminds Scots Burgh Of Carnegie's Gifts To Home Town



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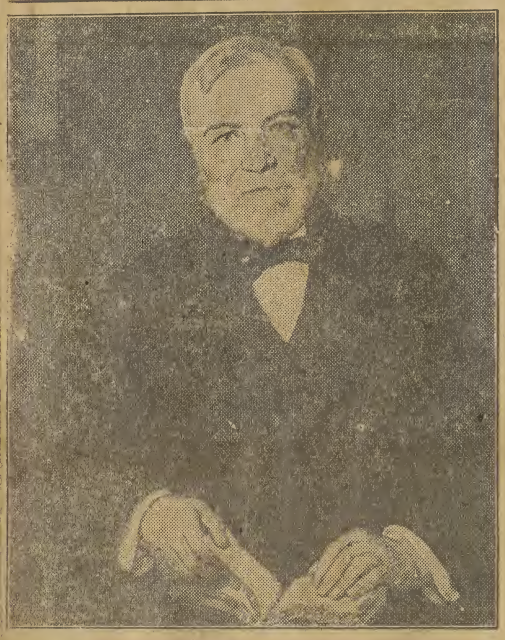
Journal
Brigham City, Utah
Nov. 29, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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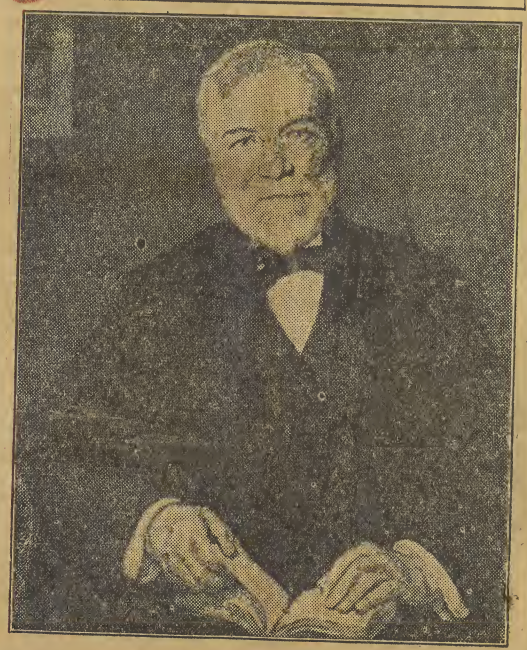
Teachings of Andrew Carnegie

The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people.

Every man of wealth should set an example of modest, unostentations living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community.

Journal
Ephrata, Pa.
Nov. 28, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



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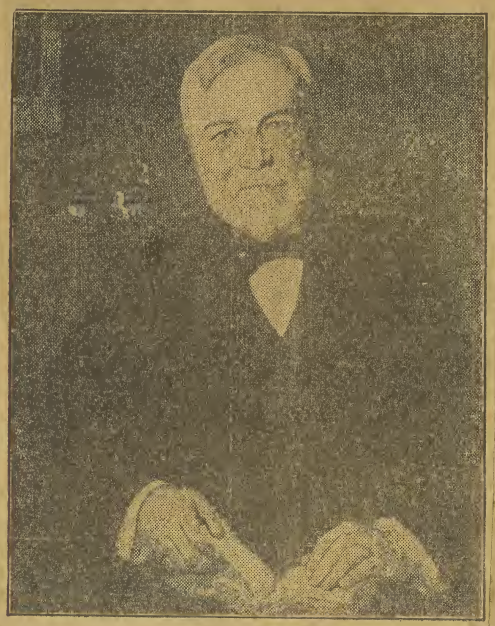
Herald
Bellingham, Wash.
Nov. 24, 1935

Andrew Carnegie, Who Gave Funds To Build Public Libraries, to Be Remembered by Country This Week

Local Librarian Writes Article Showing Strong Driving Power That Pushed Him Ahead and Brought About Great Accomplishments; First Job $1.20 a Week



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By EDITH B. CARHART

Public libraries throughout the United States—whether in Carnegie buildings or not—are preparing to celebrate November 25, the 100th anniversary of the great library philanthropist's birthday. Formal ceremonies will be held in Washington, New York and Pittsburgh.

Andrew Carnegie donated approximately $65,000,000 for the establishment, endowment and equipment of nearly 3,000 libraries in all parts of the world. It is estimated that he has given at least 35,000,000 people access to free public library buildings.

Bellingham is one of two cities in the United States which were given two Carnegie buildings. The Carnegie Foundation has sent to every Carnegie library a splendid portrait of Andrew Carnegie and seven posters on which are printed some of his thoughts to be used for this 100year celebration of his birth.

Family of Weavers

Andrew Carnegie, born in Scotland of a family of weavers back many generations, came to America in 1848 at the age of 13 years. The first few years in this country was a struggle for the Carnegie family in the small primitive town of Allegheny. The boy finally secured a job as bobbin boy in a mill at $1.20 a week, where he worked from 6 in the morning until 6 at night. His next job was in the vat and boiler room of a bobbin manufacturer where he kept up steam and dipped the newly made spools into vats of oil. This job paid him $1.65 a week and it is said that the extra 45 cents represented a material gain to the family treasury.

Mr. Carnegie said of his next job as messenger boy at $2.50 a week—which job he went after and secured for himself: "And that is how I got my first start in life. From a dark cellar running a steam engine, begrimed with coal dirt, without a trace of the elevating influences of life, I was lifted into Paradise, yes, Heaven as it seemed to me, with newspapers, pens, pencils and sunshine about me."

Thorough Student

Mr. Carnegie, even as a boy, was very thorough and painstaking in anything which was his to do. As a messenger boy he committed to memory not only all the streets but could with his eyes shut name in order all business houses and offices. With him business, pleasure and mental development went hand in hand.

His success in life was no doubt due to the fact he had an optimistic nature, an ability to shed trouble and to laugh his way through life and that his keen mind was never idle. He was always alert—a student of books, of people and of any work in which he saw the chance to better himself. As messenger boy he arrived at work before office hours and swept out the office. This was to give him the opportunity to be alone with the telegraph key. He learned the Morse code very quickly and early one morning took an urgent call from Philadelphia, delivering the message before office hours. Though he was later rather frightened at his presumption, his employer was delighted, increased his pay and often left him in charge of the office. At 16 his pay was $25 a month.

As a youth Carnegie attended the Swedenborgian church, taught a Sunday school class, sang in the choir and acted as librarian over their Swedenborgian library for several years.

Each year the young man's fondness for books increased and because of it he formed a friendship which had a decisive influence upon his career. He met Colonel Anderson, a retired manufacturer, who had a library of several hundred books. Colonel Anderson, regretting that the boys, especially working boys, had no access to books, there being no public library, let it known that he would gladly share his books. Andrew Carnegie availed himself of this opportunity. Thus was formed his introduction to general literature, opening to him as he said, "the intellectual wealth of the world." Later in life he said of this same opportunity, "Can you wonder that I have thought that when I had made wealth, the most noble use to which that wealth can be placed is to imitate Colonel Anderson and establish free libraries?"

Worked on Railroad

At the age of 18 Carnegie left the telegraph office, although he was offered increased pay if he would remain, and went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company because he felt that this held out better prospects for the future.

The Carnegie family, five years after their arrival in this country, were comfortably established. Andrew Carnegie was accepted as a leader in his community, taking an intense interest in public and social questions. Without losing his love for Scotland he had become, every inch an American.

His promotion with the railroad company was rapid, due to his quickness of decision, assertiveness, absolute confidence in himself and a willingness to accept responsibility which amounted to little less than audacity. One of his outstanding traits was his love for his mother. It was great joy to him when, after fourteen years in America, he could take her back to Scotland, to visit the old home and friends. The year after his mother's death in 1887, when he was 51 years of age, he was married to Miss Louise Whitfield. His marriage was a very happy one.

Carnegie has been placed among the twenty greatest men of the United States, not because of his wealth but because of his many sidedness; an economist and social reformer, for the Carnegie institution, for his gifts to universities and libraries; for the Carnegie peace fund, the endowment for international peace and for the Carnegie Foundation.

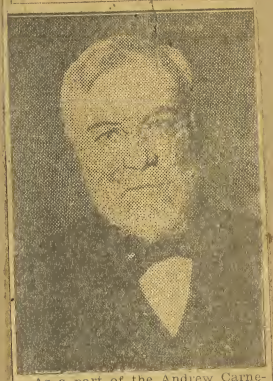
It is said of Mr. Carnegie that the wealth which he accumulated was not due to his nationality. If crafty frugality is a Scottish attribute, then in his business methods at least, he was not a Scotchman. He rose to wealth because of his mental keenness, his quickness in seeing an opportunity and acting upon it; his boundless and unrepresible ambition; his insistence that the world accept him at his own valuation and to the fact that he had a personal charm and talent for human association that made others look to him for leadership.

He was a thinker, one who supplied ideas, inspiration and driving power and who kept himself mentally fit because he knew how to work and to play. He was a man who loved the beautiful things of nature; beautiful pictures, a beautiful home and the beauties of good literature.

His life may well be made an example for others.

Commonwealth/Reporter
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Nov. 25, 1935

Honored



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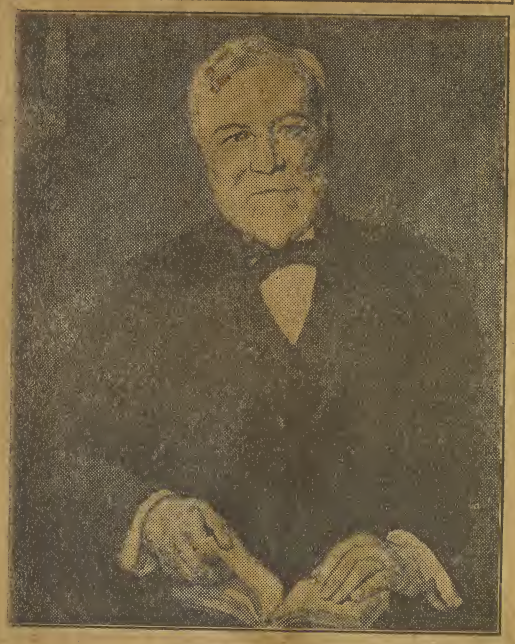
News
Port Angeles Herald
Nov. 22, 1933

Centennial Reminds Scots Burgh Of Carnegie's Gifts To Home Town

When the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is observed November 25, his native Scots burgh, Dunfermline, may count again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her summers.

News
Renton Herald
Nov. 21, 1933

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

One hundred years ago, in humble circumstances, at Dumfermline, Scotland, was born a boy, who was destined to become America's "Captain of Industry" and benefactor, Andrew Carnegie. On November 25, nearly 1000 libraries in the United States and Canada will commemorate his birth anniversary by hanging a reproduction of his portrait by Luis Mora.

When he was thirteen, his father, who was a chartist, emigrated to America, settling in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He started to work almost immediately in a cotton factory, but later entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, where his ability was early recognized, and he made his first strides toward amassing a fortune. He was ever alert for improvements in the service and it was he who introduced the sleeping cars for railways. Oil and steel, however, were the sources from which he accumulated the bulk of his great wealth.

Recognizing the responsibility which his great fortune entailed, he devoted his life to judicially spending it for the best purposes of public interest. Believing earnestly that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization, he distributed over $65,000,000 to libraries alone. His other philanthropies were funds for recognization of deeds of heroism, Carnegie Institutes at Washington and at Pittsburg, the erection of a Peace Temple at the Hague and Pan-American Palace in Washington as a home for the International Bureau of American Republics.

Mr. Carneigie also made his own contributions to the literary world and his views on social subjects and the responsibilities which great wealth entail are shown in his book "Triumphant Democracy," published in 1886. His other books were "Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-hand in Britain," "Round the World," the "Empire of Business," "Life of James Watt" and "Problems of Today."

Going a step further in advancement, the Carnegie Library Association have established a new system for the distribution of literature into remote districts. In the Fraser river territory, an experimental library on wheels has been plying between the sparsely settled homesteads. The project has been so commendable that a similarly equipped outfit has been installed in the mountain districts of Tennessee.

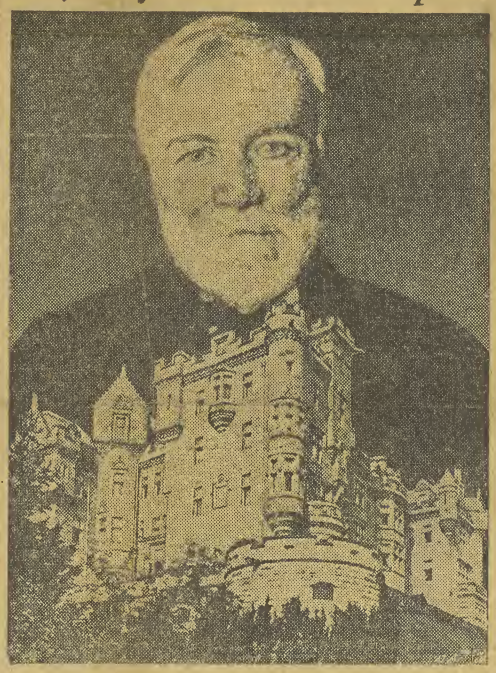
An advertisement in a Pittsburg newspaper a generation before the civil war was responsible for the free libraries now so enjoyed by persons of all ages. A Colonel Anderson in Allegheny, who had a library of some four hundred books, put a note in the paper that he would be at home on Saturday afternoons and that any aprpentice who came properly introduced could take a book from his library returning it the next Saturday.

The next issue of the paper contained a note of mixed gratitude and indignation from a thirteen year old errand boy. Why shouldn't he have the same privilege as an apprentice boy? Colonely Anderson and the boy, Andrew Carnegie, thus became acquainted and this friendship was eventually responsible for free library privileges. It is a well known fact that Carneigie was particularly interested in the development of that branch of the library which has served the children.

Mr. Carneigie died in 1919, but the Carneigie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his benefactions. The local library was opened to the public of Renton in March, 1914, twenty-one years ago. $10,000.00 was given by Carneigie Corporation for the building and the site was donated by Robert Sartori.

Journal Times
Racine Wis
Nov. 19, 1935

Centennial of Carnegie Reminds Scots of His Many Gifts to His Birthplace



When the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is observed Nov. 25, his native Scotsburgh, Dunfermline, may count again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her summers.

Record Herald
Hagerstown, Md.
Nov. 17, 1935

CENTENNIAL REMINDS SCOTS BURGH OF CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO HOME TOWN

When the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is observed November 25, his native Scots burgh, Dunfermline, may count again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her summers.

Press
Sheboygan, Wis
Nov. 29, 1935

Beautiful Carnegie Portrait Received At Public Library

October 29, 1935

A beautiful portrait of Andrew Carnegie, deceased, noted philanthropist and steel magnate, has been received by the Sheboygan Public library, and will be hung in the south reading room of that library, according to an announcement made today by Miss Bertha Marx, head librarian.

During the week of November 25 the Sheboygan Public library will join with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings. Sheboygan people are included in this number.

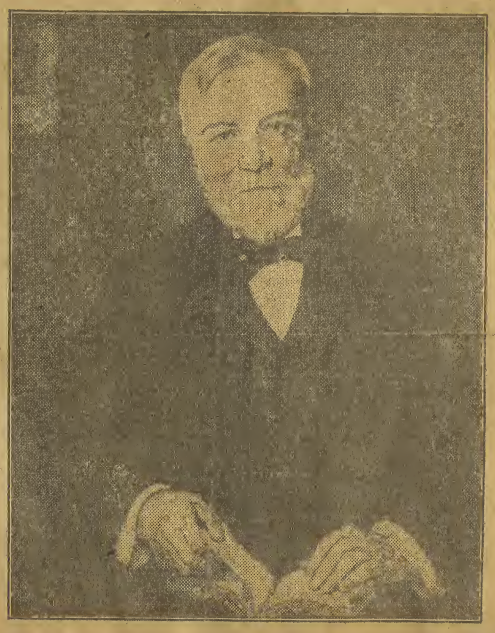
Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World war, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a ten-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie Corporation which included grants to the American Library association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library extension; library surveys, studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

In Great Britain, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries, has made library privileges available to almost 100 per cent of the population where only 60 per cent were served before.

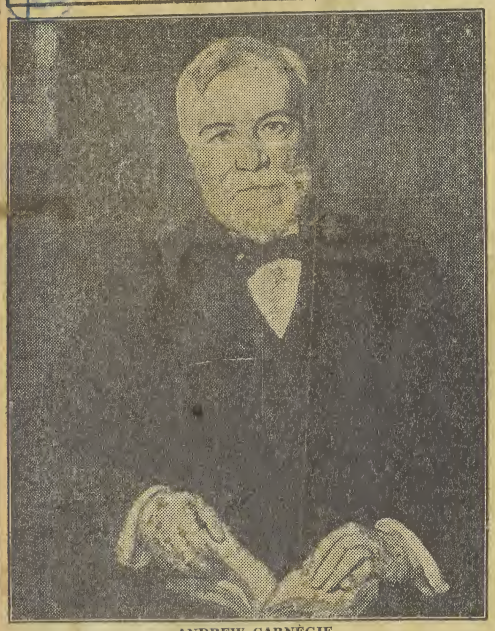
Portrait Received Here



Andrew Carnegie

Expositor
Brantford Ont
Nov. 25, 1930

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Beneath this portrait of Andrew Carnegie, which was the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Brantford Public Library, a laurel wreath was placed by the Mayor and representative citizens assembled to pay tribute, on the anniversary of the centennial of his birth.

* * *

Wreath Placed to the Memory of Andrew Carnegie, Library Benefactor

Felt His Wealth Was a Trust for Fellowmen—Judge Hardy Presided at Memorial Ceremony at Public Library — Mayor M. A. Colquhoun Placed Wreath — Dr. A. M. Overholt, M.A., and Mr. A. M. Harley, K.C., Pay Tribute

The centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, great Scottish benefactor, was marked on Saturday afternoon at the Brantford Public Library by a significant ceremony, eloquent in its simplicity. A wreath of bronze laurel was placed by Mayor M. A. Colquhoun, C.M.G., D. S.O., beneath the portrait of Andrew Carnegie on the walls of a building, erected by the result of his effort. His Honor Judge Hardy, senior member of the Brantford Public Library Board, was Chairman of the occasion and high tribute was paid to Andrew Carnegie for his munificent gifts, especially along education lines by Dr. A. M. Overholt, M.A., and Mr. A. M. Harley, K.C.

JUDGE HARDY.

"Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the human heart," quoted His Honor Judge Hardy, as the keynote of his address. It was with that feeling in their hearts that all were assembled to pay tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie. At this time, he said, many libraries, universities, technical schools and other institutes of learning were likewise engaged in celebrating the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, one of the greatest benefactors of institutions of learning that the world had produced. He recalled the words of Lord Rosebery, who declared that he considered Carnegie's gifts among the greatest benefactions of the age.

In 1900, at the age of 65, Andrew Carnegie came to consider his surplus revenues as a trust fund for mankind, to be administered with his knowledge and business experience better than they could do for themselves. He placed at their disposal the benefit of his life's executive experience. He resolved upon doing a work for his fellow men by the gift of public libraries and consequently set aside one hundred million dollars of his fortune for this purpose. He planned that he would keep one twenty-fifth for his family and dependents and the remainder should be set aside in trust for the benefit of mankind in perpetuity, chiefly for founding institutions of learning. He also gave 10 million dollars for the Peace Tribunal at the Hague, and established a Hero Fund for the dependents of those who had lost their lives in saving life. He established technical schools of the first rank, assisted a pension fund for university professors and a fee fund for indigent students in Scottish universities as well as many gifts of church organs.

Matthew Arnold's "Sweetness and Light" had been one of the great inspirations of Carnegie's life, a gospel which had actuated his thought for his fellow men, of which the Brantford Public Library was a tangible example.

The wreath was placed by Mayor M. A. Colquhoun, who thanked Judge Hardy for presiding and also took the opportunity to thank the library staff for its efficient services.

DR. A. M. OVERHOLT.

Dr. A. M. Overholt, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, declared that the occastion was not a morose but a happy one to commemorate the memory of a man who was a great benefactor of mankind. His munificent gift of libraries which had stimulated the minds of thousands, was not a gift for a day, but for perpetuity; millions would benefit in the future as millions had benefited in the past. Men and women from all walks of life would draw on this storehouse of learning for its inexhaustible treasure. Andrew Carnegie's love of peace had also been actively demonstrated in various ways and he had accomplished much to bring about the brotherhood of mankind.

Carnegie loved books and writers. If there was anything he craved more than another, it was to be a writer. But he did that which was of infintely greater importance, he made it possible for many others to write. He loved friendly association of great men to literary affairs and did much to promote their interest.

The placing of a wreath to a great man was like memorializing Shakespeare or Burns or any other great man. It was not akin to a mortuary service but was a recognition of benefactions which would live as long as the English language was spoken.

Mr. A. M. Harley, K.C., Chairman of the Board of Education, also paid eloquent tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie, pointing out what a great boon it had been to the community at large and how the name of the benefactor would ever be held in grateful remembrance.

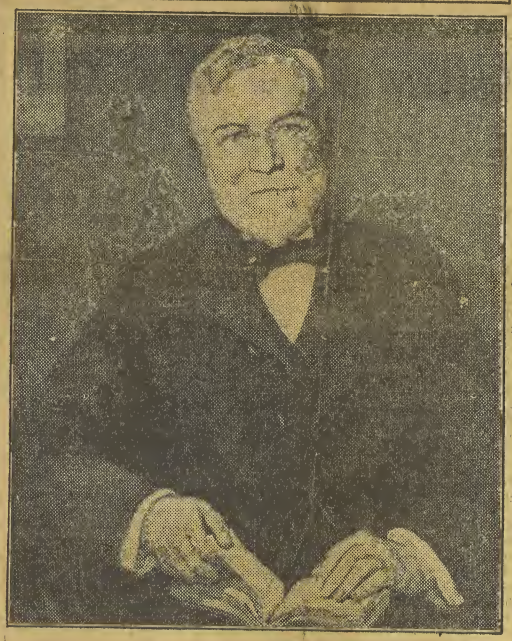
Tribune Herald
Cooper, Ont.
Nov. 25, 1930

Centennial Reminds Scots Burgh of Andrew Carnegie's Gifts to Home Town

When the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth is observed November 25, his native Scots burgh, Dunfermline, may count again the many gifts of the famous millionaire. Above is seen Skibo castle, which Carnegie owned in his native land, and where Mrs. Carnegie still spends her summers.

Enterprise Bulletin
Collingwood Ont.
Nov. 7, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

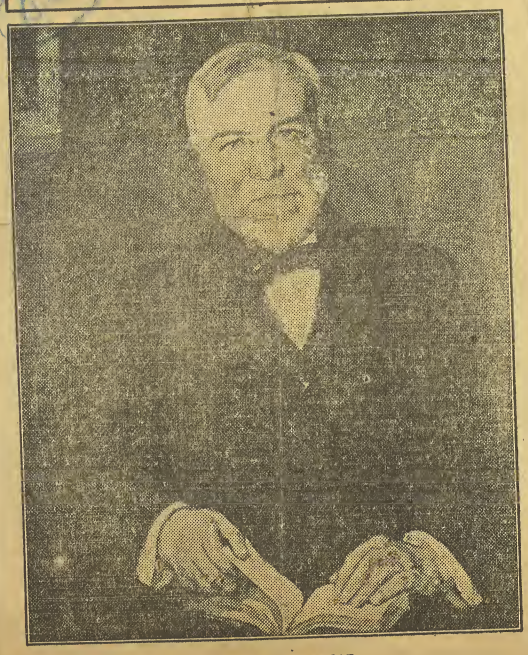
As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

The Collingwood Library has received a copy of the picture which will be found in the east rooms.

Star
Goderich Ont. Nov. 14, 1935

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

The above is a picture of the Luis Mora portrait of the late Andrew Carnegie, who was born in Durfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835. He built his first library in 1881 in his native town and since then has donated 2811 public libraries to the English speaking world. A picture of the above cut has been sent to the Goderich Library.

Standard Freeholder, Cornwall Ont.
Oct. 26, 1935

Carnegie Portrait In Library

A reproduction of the above oil painting of Andrew Carnegie was hung this week in the lobby of Cornwall Public Library. The painting was the work of a distinguished artist, Luis Mora, and reproductions framed for permanent display have been made available to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, to be marked on November 25.

With the picture came seven large cards, which are hung in various rooms of the library. Each gives a quotation from articles written by Mr. Carnegie, explaining his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth.

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Echo
Amherstburgh Ont. Nov. 1, 1935

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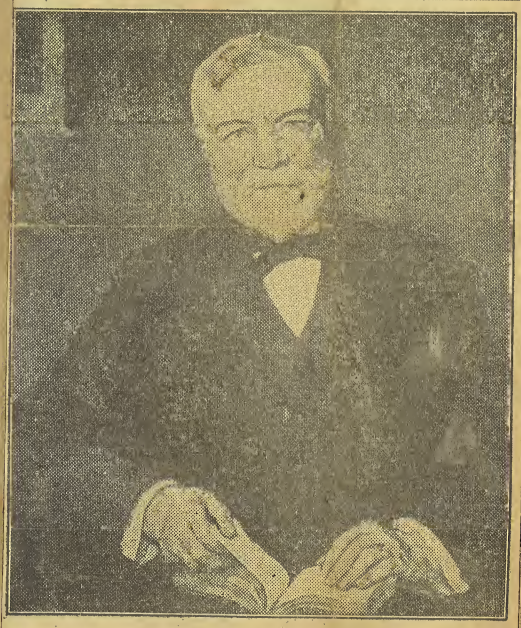

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Argus
Midland, Ont.
Nov. 7. 1935

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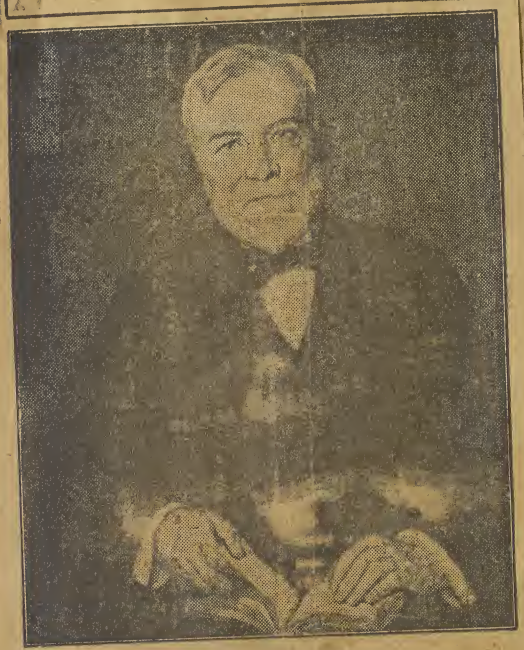

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Andrew Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor but he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth", "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain" "The Empire of Business," "Round the World," "Triumph Democracy" "James Watt" "Problems of To-day—Wealth, Labor, Socialism" and his "Autobiography."

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Burton Hendrick, author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," selected from Carnegie's works the quotations published in the poster displays. They reflect something of the philosopsy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25th in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburg and Washington, D.C. while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25th in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of Nov. 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind, and a dinner on the evening of Nov. 27, attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

Star
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Nov 5 1935

Portrait Presented to Soo Library

ANDREW CARNEGIE

A portrait of Andrew Carnegie, whose $15,500 grant in 1909 enabled the Sault to secure its present library building and wide selection of books, has been presented the library. This is a likeness of the portrait.

First Sault Library Organized in 1890, Carnegie Grant in 1909

Circulation Was 1,914 In First Year; 123,888 In 1934.

By PHYLLIS HONE

Andrew Carnegie, the man to whom Sault Ste. Marie owes its present public library, was born one hundred years ago this coming November 25. After this date, all Sault citizens entering the library will be reminded of his generosity to this city by a handsome oil painting of him which will be hung in the library as a Carnegie centenary gift.

The history of the Sault Ste. Marie public library dates back a number of years from the time when Mr. Carnegie granted $15,500 in 1909 to the Sault for the erection of a library. The first meeting of an organized Sault library was held in 1890, or forty five years ago, in the upstairs of the old municipal buildings, directly over the postoffice, which is now the City Water and Light Company building. The room set aside for the library had previously been used by the city police department, the Christian Scientists, and the Board of Trade.

Minutes Revealed

A notebook, yellowed with age, was discovered in the library files, containing the minutes of those first meetings. The executive elected at that time was M. McFadden, president, Dr. J. H. Swann, secretary, J. Dawson, treasurer, and Directors were G. A. Hunter, J. Moffat, Dr. McCuldough, Rev. R. Trotter, W. Sims, D. J. Graham, Dr. Adams, S. J. Martin, and C. F. Farwell. After the first year, J. Dawson took the position of president, which he held from 1891 to 1902, and was succeeded by W. H. Plummer.

It was decided to charge $1.00 membership fee, and the town was canvassed for funds. Mrs. E. Dubois, 762 Queen Street east, remembers well the financial struggle of that first while, and she herself was one of the charter members.

Unpainted Door

"When the library had to be painted," Mrs. Dubois said in a previous interview with The Star on the subject, "in preparation for its opening, the painter refused to paint both sides of the door! He contended that he had been engaged to paint the interior of the library and the outside of the door was part of another room." Mrs. Dubois recalls with amusement the discomfiture of the members of that date when the door was open and the unpainted side showed itself in all its bareness to the readers within!

Miss M. Vaillancourt acted as the first librarian of the organization, which was called the Mechanics Institute, and was succeeeded in 1897 by Miss Flora Brown. Miss Vaillancourt, according to the minutes, "offered to act as librarian and caretaker for the sum of $6 per month.

continued from opposite page

the reading room and library to be open during the summer months at 7.30 to 9.30. Salary in the winter for seven months to be $10.00 per month." At intervals, however, as the library grew larger, her salary was increased, until before she resigned she was receiving in the neighborhood of $20 a month.

Bought New Books

Whenever the library board could afford they granted $50 to buy new books. The Mechanics Institute received financial assistance from the W. C. T. U., and other organizations, as well as several yearly grants from the city council, of sums averaging about $25 three or four times a year.

The earliest record of the number of books owned by the library, its circulation and expense accounts, is made in the minutes for the annual meeting of 1896. At that time, the receipts for the year were $342.65, and the expenditures $291.69. The books in the library, which numbered at 967 were valued at $836.68. During the year, 106 new books of various types had been purchased, and the circulation for that was 1,914. The membership in the library was 101.

Superintendent's Visit

Another milestone in the history of the Sault library was the visit of Dr. S. P. May, Superintendent of Public libraries for Ontario. He addressed members of the Mechanics Institute on August 14, 1896, putting forth the advantages of having the public library free. On the grounds that it would increase circulation and benefit the needy, he said the government would give annually a grant of $250, on condition that the town would spend $200 in the purchase of books yearly. This idea was carried out, and the Sault's first free public library inaugurated.

The public library proved a great success, and things went along uneventfully until the year of 1907, when the building in which the library was situated was burned. A makeshift library was used for two years, being in the upstairs of the building now occupied by Sault Stationers. For a time a room in the building directly across from the present Post Office was utilized as a library.

Carnegie Grant

This temporary state of affairs went on until 1909, when someone outside the Sault realized the need for a large new building. That man was Andrew Carnegie, whose birth a hundred years ago will be celebrated this November 25. He made a grant of $15,000 in February, 1909, to the city of Sault Ste. Marie for a library building, and to supply it with books.

The beautiful building which is the Sault Ste. Marie public library of the present day, was erected, and Miss M. Thompson took the position of librarian. The circulation and number of cooks steadily increased. In 1919 the library was open from two to six in the afternoon, and from seven to nine in the evening. A special children's department was inaugurated. Also in 1919. It was felt that the one library was not sufficient to supply the public, and in October, 1919, a branch in the Steelton district was registered as the West End Branch library. A few years later, it was found necessary to shut it down, but the branch was reopened again in 1924, since which time it has been functioning under the management of Miss M. Doyle

Donor Dies in 1919

Miss Dorothy Carlisle, of London, Ontario succeeded Miss Thompson as librarian in 1919, and in that year also occurred the death of the donor of the library,—Andrew Carnegie,

In the annual report for 1919, it was found that the total expenditure for the library during the year was $8,916,14, and that the grant from the city to the library was $7,000. Seventy per cent. of the books in the library were fiction, at that time, and 30 per cent. non fiction. There was a total of 9,000 books, and the circulation for the year was 72,304, a far cry indeed from 967 books of 1896, and the total of 1,914 circulation!

Most of the library's history for the later years is taken from a "scrap book," kept by the librarian, telling of the various library activities. The figures quoted tell a tale of rising Circulation and an increased number of books. The total circulation for the two libraries—the branch and the main—during 1920 was 96,000. For 1921 it was about 115,000, an increase of almost 20,000.

Miss Smith Appointed

In the year 1924, Miss Jean Smith was made librarian, and has held that position to this day. She is a Sault girl, with a Toronto University librarian course, and special training in children's work. Her pet hobby is gardening, and her favorite sports are golfing, riding and swimming. During the second year she was chief librarian, the circulation was largest of any year in the library's history.

Miss Smith is always seeking new ideas, and trying to improve the original library. In March, 1929, a new magazine room was built, and in 1930 the periodical room upstairs was added, as well as the book repair room next to it. In the year 1930, the circulation for the main library was 79,884 and for the branch, 17,571. There were 15,027 books in the library, and 3,558 in the Steelton branch.

Children's Room

In that year, also, was the opening of the children's Room in the upstairs of the library, in the room formerly occupied by the Board of Trade. It is a big, light, airy place made attractive with posters, birds, animals, and long tables and benches for the kiddies to sit on.

Things did not always go so smoothly, however, for in 1933 the dark clouds of the depression threatened to overshadow to some extent the prosperity of the library. It was suggested at the city council meeting that the library might have to be closed as an economy measure, and again in 1934 this suggestion was brought forth. During 1933, the library issued an average of 12,825 books a month, and the innovation of the Story Hour at 10.30 every Saturday morning by Miss Evelyn Davis was made.

12 Pictures Presented

On June 7, 1935 the National Art Gallery at Ottawa presented the library with 12 beautiful pictures, all by Canadian artists. Other recent developments were the formation of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs by Evelyn Davis, and a summer course for students desirous of entering into Library Work and preparing to take the Toronto University library course. Some extension work was done in Bay View during the summer months, and discarded books and magazines were sent to the rural districts.

The last annual report stated that the circulation for 1934 was 123,888 for the main and branch libraries. The number of books in the main library at that time was 15,250, and in the branch, 3,075. During 1934 a total of 954 new books were added to the collection, 168 of which were gifts The branch got 257 new books last year.

At the present time, the library has a staff of four librarians, in addition to the Chief Librarian, Miss Smith. They include Miss C. MacColl, Miss E. Gunn, Miss E. Davis, and Miss K. Climie. The present library board consists of T. Chitty, chairman, F. Sweet, treasurer, Miss J. Smith, secretary, Miss J. Bruce, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mark Entwistle, Frank Wallace, J. E. Hodgson, and John Muncaster.

News
El Paso, Tex.
Nov. 24, 1935

Carnegie Honored on Centenary

Centenary portrait

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie

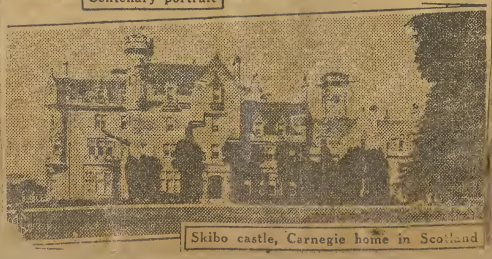
Skibo castle, Carnegie home in Scotland

News
Bryan, Ind.
Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie Honored on Centenary

Centenary portrait

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie



Skibo castle, Carnegie home in Scotland

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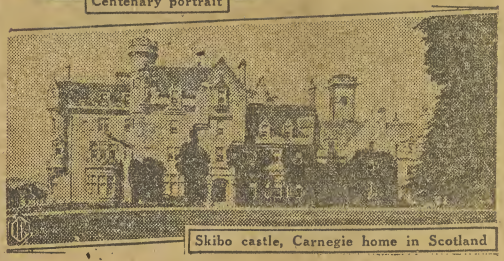
Rejoice
Denver, Colo.
Dec. 1, 1935

Carnegie Centenary Marked

Centenary portrait

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie



Skibo castle, Carnegie home in Scotland

Observance of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on Nov. 25 calls attention to the far-reaching influence of the public libraries founded by Carnegie before his death in 1919. At the same time, the millions that Carnegie gave to advance the cause of peace have failed to smooth out the international troubles which threaten to bring about another war as America observes the centenary of Carnegie's birth.

News Tribune
Fort Pierce, Fla.
Nov. 26, 1938

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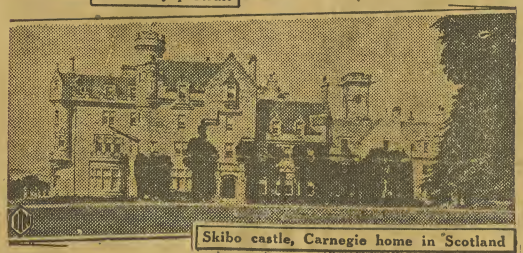
Herald
Panama City, Fla
Nov. 25, 1938

Carnegie Honored on Centenary

Centenary portrait

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie



Skibo castle, Carnegie home in Scotland

By CHARLES GREMHAM
International Illustrated News Writer

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Teachers Owe Debt to Carneigie

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has had a profound effect on American educational standards. Founded for the purpose of providing pensions for retiring teachers and professors, the foundation has succeeded in raising educational standards to conform with provisions of the foundation which required that the institution, to be eligible for such benefits, must conform to certain prerequisites.

Another function of the foundation has been to conduct investigations which have been the basis for important reforms in educational methods.

Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded in 1902 "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind."

The institution directs its efforts to investigation in those fields not ordinarily the province of established educational institutions.

Carnegie Tech Flourishes

Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh has had a rapid and successful growth since its was founded in 1900 and endowed, at that time and later to the extent of about $15,000,000. The cause of peace has also benefitted greatly because of endowments from the Carnegie estate.

The Carnegie centenary will be principally observed in New York, Washington and Pittsburgh.

One of the features of the New York celebration will be a concert in Carnegie hall conducted by Walter Damrosch who acted as master of ceremonies when the auditorium was opened.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull will be principal speaker at the Washington celebration at the Pan American Union building. Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh will sponsor the observance there.

In connection with the centenary, 21,000 portraits of Carnegie have been distributed to libraries throughout the country and will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Post
Marion, Ill.
Nov. 25. 1935

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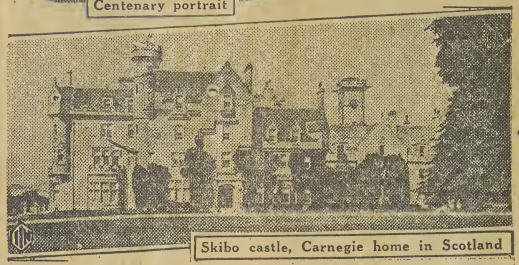

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Leaf Chronicle
Clarksville Tenn.
Nov. 25 1935

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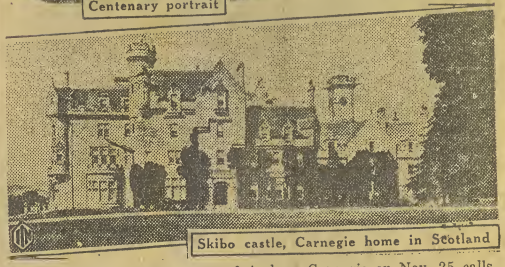

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News
Robinson, Ill.
Nov. 28, 1935

Carnegie Centenary Marked By World In Arms, Not Peace

Centenary portrait

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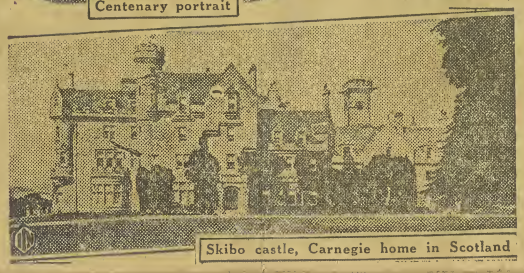

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Millions That Steel Master Gave For Peace Cause Still Ineffective.

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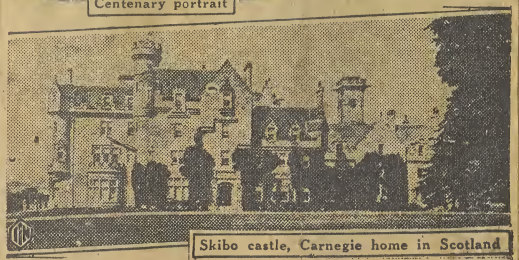
Gazette
Union City, Ind.
Nov. 26, 1938

Carnegie Honored on Centenary

Centenary portrait

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie



Skibo castle, Carnegie home in Scotland

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Telegram
Lawrence, Mass.
Nov. 20, 1938

Carnegie Honored on Centenary

Centenary portrait

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By CHARLES GRENHAM
International Illustrated News Writer

NEW YORK—Observance of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on Nov. 25 calls attention to the far-reaching influence of the philanthropies founded by Carnegie before his death in 1919.

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Review
E. Liverpool, Ohio
Nov. 25, 1935

Philanthropies of Andrew Carnegie Recalled As City Joins Observance of Library Donor's 100th Birthday

Scotchman Held Warm Spot in Heart for Liverpool and Often Visited Here

East Liverpool today joined in the centenary celebration of the late Andrew Carnegie who gave $50,000 for the construction of a public library here in 1901.

In homage to the benefactor, Miss Mary Hall, librarian, today invited the public to inspect the centenary portrait of Carnegie and one of his uncle, William Morrison of East Liverpool, as well as a group of six posters bearing pertinent quotations from the former's writings.

Visited Here Frequently

The Carnegie portrait and posters were presented to the library by the Carnegie Corp. and the American Library association, which are collaborating in the observance of his birthday anniversary, while the Morrison picture was loaned by the East Liverpool Historical society.

On numerous occasions during his boyhood, Carnegie, who came to America from Scotland when 13 to found a fortune in steel, visited at the Morrison homestead in West Second street which has long since been removed. This was principally during the summers of 1847 and 1848 and Carnegie refers to the happy days spent here in his autobiography.

Evidence of a warm spot in his heart for East Liverpool was exhibited by the philanthropist when he donated $20,000 more for the local library than was his custom for cities of this size. He wrote the check when interviewed in Pittsburgh by a delegation of civic leaders from East Liverpool.

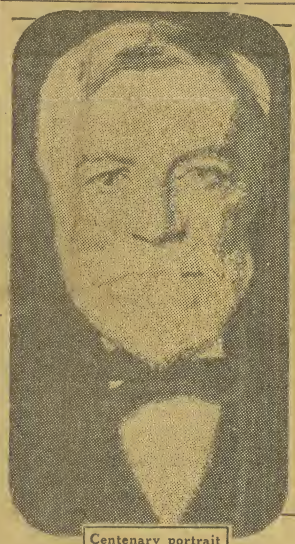
The library is now equipped with more than 20,000 volumes and compares favorably with institutions in larger cities, it was pointed out by Miss Hall.

Gave $65,000,000 For Libraries

Born 100 years ago today, Carnegie's anniversary will be celebrated principally in New York, Washington and Pittsburgh. Since achieving fame and fortune he has given almost $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip more than 3,000 libraries—1,900 of which are in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919 but the Carnegie Corp. has continued his library benefactions. It is estimated that 35,000,000 persons make use of these institutions.

Mrs. Carnegie is still living and recently returned to this country after visiting Skibo castle, the Carnegie home in Scotland.



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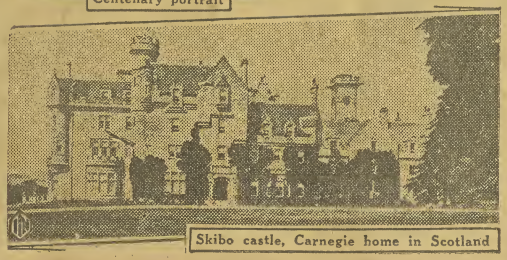

Skibo castle, Carnegie home in Scotland

Courier
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Dec. 8, 1935

Andrew Carnegie Centenary Marked By Nations in Arms, Not At Peace

Centenary portrait

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie

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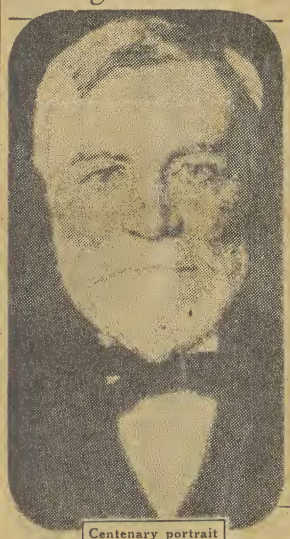
Examiner
Bellefontaine Ohio
Nov. 23, 1938

Carnegie Honored on Centenary



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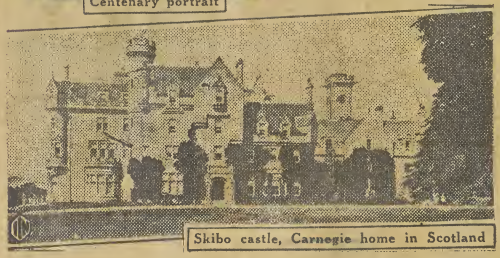

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Sun
Sidney Ohio
Nov. 20 1938

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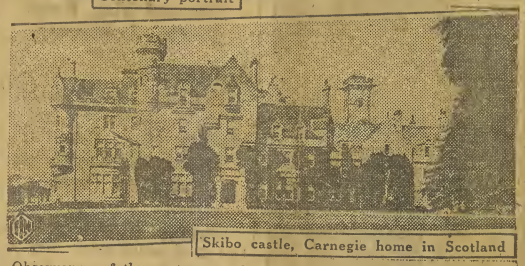

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Press
Woodward, Okla.
Nov. 25, 1938

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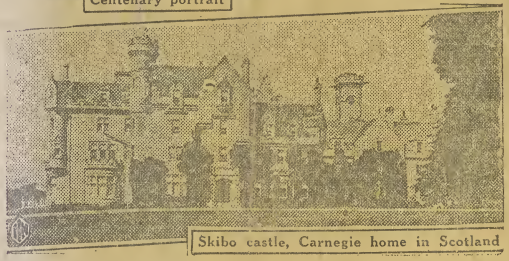

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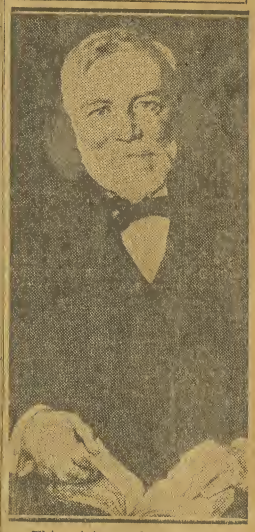
Mirror Telegram
Portland, Ore.
Nov. 25, 1938

Gift Picture



This picture of the late Andrew Carnegie, a reproduction of the ~~painting by Luis Mora,~~ has been presented to Carnegie libraries all over the country as part of the Carnegie centennial celebration. A copy for the central library and each branch building has been received in Portland. The centennial celebration is set for Nov. 25-27.

Portland has seven branch libraries which were made possible by Carnegie grants, one in 1911 for $105,000 and another for $60,000 in 1912, according to Anne M. Mulheron, librarian.

Carnegie, philanthropist, donated 2711 public libraries to the English-speaking world between 1881 and 1917. Of this total 1946 libraries were built in the United States.

Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835.

Statesman
Salem, Ore.
Nov. 27, 1938

Carnegie Centenary Marked

Centenary portrait

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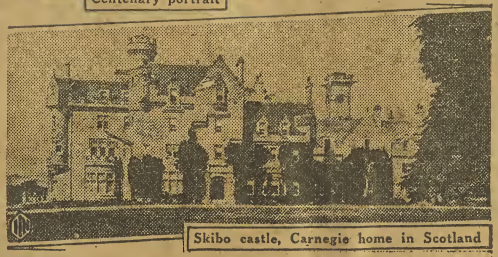

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News
Bangor Pa.
Nov. 29, 1935

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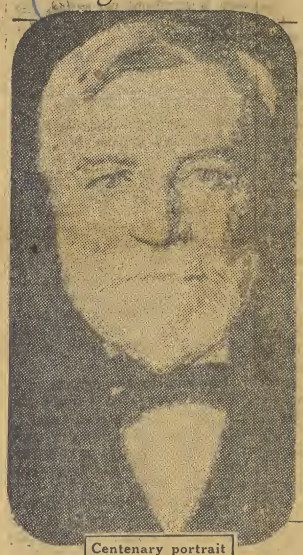

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News
Wilkes-Barre Pa.
Nov. 23, 1935

Philanthropies Of Carnegie Have Far Reaching Influence

Centenary portrait

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Sun
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Nov. 25, 1935

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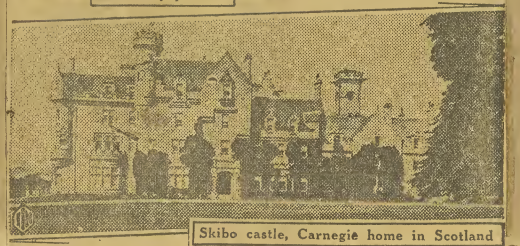

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Mail
Morristown, Tenn.
Nov. 23, 1935

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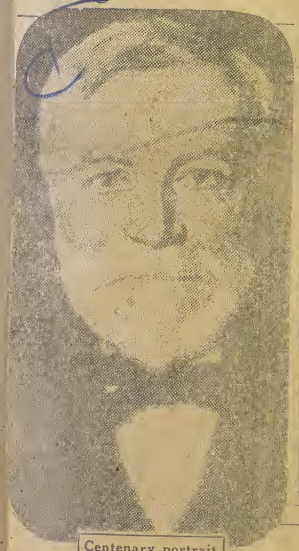

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Journal
Commerce, Tenn.
Nov. 25, 1935

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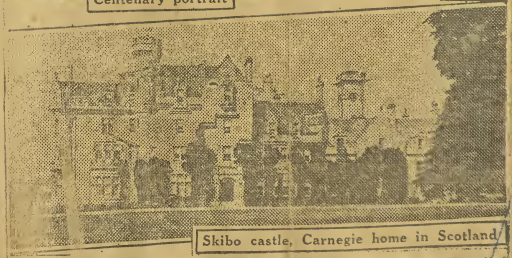

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Tribune
Terrell, Tex.
Nov. 23, 1935

Carnegie Centenary Marked By World in Arms, Not Peace

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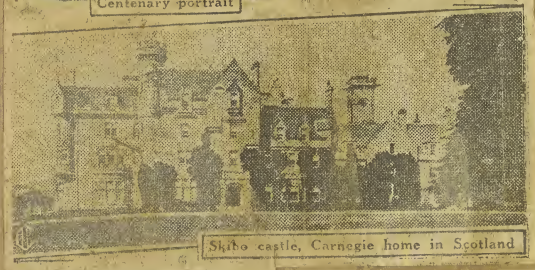

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Millions of Dollars That Steel Master Gave For Peace Cause, Are Still Ineffective.

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Journal
Mountsville N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1935

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News
Bloomfield, Ind.
Nov. 08, 1938.

Indiana Fares Well In Carnegie Libraries

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in Carnegie's library benefactions, which gave 1,846 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state of the Union.

Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana. California was second with 142 Carnegie libraries, Illinois and New York third with 106; Ohio fourth with 105 and Iowa fifth with 101. In addition to the 164 Carnegie public libraries in Indiana, Carnegie funds were used for the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

Carnegie also provided endowments of $75,000 for Notre Dame, $50,000 for Wabash, $25,000 for Butler, and an $18,750 building for Moores Hill. He appropriated $50,000 for the library building at DePauw and $30,000 for the library at Earlham. Other funds have been appropriated for Indiana colleges in later years by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

When Andrew Carnegie began his library work in 1881, few American communities had free public libraries. The momentum he gave to the public library movement in America resulted in libraries for virtually every town.

The conditions of Carnegie's library gifts were that the community had to provide the site for the building, possess or obtain the books and suitable equipment and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance, usually ten per cent of the amount of the Carnegie gift. With this assurance that the community would take interest in the maintenance of the library. Mr. Carnegie paid the cost of the building.

Herald
Coatesville, Ind.
Oct. 24 1938

To Celebrate Andrew Carnegie's Birthday

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Coatesville has a Carnegie library. The town has the distinction of being one of the smallest towns in the state to have a Carnegie library. The local library was built in 1915-16, Mr. Carnegie furnishing $10,000 with which to erect the building.

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News Examiner
Connersville, Ind.
Nov. 06, 1938

EDITORIAL COMMENT

To Andrew Carnegie "From Humble Origins" He Threw the Lamp

All residents of Connersville can well afford to join with the staff of the Public Library this week in honoring the memory of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate, who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow and equip 2811 libraries in the United States and Canada and throughout the English speaking world, including the splendid institution of which we in this community are the proud owners. No tribute we in our humble abilities might offer could ever fully balance the debt we owe this man, but if, by ever so briefly pausing in our daily routine as a testimonial to his generosity, we can even partially repay his kindness, it will be time well spent on the part of every person to whom the printed page is a joyous experience.

Andrew Carnegie was born just one hundred years ago in the little Scottish village of Dunfermline. His family came to this country when he was only eleven years of age, and as a poor immigrant boy he took up a man's laboring burden in the great industrial area of Pittsburgh. It was at this time that he first gained his interest in books, mainly through the kindness of a man named Anderson who permitted the "working boys" of the city to borrow the books from his private library of 400 volumes, and from this appreciation of reading and his gratitude for opportunity he was afforded, came the first of his amazing career of philanthropy in making the public library of the nation what it is today. No other man in our history is more deserving of honor than is this quiet Scotchman who gave the nation such a forward impetus along the road to intelligence and learning.

Yet, despite the $65,000,000 he spent, Mr. Carnegie's chief interest lay not so much in what he himself gave to the cause, but in what he could induce others to give. Every community accepting a Carnegie grant was required to furnish a building site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least ten per cent of the amount of the gift. To the fact that each community was expected to maintain and develop its individual library project, this man attributed most of their value and usefulness. "I choose," he said, "free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people because they give nothing for nothing. They help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books."

The Connersville Public Library, started in 1892, was among those receiving a Carnegie grant which enabled the construction of the present fine building in 1908. We of the community can well afford to be proud of the institution as it exists today. No doubt in our progressiveness we would have achieved a fine library even without Mr. Carnegie's assistance, but the twenty thousand dollars which he furnished was undoubtedly the great motivating force responsible for the rapid development experienced, and for that gift no mere words can adequately express our appreciation.

It remains only for us to properly utilize the facilities which this library offers. To instill in our own minds and in the minds of Connersville's youth a lasting, enduring desire to gain from the printed word that rich fund of knowledge and experience without which life and living today is a mere empty shell.

There are few Andrew Carnegies to grace the pages of history, but for such of those as there are we must be fully grateful. From his hands has been thrown a lamp to light the world.

New Sentinel
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Oct. 25, 1938.

Carnegie Centennial Recalls Aid Given To Library Here

"INDIANA owes a great deal to Andrew Carnegie, for the noted philanthropist founded more libraries in this state than in any other state in the union," Rex M. Potterf, city and county librarian, declared today on the occasion of the Carnegie Centennial which is being celebrated throughout the Nation.

"One hundred sixty-four libraries in the Hoosier state were donated by the great steel magnate. There is hardly a city or town in Indiana which has not received a Carnegie library gift.

"Fort Wayne is especially indebted to him, for it is one of the three cities in the state which received more than $50,000 from the Carnegie Fund. Carnegie gave $90,000 toward the erection of the public library here, which was dedicated June 7, 1904."

Could Have Had More.

A little-known fact brought out by Mr. Potterf was that Fort Wayne might have received a gift double this amount for the asking. Carnegie always stipulated that community must spend 10 percent of his donation annually for the upkeep and advancement of its library.

"Fort Wayne's gift could just as well have been $150,000, but the city could not see its way clear at the time to spend $15,000 a year on a library. In a very few years after its founding much more than this amount was being expended annually, until at present the outlay is more than $100,000 a year for the city and county."

In commenting on Andrew Carnegie, the man, Mr. Potterf said: "He was a curious intermixture of avaricious thrift, hard dealing and benevolent philanthrophy. The saying, 'The evil that men do lives after them—the good is oft interred in their bones' is not borne out in Carnegie's case.

Lived Two Lives.

"The present generation remembers the great industrialist mostly for his great contributions to humanity. They have forgotten that Carnegie lived two lives. The first was the one in which he worked his men 12 hours a day, 7 days a week to amass a fortune of $400,000,000, only in his old age did he change and start his marvelous career of philanthrophy. In a comparatively brief period he gave away more than $350,000,000 of his fortune and left less than $25,000,000 to his blood heirs.

"Though his gifts he has been given an imperishible renown. His name stands as a monument as enduring as the pyramids."

The Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County has received a reproduction of Carnegie's portrait done by Luis Mora, which was presented by the Carnegie Corporation.

Mr. Potterf will speak before a community meeting at Waterloo tonight on "Andrew Carnegie."

Citizen
Linton Ind.
Oct. 19, 1938

CARNEGIE'S GIFTS MANY IN INDIANA

Built Total of 164 Libraries in State, First in Nation.

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in Carnegie's library benefactions, which gave 1,946 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state of the Union.

Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana. California was second with 142 Carnegie libraries, Illinois and New York third with 106; Ohio fourth with 105 and Iowa fifth with 101. In addition to the 164 Carnegie public libraries in Indiana, Carnegie funds were used for the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

Carnegie also provided endowments of $75,000 for Notre Dame, $50,000 for Wabash, $25,000 for Butler, and an $18,750 building for Moores Hill. He appropriated $50,000 for the library building at DePauw and $30,000 for the library at Earlham. Other funds have been appropriated for Indiana colleges in later years by the Carnegie corporation of New York.

When Andrew Carnegie began his library work in 1881, few American communities had free public libraries. The momentum he gave to the public library movement in America resulted in libraries for virtually every town.

The conditions of Carnegie's library gifts were that the community had to provide the site for the building, possess or obtain the books and suitable equipment and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance, usually 10 per cent of the amount of the Carnegie gift. With this assurance that the community would take interest in the maintenance of the library, Mr. Carnegie paid the cost of the building.

Star
Indianapolis Ind.
Oct. 25, 1938

Indiana Heads List.

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News
New Castle Ind.
Oct. 20, 1938

CARNEGIE'S CENTENARY

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Signal
Bridgeville Pa.
Nov. 14, 1935

Andrew Carnegie Aided Churches To Install 8,182 Pipe Organs

Great Benefactor Gave More Than $6,220,000.00 Towards Purchases—1,342 Organs in Pennsylvania; 4,039 in U. S.

Among the many benefactions of Andrew Carnegie to which renewed attention is being directed by the celebration of the centenary of his birth November 25, the one perhaps most frequently forgotten is that by which he assisted churches throughout the English speaking world to purchase and install pipe organs.

Prior to 1917, when this work was officially ended, Mr. Carnegie had set aside funds for 8,182 church organs. It is interesting to recall that of the 4,039 organs toward which he contributed in the United States, Pennsylvania, the State in which he earned the bulk of his wealth, received 1,342, or approximately one-third.

This was by far the largest number among the different States. Ohio was second with 437 church organs; New York third ith 289, and Illinois fourth with 207.

Carnegie and his successor, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, expended $6,220,646.75 in church organ benefactions. The established policy was that Carnegie would pay one-half the cost of the organ provided the church would pay the other half.

Signal Item
Carnegie Pa.
Nov. 14, 1935

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Register
New Haven, Conn.
Nov. 24, 1935

Angells Return

President and Mrs. James Rowland Angell have returned from New York, where they were guests of Mrs. Gilbert Montague. On Tuesday night, they attended a dinner given by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in honor of the 100th birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie. Sir James and Lady Irvine of the University of St. Andrew, Scotland, who were recent guests at the Angell home, also attended the dinner.

Wednesday night, President and Mrs. Angell entertained at dinner before the Boston Symphony concert for Professor and Mrs. Hajo Holborn.

Reporter
Dover Ohio
Nov. 26, 1935

HONOR MEMORY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

Widow Attends Reproduction of Hall Opening

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 — Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will memorialize Andrew Carnegie tonight in an address in the New York Academy of Medicine, in the second day's observances of the steel master's centenary.

With his widow, Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, in a box at Carnegie Hall last night, the Philharmonic - Symphony orchestra and the Oratorio Society, reproduced much of the program with which the great auditorium for the promotion of music in America was opened 44 years ago.

Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 19, 1935

Mr. and Mrs. Strawn are going to New York for the three day celebration Nov. 25, 26, and 27, of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie by the Carnegie Foundation. Mr. Strawn is one of the trustees of the Carnegie Peace Foundation. Sir James Colquhoun-Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, will give the memorial address.

Bulletin
Anderson Ind
Oct 28, 1933

Carnegie Centenary

(Newcastle Courier-Times)

Celebration this year of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth recalls that in his library benefactions, which gave 1,946 libraries to the United States, Indiana fared better than any other state. Carnegie built 164 libraries in Indiana. California was second with 142 and Illinois and New York were tied for third with 106. In addition to the 164 public libraries built with Carnegie funds, he aided in the construction of two college libraries, at DePauw and Earlham.

Carnegie also provided endowments of $75,000 for Notre Dame, $50,000 for Wabash, $25,000 for Butler, and an $18,750 building for Moore's Hill. He appropriated $50,000 for the library building at DePauw and $30,000 for the library at Earlham. Other funds have been appropriated for Indiana colleges in later years by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

When Andrew Carnegie began his library work in 1881, few American communities had free public libraries. The momentum he gave to the public library movement in America resulted in libraries for virtually every town.

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Express
San Antonio Tex
Nov. 27, 1933

Carnegie Libraries Great Asset To The People Of The U. S.

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The library movement in Boswell was organized in January, 1910, with the following as members of the board. Dr. C. W. Atkinson, president; Mrs. Jas. S. Bradley, vice-president; Miss Elva Lamb, secretary; with Mrs. John M. Smith, G. B. James, F. J. Samuel, B. O. Rockwood as other members.

The present building was completed in March, 1912, Andrew Carnegie giving $8,000.00 toward its erection, the site having been purchased by action of the Town Council. The community is indebted to these citizens, and the younger should appreciate the efforts of those who tirelessly gave their time to further this movement. Some of these have passed on, but their influence is, and will be felt, as they established this institution, which is next to our public schools as an educational center in the community.

Enterprise
Boswell, Ind
Oct 25, 1933

DOUBTS BENEFIT IN WEALTH CUT

Scottish Educator Cites Carnegie as Model Giver.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—(AP)—Sir James Irvine, Scottish educator, expressed doubt last night that government restrictions on the accumulation of immense wealth by individuals would be as beneficial to the world as private philanthropy.

Reviewing the trust funds and endowments set up by Andrew Carnegie, Sir James said:

"Free from political bias and unhampered by the rigidity of government methods, a board of trustees is in a position to carry out its term of reference without thought of self or of possible repercussions on a political electorate."

Speaking at a Carnegie centenary observance, the principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews' university, Scotland, said:

"He was, indeed, the father of giving on the grand scale and more than any other man of his time he transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well-regulated science; above all, and for the reason that he regarded benevolence as a duty, there was no savour of charity to make bitter the acceptance of his gifts.

"Others have followed his example and the combined effect of the large spending trusts now operating for the general benefit of humankind is beyond our calculation."

Herald
Duluth, Minn
Nov. 27, 1933

PRIVATE FORTUNE HELD BENEFICIAL

British Educator Doubts Wisdom of Government Restrictions

(By Associated Press)

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Speaking at a Carnegie centenary observance, the principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, said:

"There is a promised land in sight, and we strain toward it, but it may be the case that the legislation of the future will place prohibitive restrictions on the accumulation of immense wealth, such as Andrew Carnegie built up and distributed. Equally it is possible that the state may claim a right to absorb and utilize the major portion of privately owned fortunes.

"In either event I do not believe that the results will be so beneficial to the world as those which come from the perpetual humanitarian trusts of the type Andrew Carnegie created."

Bulletin
Phila., Pa.
Nov 23, 1935

CARNEGIE'S FUNDS MORE THAN BILLION

Foundations Contribute 50 Millions a Year to Civilizing Influences

100 YEARS NEXT MONDAY

BY RALPH W. PAGE

Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835.

His centenary will be observed on that day all over the civilized world. Walter Damrosch will lead a choral orchestra reproducing the festival of music with which he opened Carnegie Hall in 1891. Sir James Irvine, of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, will be the principal speaker at the New York Academy of Medicine.

In Washington, Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State will speak at the Pan American Union Building, dedicated by the Ironmaster to the cause of universal peace; and a celebration will be held at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, and in thousands of libraries over the land.

More than 20,000 portraits of Carnegie have been distributed for these festivities.

These occasions bring into relief not only the accomplishments, but the vital philosophy of America's outstanding industrial builder. Thousands of men have become rich in American industry. But, excepting Henry Ford, the great fortunes mostly represent the fruits of amalgamation, stock issues, and the manipulations of finance rather than the handling of men and materials and markets. Carnegie was the great industrial builder.

But his kingdom of steel has been absorbed and lost to view, and with it have gone his memory, except for his extraordinary "Gospel of Wealth."

Determined to Get Rich

This poor boy's parents were forced to leave the handcraft community of Dunfermline, Scotland, when modern machinery ruined the weavers' trade. His life was the realization of resolves he made while still in the ranks of American workmen. He determined to get rich, and to use his riches for the benefit of the masses of people, of which he was one.

His resolve became not only a philosophy, but very nearly a religion with him. He conceived of wealth as a great trust to be used only for the benefit of mankind. He said it was a disgrace to die rich. As Burton J. Hendrich, his biographer, puts it:

"Carnegie's death revealed he had developed his own tithing system. The Biblical injunction stipulates ten per cent. as the amount God-fearing man shall devote to his brothers' welfare, the conclusion evidently following that 90 per cent. may be righteously retained for himself. He gave 90 per cent. for public use and left ten per cent. for himself and his heirs."

His conception was that the maximum benefits were derived from education and recreation.

He started out to give away 300 million dollars where it would do the most good—and discovered another principle. This was that no man had the information or time to wisely distribute so much money. So he turned 125 million over to the Carnegie Corporation to be managed by trustees as they saw fit. In doing this he revealed another cherished idea of his—that his gifts should primarily be an example to encourage others to go and do likewise.

Foundations Exceed Billion

The enormous influence and success of the Carnegie idea is exemplified by 20 such great foundations which have been established since. They aggregate more than a billion dollars, and contribute 50 million dollars a year to the civilizing influences of these times.

Believing that there "was only one solution for the evils of human kind —the gradual improvement of average intelligence and average character" and that "ignorance was the cause of most human misery and injustice"—he set out to establish the conviction that free libraries were as essential as free education. So he gave a building to any community that would establish and maintain a free library. The American library system is a monument to this ideal. There are 1,946 of his libraries in operation in America today, and untold others the result of these examples.

He set the example of endowing universities in princely style. His unit was ten million dollars. This be gave to trustees for the Scottish univertisite—half the income to be used for equipment, and half to pay the way of poor boys through college. This—or nothing apparently —can "pauperize" the Scotchman.

He had Abraham Flexner make a detailed and devastating report on the medical schools of this country, most of which at that time were revealed to be fakes. And this directly inspired Rockefeller to spend 80 million dollars in placing American medical education on a scientific basis.

Founded Fund for Trustees

He was outraged by the spectacle of teachers discarded and impoverished in their old age. So he set up a pension fund of $10,000,000, which has since been turned into a mutual contributory insurance society, said to have saved teachers millions of dollars in premiums for annuities.

Old age pensions had no terrors for Carnegie. He personally established such a system for his fellow workers in the Signal Corps during the Civil War, and his employes on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Carnegie Institution in Washington got 30 million "to encourage the broadest and most liberal manner of investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." This institution established Mount Wilson, in California, which has revolutionized astronomy and perhaps the philosophy of the world.

Probably the long-headedness of this astonishing millionaire is best exemplified today by the endowment for international peace. Through thick and thin, and in the face of ridicule and skepticism, this machine, by manufacturing propaganda against war, has pounded away until today it holds the center of the stage in the thinking of the entire world.

Obviously Carnegie, like Franklin, contributed a great deal more than money to the welfare of his beloved masses.

Telegram
St. Johns, Nfld.
Nov. 25, 1935

The Carnegie Centenary

(60)

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATIONS

Sir James Irvine, Principal and Vice Chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, arrived at Quebec on the Empress of Britain, on October 24, enroute to New York, to represent the four British Carnegie trusts to the Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration November 25, 26 and 27.

Sir James will be the principal speaker at a formal assembly to be held in the New York Academy of Medicine on the night of November 26, at which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University, will preside. This assembly has been arranged as the important centenary tribute to Andrew Carnegie for his many benefactions in scientific research, popular education, international peace and other fields for the public advancement.

Other events in the centennial celebration will include a choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall, New York, on November 25, the Carnegie anniversary date; a dinner on November 27 attended by those engaged in carrying out the different Carnegie benefactions; a celebration November 25 by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, and a meeting on November 25 at the Pan American Union in Washington. Mr. Carnegie contributed the funds for the construction of the Pan American Union building.

In many places, local Carnegie observances will be held at the dierent Carnegie libraries.

On his American visit Sir James will represent the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Carnegie Hero und trust.

Chronicle Telegraph
Quebec, Que.
Nov. 23, 1935

Restricted Wealth Not Beneficial To World Says Irvine

Cites Carnegie Funds As Example Of Ideal Private Philanthropy

New York, Nov. 27. — (AP) — Sir James Irvine, Scottish educationist, has expressed doubt that government restrictions on the accumulation of immense wealth by individuals would be as beneficial to the world as private philanthropy.

Reviewing the trust funds and endowments set up by Andrew Carnegie, Sir James said:

"Free from political bias and unhampered by the rigidity of government methods, a board of trustees is in a position to carry out its terms of reference without thought of self or of possible repercussions on a political electorate."

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"Others have followed his example and the combined effect of the large spending trusts now operating for the general benefit of humankind is beyond our calculation."

Edmonton
Near Toronto, Ont.
Oct. 23, 1935

CONTINENT OBSERVES CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Special Portrait Presented to Library Established in Brampton

(50)

BUILT 2,811 LIBRARIES

His Gifts Made Possible the Construction 8,182 Church Organs

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed in the United States and abroad on November 25, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.

The poster series has been sent by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth", "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain", "The Empire of Business", "Round the World", "Triumphant Democracy", "James Watt", "Problems of Today —Wealth —Labor —Socialism" and his "Autobiography".

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Burton J. Hendrick, author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie", selected from Carnegie's works the quotations published in the poster displays. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

The quotations contained in the poster series follow:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

The Best Fields for Philanthropy Recommended by Andrew Carnegie were:

1. A university.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming-baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

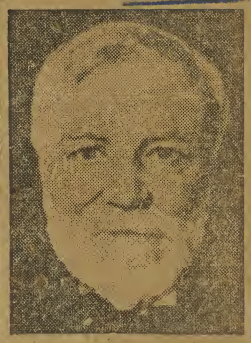
The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain, Canada, and other British Dominions and Colonies, and by public libraries in the different parts of the world. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are usually regarded as the more personal of his many benefactions.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25 in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind, and a dinner on the evening of November 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

Press
Petersburg Alaska
Nov. 10, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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Advance
Altmore Okla
Nov. 21, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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Democrat
Brawley, Cal.
Nov. 21 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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Index
Emmett, Idaho
Nov. 7, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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American
Jacksonville Fla
Nov. 15, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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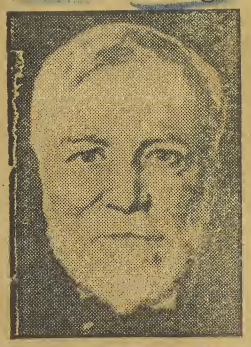
Journal
Highland, Ill.
Nov. 21, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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Chatsworth, Ill
Nov. 7-1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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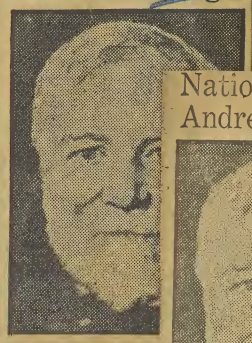
Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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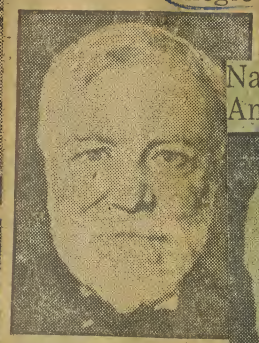
Call
Troy, Ill
Nov. 5, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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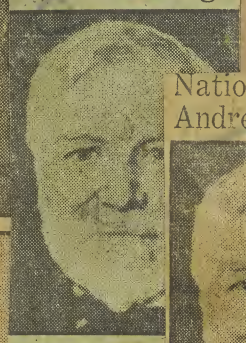
Star
Bloomington Ind.
Nov. 15, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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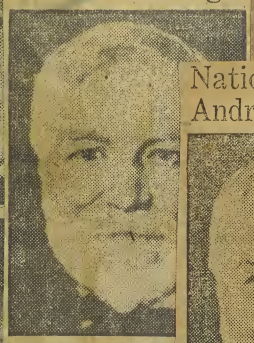
Express
Red Oak, Ia
Nov. 15, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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Telescope
Belleville Kan
Nov 14, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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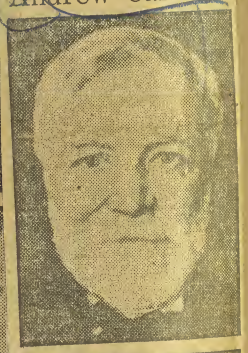
Leader-Times
Kittanning, Pa
Nov 25, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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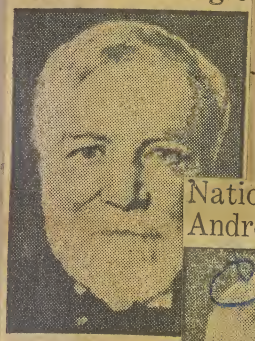
Tribune
Saginaw, Mich
Nov. 8, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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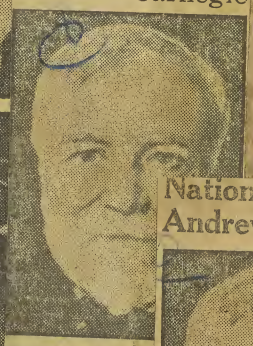
News
Brandon, Mich
Nov. 7, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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Reporter
Shepard, Mich
Nov. 7, 1935

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Times News
Mt. Pleasant, Mich
Nov. 14, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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Advocate
Hamilton, Mo.
Nov. 7, 1935

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News
Grand Island, Neb.
Nov. 10, 1935

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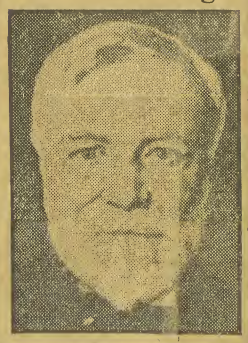
Observer
Kimball, Neb.
Nov. 7, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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Eccentric
Birmingham Ala
Nov. 26, 1935

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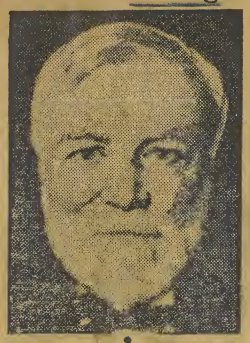
Lexs
Morganton, N.C.
Nov. 7, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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Lerick
Bloomdale Ohio
Nov. 8, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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Educate
Bradner Ohio
Nov. 7, 1935

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Tribune
Elmore Ohio
Nov. 7, 1935

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Journal
Perrysburg Ohio
Nov. 8, 1935

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Leader
Lenderville Ohio
Nov. 7, 1935

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Leader
East Union Ohio
Nov. 28, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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Telegraph
Brownsville, Pa
Nov. 18, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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Post
Paducah, Ky.
Nov. 16, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie

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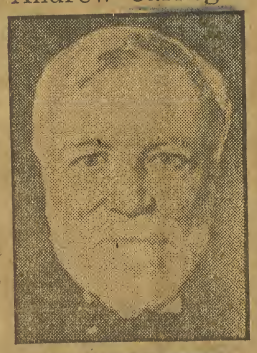
News
Newport, Vt.
Nov. 12, 1935

Nations to Homor Andrew Carnegie



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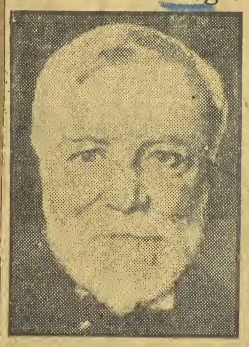
News
Martinsburg, W. V.
Dec. 5, 1935

Nations to Honor Andrew Carnegie



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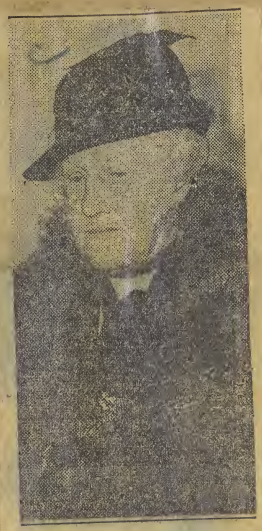
Journal Courier
Lafayette, Ind.
Dec. 4, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie

Central Press.

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

News Herald
Cortland, Ohio
Dec. 3, 1935



RETURNS — Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel chief and philanthropist, as she arrived in New York recently from a visit abroad. She was the recipient of honors in Scotland.

News
Greenville S.C.
Nov. 17, 1935

Steel King's Widow

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

Herald News
El Paso Tex
Oct. 31, 1935

Steel King's Widow

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.
(Central Press)

Telegram
Clarksburg, W. V.
Oct. 18, 1935

RARE POSE

MRS. CARNEGIE

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

Journal
Stevens Point, Wis.
Nov. 21, 1935

Steel King's Widow

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(Central Press)

Freeman
Waukesha Wis
Oct. 16, 1938

Mrs. Carnegie

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

Recorder
Portervillle, Cal
Nov. 9, 1938

Steel King's Widow

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(Central Press

Free Press
Redding, Cal.
Nov. 10, 1938

RETURNS — Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow ~~of the late~~ steel chief and philanthropist, as she arrived in New York recently from a visit abroad. She was the recipient of honors in Scotland.

Globe
Boston, Mass.
Nov. 7, 1938

A. P. Photo

BACK to New York from Scotland, where her famous husband rests not far from the heart of Bruce, Mrs Andrew Carnegie. Photographed for the first time in many years.

Med Stock Pictorial
New York City
Oct. 26, 1938

THE WIDOW OF A STEEL KING AND PHILANTHROPIST.
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie arriving in New York after a visit abroad.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

News
Galveston Tex
Oct. 22, 1938

RETURNS — Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the ~~late~~ steel chief and philanthropist, as she arrived in New York recently from a visit abroad. She was the recipient of honors in Scotland.

Journal Courier
New Haven Conn
Oct. 18, 1935

Here for Centenary

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel king, is shown in one of her few recent pictures, as she arrived in New York from her home in Scotland for the ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's

Journal
Berlin, Ohio.
Oct. 23, 1935

Wins Honors

RETURNS — Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel chief and philanthropist, as she arrived in New York recently from a visit abroad. She was the recipient of honors in Scotland.

Register
Schenectady N.Y.
Oct. 22, 1935

RETURNS — Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel chief and philanthropist, as she arrived in New York recently from a visit abroad. She was the recipient of honors in Scotland.

Post
Denver Colo
Oct. 16, 1935

Widow Carnegie Leaves Skibo

A. P. Wirephoto

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE, Widow of the late steelmaster, posed Wednesday for the first photograph in many years. She has just returned to the United States from Castle Skibo, Scotland, an estate Carnegie bought when he became one of the big men of the steel industry. He has been dead many years.

Telegram
Worcester, Mass
Oct. 18, 1935

Widow of Steel King Returns

International News Photo

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel king and philanthropist, photographed as she arrived in New York on the liner, Aquitania, posing for the cameramen for the first time in many years. The 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth will be celebrated within a few weeks, with observance of the event centering in Pittsburgh, the city that knew him best.

Press
Middleton, Conn
Oct. 9, 1935

Here for Centenary

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel king, is shown in one of her few recent pictures, as she arrived in New York from her home in Scotland for the ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth.

Herald Examiner
Chicago Ill Oct. 17, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Back for Steel King Centenary

CROSSES SEA TO AID

LEAVES SCOTCH HOME

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE
Photographed on her arrival in New York on the Aquitania Tuesday.
International News photo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the philanthropist and steel king, was back in the United States today, having returned from a trip abroad a few weeks in advance of the 100th anniversary of her husband's birth.

Exercises for the date are being arranged in Pittsburgh, a monument to the industrial genius of the poor boy who became a millionaire and founded scores of public libraries.

Overseas Mrs. Carnegie was granted the freedom of Edinburgh at a ceremonial also in connection with the centenary of Carnegie's birth. She returned on the Aquitania.

Mrs. Carnegie has led a simple and unostentatious life since the steelmaster's death in 1919, mostly at the family's Skibo Castle in Scotland.

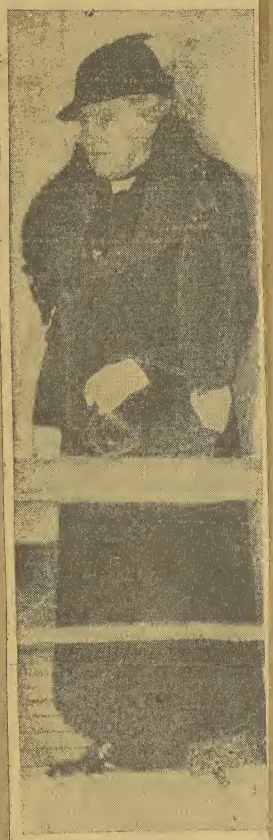
Tribune
Chicago Ill Oct 17, 1935

SHE POSES

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel magnate, as she returned to New York on Tuesday from Scotland. She posed for a photograph for the first time in the memory of veteran ship photographers.
[Associated Press Photo.]

News
Chicago Ill
Oct. 17, 1935

Back in U. S.



NEW YORK.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late Pittsburgh steel magnate, is shown on her arrival aboard the S. S. Aquitania after a visit to Scotland. This was the first time ~~Mrs. Carnegie~~ has posed for a picture in many years.
[Associated Press Wirephoto.]

Traveler
Boston Mass.
Oct. 17, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Home After Visit Abroad

(Photo by A. P. Boston Traveler)
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel magnate, aboard the S. S. Acquitania, on her return to New York from a visit to Scotland.

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Oct. 18, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Returns to Americ

—Photo by The Associated Press.

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel magnate who died several years ago, permitted herself to be photographed as she returned to America aboard the Aquitania early this week from Scotland. The picture is shown above.

Tribune
Minneapolis Minn
Oct. 16, 1935

For the first time in many years, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel magnate, was photographed when she arrived in New York from Scotland aboard the S. S. Aquitania. (Associated Press Photo)

Journal
Lubbock, Tex.
Nov. 28, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late Pittsburgh steel magnate, shown as she arrived in New York after a vacation in Scotland. This is the first photograph she has posed for in years. (Associated Press Photo).

The Press
Burlington, Vt.
Oct. 28, 1935

For the first time in many years, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel magnate, was photographed when she arrived in New York from Scotland aboard the S. S. Aquitania. (Associated Press Photo)

News
Helena, N. Y.
Oct. 19, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Returns to U. S.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

New York, Oct. 16.—(Wirephoto)—Posing for her first photograph in many years, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late Pittsburgh steel magnate, shown on the S. S. Aquitania as she returned from a vacation in Scotland.

Post-Dispatch
St. Louis Mo.
Oct. 27, 1938

BACK FROM SCOTLAND—This photograph of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late Pittsburgh steel mogul, is the first to be taken in many years. It was made recently on shipboard in New York harbor. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

Times
Claremont, N. H.
Oct. 17, 1938

MRS. CARNEGIE HERE

For the first time in many years, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel magnate, was photographed when she arrived in New York from Scotland aboard the S. S. Aquitania. (Associated Press Photo.)

News
Parkersburg, W. V.
Oct. 26, 1938

Mrs. Carnegie Here

For the first time in many years, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel magnate, was photographed when she arrived in New York from Scotland aboard the S. S. Aquitania. (Associated Press Photo)

Argus Leader
Sioux Falls, S.D.
Oct 16, 1935

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE POSES FOR PHOTOGRAPH

New York, Oct. 16.—(AP)—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of Pittsburgh steel magnate, posed for a picture today upon her arrival from Europe for the first time in the memory of veteran ship news reporters and photographers.

Gazette
Indiana Pa.
Oct. 16, 1935

MRS. CARNEGIE ARRIVES IN U. S.

To Attend the Centennial Observance of Her Husband's Birth.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. (INS)— Planning to attend the centennial observance of her husband's birth, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and her daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, arrived here today from Scotland aboard the Aquitania.

A little, gray-haired old lady, bearing a striking resemblance to Queen Mary, the 78-year-old widow was obviously happy to be home. The nation-wide centennial celebration will be culminated by a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25, Carnegie's birth date in Carnegie Hall here.

A Scotch immigrant who came to Pittsburgh in 1848, Carnegie rose from messenger boy to the position of the greatest steel producer the world has even known. Mrs. Carnegie was widowed on August 11, 1919, after her philanthropist - husband had given away more than 300 million dollars, mostly toward the construction and establishment of libraries.

Mrs. Carnegie said her plans for the time being contemplated nothing more than taking up her residence at her home here, and attending as many of the functions honoring her husband "as possible."

Times
Detroit Mich
Oct. 16, 1935

Mrs. Carnegie Home For Centennial Fete

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—(INS)—Planning to attend the centennial observance of her husband's birth, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and her daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, arrived here today from Scotland aboard the Aquitania.

A little, gray-haired old lady, bearing a striking resemblance to Queen Mary, the 78-year-old widow was obviously happy to be home. The nation-wide centennial celebration will be culminated by a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25, Carnegie's birth date, in Carnegie Hall here.

Bulletin
Phila. Pa
Oct. 16, 1935

MRS. CARNEGIE RETURNS

Steel Magnate's Widow Arrives From Scotland for Husband's Centennial

New York, Oct. 16.—Planning to attend the centennial observance of her husband's birth, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and her daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, arrived here today from Scotland aboard the Aquitania.

A little gray-haired woman of 78, bearing a striking resemblance to Queen Mary, Mrs. Carnegie was obviously happy to be home. The nation-wide centennial celebration will be culminated by a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25, Carnegie's birth date, in Carnegie Hall here.

Times
Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct 16, 1935

MRS. CARNEGIE POSES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—(AP)—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the Pittsburgh steel magnate, posed for a picture yesterday upon her arrival from Europe for the first time in the memory of veteran ship news reporters and photographers.

Register
New Haven, Conn.
Oct. 27, 1935

Officials of the Red Cross will speak from Japan, Czechoslovakia, France, England, Canada and the United States and will respond to an international Red Cross roll call during a special broadcast on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock over WEAF. . . Ben Bernie begins working for a new sponsor and on another net work Tuesday night and will feature Mary Small, Tamara and George Olsen as guest stars.

Listeners will hear groups from Spain, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Hawaii and the United States in the program "Youth Sings Across the Borders" today at 12:30 over WEAF. . . the life and activities of Andrew Carnegie will be reviewed in a series of four broadcasts over NBC networks beginning tomorrow night at 10 o'clock.

News
Cumberland, Md
Oct. 28, 1935

A series of four broadcasts as part of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth will begin on WJZ-NBC at 10 o'clock. The first program, by use of the drama, will depict the early life of the industrial leader.

Blade
Toledo Ohio
Oct 28, 1935

Andrew Carnegie's Life Dramatized

The life and activities of Andrew Carnegie, financial and industrial genius, philosopher and philanthropist, will be reviewed in a series of four broadcasts over NBC networks, beginning tonight. The broadcasts will coincide with the nation-wide observance of the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth.

Three phases of Carnegie's life will be described dramatically in the first three of the special Centenary broadcasts over an NBC-WJZ network, at 10 P. M., on Nov. 4 and Nov. 11. On Nov. 25, the date of Carnegie's birth, a special observance, to be held in the Hall of Americas, Pan American union, Washington, D. C., will be broadcast over an NBC-WEAF network at 12:15 P. M. Cordell Hull, secretary of state, will speak.

Item
Lynn, Mass
Oct 28, 1935

Radio Waves

Pres. Roosevelt Scheduled as Speaker on Armistice Day Broadcast.

President Roosevelt will pay tribute to the 125,000 Americans who died in the World War on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, in a special broadcast from Arlington Cemetery, Va., over nationwide NBC and CBS networks from 11 AM to 12 o'clock noon. Ray Murphy, commander of the American Legion, also will make a short address and the Navy band will play. Jessica Dragonette will sing "Roses of Picardy" and "There's a Long, Long Trail."

The life and activities of Andrew Carnegie, financial and industrial genius, philosopher and philanthropist, will be reviewed in a series of four broadcasts over WBZ, beginning tonight, at 10 o'clock. The broadcasts will coincide with the nationwide observance of the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth.

News
Lima Ohio
Oct 28, 1935

Life Of Andrew Carnegie To Be Reviewed In Broadcasts

Series Of Three Programs Will Mark Centennial Of Birth Of Famous Industrial Magnate And Philanthropist

The life and activities of Andrew Carnegie, financial and industrial wizard, philosopher and philanthropist, will be reviewed in a series of broadcasts beginning at 10 p. m. Monday over WJZ. The program will be part of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth.

Three phases of Carnegie's life will be described. The first of the dramatic programs will depict the early life and struggle of Carnegie, his childhood in Scotland, and days of apprenticeship in the railroad and steel industries. The second, to be reviewed Nov. 11, will reveal the man of steel, guiding the financial destinies of gigantic corporations and an inveterate writer of letters to newspapers. Carnegie believed that "a man who dies wealthy dies disgraced." He died, according to his creed, without the wealth he accumulated.

Telegram
Youngstown Ohio
Nov. 4, 1935

Life Of Andrew Carnegie Will Be Reviewed In Four Memorial Centenary Hours

Phases Of Life Of Financial And Industrial Genius, Philosopher and Philanthropist To Be Dramatically Described

The life and activities of Andrew Carnegie, financial and industrial genius, philosopher and philanthropist, will be reviewed in a series of four broadcasts beginning at 10 p. m. today, from WJZ. Three phases of Carnegie's life will be described dramatically in the first three of the special Centenary broadcasts today, Nov. 11 and Nov. 25.

Times
Toledo Ohio
Oct 28, 1935

The life and activities of Andrew Carnegie, financial and industrial genius, philosopher and philanthropist, will be reviewed in a series of four broadcasts, beginning this evening over WJZ and other stations at 10.

Indicator
Youngstown Ohio
Oct 27, 1935

Will Honor Andrew Carnegie In Series of Radio Features

First Will Come over Air Monday Night—Last Scheduled for Nov. 25

The life and activities of Andrew Carnegie, financial and industrial genius, philosopher and philanthropist, will be reviewed in a series of four broadcasts over NBC networks. The broadcasts will coincide with the nation-wide observance of the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth. Three phases of Carnegie's life will be described dramatically in the first three of the special Centenary broadcasts over KDKA at 10:00. On Nov. 25, the date of Carnegies birth, a special observance, to be held in the Hall of Americas, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., will be broadcast at 12:15 p. m. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will be the principal speaker on this program.

The first of the dramatic programs will depict the early life and struggle of Carnegie, his childhood in Scotland, his first days in America and his apprenticeship in the railroad and steel industries.

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

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CORPORATION
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FILE

THANKSGIVING NUMBER

A GOOD reason for thanks is contained in the President's Proclamation declaring November 28th the Day of American Thanksgiving. As radio has brought daily reports from the scene of battle in Africa and the world is stirred by accounts of difficulties abroad, Peace is besought by the Nation bearing the Stars and Stripes as its symbol. Not only on Thanksgiving Day will many special broadcasts herald the Spirit of 1936 but the President himself will speak from the Amphitheatre at Arlington Cemetery on Armistice Day, November 11th, at 11:00 a. m., E.S.T., over WJZ and a coast-wide network to renew the country's pledge to its War Dead.

ON the following day, November 12th, William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation, and Professor Bower Aly, of the University of Missouri and Editor of the *Debate Handbook,* will argue the affirmative, and Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* and Dr. R. G. Leland, director of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association, will take the negative on the subject: "Resolved: That the several states should enact legislation providing for a system of complete medical service available to all citizens at public expense." This debate will be heard over the WEAF network from 2:00 to 3:00 p. m., E.S.T.

This subject is the official one for all colleges and universities affiliated with the National University Extension Association, and also for all high schools and academies this year.

CLAYTON HAMILTON, famous playwright and dramatic critic, has been selected to act as narrator in the presentation of the NBC Radio Guild's history cycle of Shakespeare's "King" plays, which will be broadcast to listeners and schoolrooms throughout the nation each Thurs-

MacDowell Professor of Music at Columbia University. Dr. Mason will discuss the personalities of four great composers of the Romantic school—Schubert, Chopin, Mendelssohn and Schumann—tracing the influence of their characters, surroundings and modes of life on their music, and illustrating his remarks with typical examples of their creative work. Leading vocal and instrumental artists will assist Dr. Mason in presenting these programs, which should be of special interest to students and music clubs. "Musicians as Men" will be heard on Thursday afternoons, 2:30 to 3:15 p. m., E.S.T., over the WJZ network.

CONCERTS by outstanding orchestras and choruses of elementary and high school children and speakers prominent in civic music affairs in American cities, are now being heard in the new "Music and American Youth" series to be broadcast Sundays, from 10:30 to 11:00 a. m., E.S.T., over WEAF and a wide network.

The San Francisco Bay Area Public Schools will be featured on the program of November 3rd.

The series is presented under the auspices of the Music Educators' National Conference, in cooperation with the Educational Division of NBC.

THREE phases of Andrew Carnegie's life will be described dramatically in the first three of the special Centenary broadcasts over an NBC-WJZ network, at 10:00 p. m., E.S.T., on November 4th and November 11th. On November 25th, the date of Carnegie's birth, a special observance, to be held in the Hall of Americas, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., will be broadcast over the WEAF network at 12:15 p. m., E.S.T. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will be the principal speaker on this program.

Mail
Galesburg Ill
Nov. 7, 1935

HONOR FINLEYS AT CELEBRATION IN ENGLAND

Dr. and Mrs. John Huston Finley, two of Knox's most valued friends and alumni, will be honored guests at great celebrations in England this month.

Dr. Finley, Knox '87, president of the college from '92 to '99 and trustee for thirty-five years has been invited by the Carnegie Societies of Great Britain to represent the United States at the celebrations in honor of the 100th anniversary, on November 27, of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. These celebrations will be held in London, in Edinburgh, and in Dunfermline, Carnegie's birthplace, and Dr. Finley will be one of the speakers expressing appreciation of the accomplishments of the great Scotchman, whose birthday is being kept this year by hundreds of libraries which he helped to build, and by many other organizations on both sides of the Atlantic.

Dr. Finley has also been invited to be the principal speaker representing America at the annual Pilgrim's Dinner held in London on Thanksgiving Day. Dr. Finley expects to sail from New York, Friday, November 8 on the Aquitania.

Mrs. Finley is already in London, having sailed on the Berengaria, Saturday, November 2. Saturday, November 9, she will represent the United States at the meetings in London celebrating the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Y. W. C. A. It is expected that Her Majesty the Queen will be present at the great Birthday Rally in Albert Hall on that day, and will receive purses of £80 collected by individuals and groups for the work of the British Association. The Welsh choir will sing, a demonstration of health work will be given, the international work will be illustrated by tableau and the service will close with a ceremony of rededication of the whole association to its Christian purpose.

Mrs. Finley is member of the World Council of the Y. W. C. A. and chairman of the American Association's Foreign Division. Another Knox woman active in the work of the national society is Mrs. Philip Sidney Post, who is a member of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America.

Editor & Publisher
New York N.Y.
Nov. 23, 1935

DR. FINLEY HONORED

Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the *New York Times*, was guest of honor at a dinner of the Pilgrims of Great Britain in London Nov. 20. This is a distinction usually reserved for ambassadors and the highest ministers of state. Striking tributes were paid not only to Dr. Finley, but to the New York Times. The Earl of Derby presided. Among the speakers was Lord Camrose, publisher of the *London Daily Telegraph*. Dr. Finley will represent the United States at the Andrew Carnegie centenary celebrations at Dunfermline, Scotland, next week.

Times Star
Cincinnati Ohio
Dec. 4, 1935

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Freiberg of Dana avenue arrived in New York last night aboard the S. S. Majestic of the Cunard White Star Line, which sailed from Southampton and Cherbourg. Mr. and Mrs. Freiberg will visit for a short time in New York before returning to Cincinnati.

One of the prominent passengers aboard the Majestic was Dr. John Finley of the New York Times, who attended the Carnegie Centenary celebrations in Scotland.

—x—

World-News Week
London Eng.
Feb. 17 1935

On visit to Scotland shortly will be **John Finley**, Editor, New York *Times*. Big social programme includes one of principal addressed at dinner on November 25 to celebrate 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. Editor Finley's address will be broadcast . . .

Record
Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 24, 1935

Shortwave Topics

PIETRO MASCAGNI, one of Italy's foremost composers, will conduct his opera, "Le Masthere," Friday, on the American Hour from Rome—2RO, 9635 kc., at 6 P. M. Mascagni, who attained world fame through his "Cavalleria Rusticana," now is 68 years old.

* * *

Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, and others will be heard tomorrow during the broadcast of ceremonies marking the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, being held in his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland. The program will be transmitted, at 3.25 P. M. over GSI (15,260 kc.), GSD (11,750 kc.), GSB (9510 kc.) or GSL (6110 kc.).

* * *

The British Broadcasting Corporation has issued a statement clarifying its position in the censorship of Baron Aloisi's intended broadcast to this country last month. Although the B. B. C. has a monopoly on British broadcasts, it does not handle "telegraphic or telephonic messages of a commercial nature, which are handled either by the British Postoffice or by Cables & Wireless, Ltd." The Aloisi broadcast, the statement says, was "the sole concern of the British Postoffice."

* * *

Antonio and Rafael Fuentes, graduates of a Philadelphia business school, who now own and operate Station HJ1ABE (6115 kc.), at Cartagena, Colombia, will dedicate a program to their alma mater here at 11.30 tomorrow night.

* * *

TFJ, at Reykjavik, Iceland, expects to broadcast on a regular schedule shortly—Sundays from 1.40 to 2 P. M. This station transmits on 12,240 kilocycles, with a power of 7500 watts.

* * *

"The Wedding," a farce by Anton Tchekov, Russian author, will be broadcast from London Thursday at 6 P. M. on two of the follow-

Gazette
Montreal Can.
Nov. 9, 1935

Aquitania Takes Notables

Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, wife of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, sailed from New York for England last night in the Cunard White Star liner Aquitania. Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of The New York Times, sailed to attend the Carnegie centennial celebrations in Scotland.

Hollywood and the stage were represented in the Aquitania by Claire Luce, who will appear in Charles B. Cochran's new revue "Follow the Sun"; Cary Grant and Otto Kruger, who will appear in British films; Max Factor, who makes-up the leading screen beau-

ties of the California motion picture studios. General Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, sailed for England. She was accompanied by several high officials of the organization.

Herald Express
Los Angeles, Cal
Nov. 23, 1935

Fete Carnegie Birthday; Cite Benefactions in L. A.

Today the English speaking world began celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, patron saint of libraries.

Los Angeles is one of the American cities which profited by the generosity of this believer in libraries. Not only does this city owe eight branch library buildings to Carnegie, but it also owes the encouragement and stimulus to the cause of free reading which these buildings afforded in the early days of library development.

For the six Carnegie branch libraries constructed with the gift of $210,000 presented to the library board in the year 1910 were the very first library buildings known to Los Angeles. From this nucleus, the great branch system of 48 libraries has been evolved, including the original six Carnegie buildings, two additional Carnegie libraries of Watts and West Hollywood brought in by annexation, and 32 buildings financed by bond issues voted by tax-payers aroused to the meaning and significance of libraries.

The Vermont Square branch library, located in a small city park at 1201 West 48th street, has the honor to be the first branch library building and the first of the Carnegie buildings erected in Los Angeles.

The other five branches erected with this original gift were those known as Arroyo Seco branch, Vernon branch, Benjamin Franklin, Lincoln Heights and Cahuenga.

Of all the 300 library gifts made by Carnegie, perhaps the most spectacular was that made for branch libraries in New York city. It seems that he askd for a report on how many branch libraries were needed to give adequate service to New York's millions. He was told that 65 branch libraries might be sufficient and that the cost was estimated at something over five million dollars. With perfect calmness he

ANDREW CARNEGIE AT 27
When 'Father of Libraries' Began Industrial Career

replied that he would be glad to furnish the five milion and entered into the remarkable building campaign which dotted libraries over America's most populous city.

In 1911 the extent of benefactions became too great a burden for the 76-year-old millionaire. The Carnegie Corp. was formed to carry on this work. Building of libraries was interrupted in 1917 by the war years and was not resumed. Since that time the Carnegie Corp. has contributed to the progress of the library movement through grants to colleges and library schools, funds for extension of library service in rural districts, scholarships and fellowships for specialized library study, and the establishment of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago. A "ten-year-plan" of such benefactions has just been completed.

It is fitting, indeed, that libraries and all who use them should join in the observance of Nov. 25, the 100th anniversary of the birth of a boy in Scotland who loved books. The Carnegie Corp. has presented each Carnegie library building with a copy of the oil portrait of the donor painted by Louis Mora. This portrait may be seen in each of the Los Angeles Carnegie branches.

Times
Los Angeles, Cal.
Nov. 24 1935

Carnegie Rite Speaker Named

SANTA BARBARA, Nov. 23.—The residence here of Dr. Henry Prichett, former president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, gives this city unusual opportunity for a local celebration of the Carnegie centennial.

The Santa Barbara free public library, which Carnegie aided in his lifetime, will be the scene of a public ceremony Monday afternoon. Dr. Prichett will pay tribute with his subject, "Andrew Carnegie as I Knew Him and as an Author." Mrs. Francis B. Lynn, librarian, is in charge of the program.

Recorder
Portsville, Cal
Nov. 25, 1935

Today 100th Anniversary of Birth of Founder of Libraries

One hundred years ago, on November 25, 1835, occurred an important event in library history. This was the birth of Andrew Carnegie, destined to be a benefactor of libraries. Carnegie was born in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. His family migrated to the United States, and in Pittsburg, the youth came in contact with the 400 volume library of Col. James Anderson, who permitted working boys to borrow his books.

The story of Carnegie's rise from poverty to riches needs no repetition. As a man of wealth he never forgot the gratitude with which he, a poor boy, had used Anderson's books. Believing that there was only one genuine remedy, enlightment, for the ills of the human race, he chose as the motto of the early libraries which he founded, "Let there be light."

First he gave a library to his native town in Scotland in 1881, then one to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, 1890, and then one to Pittsburg. These were followed by others, until his total gifts amounted to $65,000,000 for the establishment, endowment, or equipment of nearly 3,000 libraries in all parts of the world. It is estimated that 35,000 people have been given access to free library privileges from Carnegie buildings.

The greatest of all his endowments, the Carnegie Corporation, was created to carry on the philanthropic work which he began during his successful career as manufacturer, publicist, and "Distributor" of wealth "for the improvement of mankind." (He disliked the word 'philanthropist').

Formal ceremonies will be held during the week of November 25 in Washington, New York City, Pittsburgh and elsewhere, in celebration of the centennial. Seven posters have been designed for the occasion, featuring this Scotchman's characteristic sayings. These will be distributed by the A. L. A. Publicity Division, which will also aid in planning publicity and programs, for participating libraries. A portrait of Carnegie will be presented to all Carnegie libraries by the Corporation.

The foregoing notes on the life and gifts of Andrew Carnegie was sent the Porterville library by the Public Relations Committee of the California Library Association to be used in the observance of Carnegie's birthday. The portrait and the posters promised in the notes have been received at the library and are to be seen there now. The portrait is a copy of a painting and will be a permanent contribution to the picture collection of the library.

News
San Francisco, Cal.
Nov. 23, 1935

CARNEGIE DAY AT LIBRARIES

Observing Andrew Carnegie's birthday centenary Monday, and continuing throughout the week, the San Francisco Public Library will exhibit posters depicting the philanthropist's charitable activities and interests. Copies of a famous Carnegie portrait will be hung in the main library and in seven of its branches.

Georgian
Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 19, 1935

Carnegie Birth Anniversary To Be Celebrated Here

Carnegie Library of Atlanta will join other libraries throughout the world in celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist, beginning next Monday and continuing throughout the week.

At Atlanta's celebration, to be held at 11 o'clock Monday, prominent citizens will pay tribute to the Scottish boy, who gave away 65 million dollars for the construction and maintenance of 3,000 libraries throughout the English-speaking world.

Brief talks will be made by Mayor Key, Mrs. John K. Ottley, Miss Gay Shepperson and several former presidents of the Library Board, among them James R. Nutting, R. L. Foreman and W. B. Disbro. W. A. Lynch, present president of the board, will introduce the speakers.

Throughout the week an exhibit of photographs tracing the history of the library from 1867 to the present day will be shown on the second floor.

Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 25, 1935

CITY LIBRARY EXHIBIT THIS WEEK WILL MARK CARNEGIE CENTENARY

A constructive exhibit of work of the Chicago public library, entitled, "One Hundred Years of Library Progress," and coupled with a portrait of Andrew Carnegie has been arranged by library officials on the ninth floor of Mandel Brothers' State street store this week in honor of the celebration of the centennial of Carnegie's birth today. Similar displays will be in the public library branches here. Libraries and Carnegie Foundations throughout the United States, Scotland, and the British dominions will observed the centennal today.

Andrew Carnegie was born Nov. 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, from which his family emigrated to America in 1848. After his fortune had been made in steel in this country his philanthropies "for the improvement of mankind" totaled $350,000,000, more than $60,000,000 of which was used in the construction and endowment of free libraries. His first library was endowed to Dunfermline. He erected 1,946 free libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English speaking world.

News
Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 26, 1935

Library Honors Carnegie

In conjunction with libraries over the nation, the Chicago public library this week is celebrating the centenary of Andrew Carnegie, steel king and philanthropist, who did so much to further reading in America. Bernice Lassar is visiting the library's display on the ninth floor of Mandel Bros.' store.
[By a staff photographer.]

Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 24, 1935

PARK RIDGE WILL HONOR CARNEGIE AT CIVIC DINNER

Celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Andrew Carnegie, whose library foundation fund has made the addition of new books possible each year, the library board of Park Ridge will hold a progress dinner tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Tallyho inn.

George Utley, from Newberry library, who was formerly connected with the first Carnegie library at Pittsburgh, will speak on "Library Problems." O. F. Jordan will be toastmaster.

Other talks will be made by Mayor A. L. Jones on the subject, "Coöperating with Libraries," and by Alfonso Ianelli, artist and sculptor.

News
Indianapolis, Ind
Nov. 22, 1935

LIBRARIES TO MARK CARNEGIE BIRTHDAY

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people," wrote Andrew Carnegie, "because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. . . ."

This and other quotations from the speech and writing of Andrew Carnegie will be exhibited on posters in the central public library and its branches next week in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Scottish public benefactor.

The five Indianapolis library branches which were built with money contributed by Andrew Carnegie, Hawthorne, East Washington, Madison Avenue, Spades Park and West Indianapolis, will have on display, in addition to the posters, framed portraits of Mr. Carnegie.

Posters Carry Statements.

Seven strikingly colored and arranged posters carry statements regarding the theory of giving worked out by this man, who, during his lifetime, disposed of $350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind." Sixty million dollars was spent building libraries.

In addition to a display of posters and portraits, and of Carnegie gifts to the library, plans are being made for a program in honor of the centenary Friday night in Cropsey hall.

News
Indianapolis, Ind
Nov. 23, 1935

LIBRARY PROGRAM HONORS CARNEGIE

Centenary of Scotch Philanthropist's Birth Observed in Cropsey Auditorium.

A program in commemoration of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was given in Cropsey auditorium of the Public Library Friday night when the Rev. John B. Ferguson, pastor of the Irvington Presbyterian church, recounted outstanding incidents in Carnegie's life.

Scottish songs were sung by a men's chorus, directed by Duncan C. MacDougall. Gene Cheoweth gave violin solos. Miss Catherine Bailey, readers' advisor of the library, was chairman.

As a part of the observance of the centenary by the public libraries recent photographs of five Indianapolis branches established through Carnegie funds—East Washington, Hawthorne, West Indianapolis, Spades park and Madison avenue—will be displayed in the public library next week. Selections from books and pictures given to the art and music division a year ago by the Carnegie Corporation also will be on display.

Included in the Public Library exhibit will be the original of a letter from Carnegie to Charles Bookwalter, former mayor, in which the steel magnate agreed to finance the building of branch libraries.

The Hawthorne branch library will honor Carnegie and the library's twenty-fifth anniversary at a silver anniversary tea Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. Miss Louise Hodapp, librarian, will be assisted by Miss Carolyn Curry. Members of the Parent-Teacher Association of Public School 50 will be honor guests.

Star
Indianapolis, Ind
Nov. 15, 1935

LIBRARIES TO PAY CARNEGIE TRIBUTE

Indianapolis Branches Sponsor Week's Program in Memory of Benefactor.

The Rev. John B. Ferguson, pastor of the Irvington Presbyterian church, will speak on "The Centenary of Andrew Carnegie" at 8 p. m. Friday, in Cropsey auditorium in the Public Library as part of this week's celebration of the 10th anniversary of the birth of Carnegie.

The program is being sponsored by the Indianapolis public libraries, five of which were made possible through a $100,000 gift by Carnegie.

Gene Chenoweth, of the Arthur Jordan Conservatory of Music faculty, will play a violin solo in the Friday evening program, and a men's chorus under the direction of Duncan C. MacDougall will sing Scotch songs. An exhibit will be presented featuring colored portraits of Carnegie, the original letter of Carnegie to Mayor Charles Bookwalter, promising the money to erect the buildings and pictures of the five libraries that the money built.

The five buildings are the Hawthorne branch, the West Indianapolis branch, the East Washington branch, Spades Park and Madison avenue.

Times
Indianapolis, Ind
Nov. 15, 1935

CITY LIBRARY TO HONOR CARNEGIE

Exhibit to Recall Gifts of Famed Capitalist on Birthday.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose money helped establish five branches of the Indianapolis public library, is to be observed with programs and exhibits at the Central Library the week of Nov. 25.

Carnegie was 15, a messenger boy, when he first had access to worthwhile books in the library of Col. James Anderson, Pittsburgh. Col. Anderson acted as librarian one day a week to give working boys a chance to use his books.

Years later when Carnegie had amassed his great fortune in the steel industry, he gave $60,000,000 to start public libraries throughout the United States.

Times
Louisville Ky.
Nov. 22, 1935

—(Doubleday, Doran Photo.

—(Doubleday, Doran Photo.

BIRTHPLACE — Above is the Weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835.

YOUNGSTER—The man whose name will be honored anew throughout the world Monday, the 100th anniversary of his birth, is shown at bottom left as he looked at 27, when John Earle made a painting of the future magnate. Louisville plans to take part in the celebration by keeping open house in its libraries Monday and by radiocasting over WHAS a special service at 4 o'clock from the main library.

"LAIRD"—At extreme left is a photograph of Mr. Carnegie as the "Laird of Skibo."

Post
Boston Mass
Nov 29, 1935

HONOR BIRTH OF CARNEGIE

Scots' Charitable Society to Unveil Portrait Nov. 30

In conjunction with its annual celebration of St. Andrew's night, the Scots' Charitable Society of Boston, this year will also observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, one of the most famous Americans of Scottish birth, at the Hotel Touraine, Saturday, Nov. 30.

On the occasion of his appearance here as a guest speaker at the St. Andrew's night celebration, 28 years ago, Mr. Carnegie, at the conclusion of his address, presented Alexander MacGregor, then president of the society, with a check for $30,000 to be used in furthering the objects of one of the oldest charitable organizations in the United States.

A portrait of Mr. Carnegie has been presented to the Charitable Society by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. During the evening this portrait will be unveiled.

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Nov 26, 1935

Louisville Free Public Library Celebrates Carnegie Anniversary

Together with hundreds of other libraries throughout the Nation, the Louisville Free Public Library Monday afternoon celebrated the 100th anniversary of Andre wCarnegie, whose gifts of libraries brought books within the reach of everybody.

The ceremonies, held in the lobby of the main library, 4th and York, were broadcast over WHAS, radiophone of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times. The time on the air was donated to the library board by the University of Louisville.

In his address, Rabbi Joseph Rauch, president of the Library Board, emphasized the social importance of the library. It was in 1902 that Carnegie gave $250,000 for the Louisville library. Another donation of $200,000 four years later, provided for the opening of eight branch libraries.

"Andrew Carnegie believed, as do many of us, that world betterment can come only through world enlightment," Dr. Rauch said. "He harbored the conviction that if man knew better he would do better. He therefore opened his treasures and began building the power houses of light and learning. He set a commanding and highly commendable social standard to men and women throughout the land."

Dr. Rauch praised Carnegie for his "unselfishness and his belief that the rich man had a responsibility toward the poor man."

"We in Louisville are among his beneficiaries," Dr. Rauch continued. "It is therefore fitting that on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth we show appreciation of the gifts this man made to us and for the broad social vision back of his gifts."

"In the course of time the building will disappear as do all stone manuments," the speaker asserted, "but the ideals of the noble use of wealth and strength when dedicated to the public good will never dies. The social service ideal incorporated in the Carnegie libraries will abide where usefulness, social responsibility and helpfulness are a part of the ideals of the race.

Urging support of the library, Dr. Rauch said the officers of the library are well aware of the need for ooks, for longer hours and the extension of the service.

"These needs," he added, "will e met soon as this community expresses in no uncertain terms its desire for the increased service."

Mayor Neville Miller spoke riefly praising the services of the lirary and expressed the hope hat in the near future funds would e available to permit Sunday opening of the library.

R. C. Ballard Thruston, senior member of the board, was chairman of the meeting, and R. E. Blackwell, publicity director of the university, announced the program. Harold F. Brigham is librarian.

Included in the audience of educational and civic leaders attending the observance, was James C. Moffet, one of the men who first asked Carnegie for a donation in 1899.

All branches of the library system held open house Monday.

Gazette
Worcester, Mass

City Is to Mark Carnegie Centenary

The late Andrew Carnegie as the "Laird of Skibo," toward the close of a life during which he made and distributed one of the world's largest fortunes. Photograph from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Barclay Wilson.

Appreciation of Branch Library Gifts Will Be Voiced at Meeting Monday Evening

EXHIBITS TO INCLUDE POSTERS AND WRITINGS

Worcester will join the nation next week in paying tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie whose birthday centenary occurs Monday. Worcester's observance will be to express appreciation for contributions from Carnegie's life earnings toward the construction of three branch libraries. It will take the form of a special meeting Monday evening at the Main Library and exhibition there and at all branch libraries throughout the city, including Greendale, South Worcester and Quinsigamond, toward whose construction the Carnegie Corp. contributed.

The meeting will be addressed by Judge Frederick H. Chamberlain of Superior Court, who will review the life of the famous industrialist and benefactor, and then express this city's appreciation of his contribution to the city's library system. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock.

Exhibits Include Writings

The exhibits will include posters containing quotations from Carnegie's writings, a display of some of the books on and by Carnegie and pictures of him.

Worcester's program will be one of several hundred which will be conducted by communities, colleges and universities next week. Other programs will take the form of "Library Week" observance, special exercises in schools and colleges, and large community celebrations. The principal celebrations will be in New York, Washington and Pittsburgh.

The Carnegie Corp., which will be in general charge of all programs, reports that more than 200 educational institutions in the United States and Canada received $80,000,000 in direct grants and libraries received an aggregate of $60,000,000.

E. Globe
Boston, Mass
Nov 29, 1935

CARNEGIE TRIBUTE BY SCOTS' SOCIETY

"Laird of Skibo" to Be Played Saturday

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, most famous American of Scottish birth, will be observed by Scots in Boston in conjunction with their celebration of St Andrew's Night, at the Hotel Touraine, Saturday.

Twenty-eight years ago Mr Carnegie was the guest speaker at the St Andrew's Night dinner of the Scots' Charitable Society of Boston. He had always a soft spot in his heart for the Boston society and, as he closed his speech, he turned to Alexander MacGregor, then president of the society, and presented him with a check for $30,000, the proceeds to be used in furthering the objects of that, the oldest charitable organization in the United States.

The favorite air of Carnegie, "Laird of Skibo," will be played on the violin by Chalmers Murray of Boston, who, during the years of Carnegie's retirement, many times played before him at Skibo Castle, in Dunfermline, the magnificent Scottish estate to which the first of America's great steel magnates devoted his decliing years. Carnegie's favorite marches will be played for the assembled Scots by Pipe Maj Angus Murdock, one of the leading bagpipers of this country.

A portrait of Andrew Carnegie has been presented the Boston society by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and this will be unveiled.

The guest speaker is William Hamilton Fyfe, M.A Ll.D., principal and vice chancellor of Queens University, Kingston, Ont, native Scot, who has recently been appointed principal and vice chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, one of the most important scholastic posts in the United Kingdom. Dr Fyfe wil be entertained during his stay in Boston, by a committee of the Scots' Charitable Society, composed of Dr Samuel MacAulay Lindsay, David G. Reid, president of the society; Robert Bowie, vice president, and chairman of the banquet committee; George M. Walace and Robert Earl May.

News
Detroit Mich
Nov. 25, 1935

Detroit Marks the Centenary of Andrew Carnegie's Birth

Rites Held at Library

Tree Is Planted in His Memory

With a tree planting on the lawn of the main library and a program of speeches in the lecture room of the Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit today commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

Carnegie, the steel magnate and philanthropist who rose to the rank of multi-millionaire from the humble station of an immigrant boy, donated $750,000 to Detroit's library system. Eight branches of the Detroit library and the main building benefitted by his gifts.

Speakers at the art institute were Dr. Leo M. Franklin, representing the library commission; Council President Smith, Mayor Couzens, the Rev. Fr. Albert H. Poetker, S. J., president of the University of Detroit; Adam Strohm, librarian, and the Rev. Hugh Jack, of St. Andrew's Society. Col. Edwin S. George, commission president, was chairman.

* * *

Carnegie's Battle With Morgan Recalled

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—(AP)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

While financial district traders observed no rites on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth today, his exploits may be recalled by the oldest members of the Rockefeller and Morgan clans.

Out of a clash in which John D. Rockefeller and the elder J. P. Morgan matched wits with the Scottish bobbin boy grew the great United States Steel Corp., first billion-dollar company in the nation.

WEATHERS HOT FIRE

After Carnegie entered the steel industry, he gathered around him a group of the finest executives in the business. Their Carnegie Corp. became skilled in pricing its products, expert in profiting from rebates on charges made for services by other corporations, and it weathered the fire of hot allegations blasted at many of its practices.

The Rockefeller interests wanted Carnegie Corp. It was for sale—for $100,000,000 cash.

After much dickering, the deal fell through, not without acrimony, and Morgan sought to buy at a bargain price by building up competition to Carnegie products. The Scotsman fought back, hard and bitterly.

Morgan saw he could drive no bargain, but when, about 1901, Carnegie offered to sell for more than $492,000,000, Morgan snapped, "sold." The deal was closed with an exchange of securities.

CORNERSTONE OF STEEL

Carnegie thus became the cornerstone of the billion-dollar United States Steel Corp., which today has a capacity of more than 40 per cent of the domestic production of steel ingots against some 13 per cent for the nearest competitor.

Wall street's legend of Carnegie's disappointment shortly after the sale is retold frequently, whether it be true or not.

Carnegie is supposed to have met Morgan some months after the transaction, and because of the banker's ready purchase the steelmaker wondered whether he could have sold for more.

"Yes," Morgan reputedly replied, "a hundred million more."

Free Press
Detroit Mich
Nov. 26, 1935

Living Memorial Is Planted to Honor Andrew Carnegie

City Pays Tribute to the Benefactor Who Aided Detroit's Library System

Members of the Detroit Library Commission, City officials and clergymen joined in a tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie Monday as a tree was planted on the Main Library lawn as a living memorial to the philanthropist.

The commemoration marked the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth and was in appreciation of his $750,000 donation which helped build the Main Library and eight branches.

In the outdoor ceremony, Col. Edwin S. George, president of the Library Commission, presented the American elm as a "living memorial" to Carnegie. Councilman William J. Bradley accepted the tree on behalf of the City and praised Carnegie for donating funds for libraries when the City was in financial distress.

Later in the afternoon there were additional eulogies in the Institute of Arts lecture room. The Rev. Albert H. Poetker, S. J., president of the University of Detroit, pronounced the invocation and the Rev. Hugh Jack, representing St. Andrew's Society, gave the benediction. Among those who took part were Council President John W. Smith, Adam Strohm, librarian, and Rabbi Leo M. Franklin.

Dr. Franklin pointed out that many men became millionaires in the past half century. Of these, some returned their money to society by way of increased industrial effort, some by attempting to alleviate suffering, and still others by providing institutions of higher learning.

"Carnegie was unique," Dr. Franklin said, "in that he combined all three of these methods and then, in addition, provided education for the masses by furnishing them libraries."

Hoarded wealth becomes a burden, but great satisfaction comes to the wealthy man who distributes his riches for the good of mankind, Dr. Franklin said.

Times
Detroit Mich
Nov 26, 1935

Carnegie's Memory Honored

Under auspices of the library commission, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish immigrant boy who became one of America's financial masters, will be celebrated here Monday.

On the lawn of the main library, Woodward and Kirby avenues, a tree will be planted at noon in commemoration of Carnegie, who gave Detroit $750,000 as foundation for its library system.

At 2 p. m. in the lecture room of the Institute of Arts a program of talks will be given. Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Fr. Albert H. Poetker, president of the University of Detroit; Mayor Frank Couzens, Council President John W. Smith and Librarian Adam J. Strohm will discuss Carnegie's life.

The public is invited to the ceremonies as well as visit the main library and branches during the week where books and pictures pertaining to Carnegie's career will be on exhibition.

The Detroit celebration is a part of the national celebration of Carnegie's birth in Dunfermline, Scotland, which he left at the age of 12.

Andrew Carnegie a Weaver of Linen but for the Steam Loom

One hundred years ago the great steel manufacturer and donor of libraries was born in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. When steam looms superseded hand weaving, they drove his father to the United States and Andrew had to take up another trade.

By Janet Mabie
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

[illegible] on the downslope of the [illegible] Moodie Street and Priory Lane, in Dunfermline in Scotland there was a little gray cottage; a weaver's cottage where lived William and Margaret Carnegie; and in [illegible] of the little gray cottage in 1835 a son was born whose name was really Andrew but whom they called Neag in the family, because he and a cousin had trouble pronouncing each other's names, and Neag was what Andrew Carnegie came to in the process.

Dunfermline was the center of the linen trade then. The eighteenth century Carnegies lived two miles down the road, south at Patiemuir, but as the linen trade grew, it moved to Dunfermline, and that was where William, father of Andrew, elected to live.

Business Good at First

Business throve for William Carnegie, and he moved his family to a larger house down in Reid's Park, where he could have his four or five looms on the first floor, and the family could live on the upper floor.

When he was quite a little boy, young Andrew saw a map of America; it was on rollers, and it was about two feet square, and the family pored over it, looking to see if there was a place called Pittsburgh, for two of Mrs. Carnegie's sisters were settled there, and letters were always passing back and forth which said, "You should come out here; you would find it very interesting."

In those far days men itched for change just as they do now. And so there must be change from hand to steam looms; and it was a change that was disastrous to the Carnegie family.

William Carnegie grew worried and apprehensive, and Margaret Carnegie briskly opened a shop in Moodie Street, and try as they all would, the Carnegies learned very clearly the meaning and nature of poverty.

All this—poverty, the terror of unemployment, the clutch of the laborer's circumstance—young Andrew made up his mind he was going to cure when he was a man.

The first penny he ever earned was paid him by the schoolmaster for reciting Burns' "Man Was Made to Mourn" before the class.

Carnegie's Start for America

The linen trade slumped more and more. Mrs. Carnegie's sisters in Pittsburgh were insistent that the United States was the place to come. In May, 1848, when Andrew was 13, the Carnegies sold their looms and furniture, and were £20 shy of what [illegible] needed to bring the family to the States. A good neighbor loaned them the sum, and they took the omnibus down the coal road to Charleston, and were rowed over to the Edinburgh steamer in the Firth of Forth.

When young Andrew came to say goodby to his beloved uncle it was a terrible time, and a sailor of the 800-ton Wiscasset had to take hold of the boy and pry him loose so the ship could sail. Sometime during the seven-weeks voyage, when young Andrew was feeling more cheerful, the sailor told him that, confidentially, he had never beheld such woe in all his years of following the sea.

Hard Pinch for the Carnegies

The immigration agents at New York thought the Carnegies should take the Erie Canal boat to Cleveland, thence down to Beaver, and it took them three weeks, but at last they were in Allegheny City, and had a weaver's shop in Rebecca Street where Mr. Carnegie made tablecloths; but when it came to selling them, people didn't come in sufficient numbers to buy, so he had to go out and peddle them as well.

And times were very lean again, and there was no keeping Mrs. Carnegie still but she must set to [illegible] fortunately [illegible] girl- [illegible] much as [illegible] night she [illegible] shoes, with [illegible] wo[illegible] one of [illegible] at her knee, waxing [illegible] threading needles, while [illegible] the little group all the ge[illegible] of Scottish minstrelsy.

Andrew Becomes Bobbin Boy

At 13 young Andrew wanted to go to work. So he did. He got a place as bobbin boy in a cotton factory run by a Mr. Blackstock who paid him $1.20 a week for his work. John Hay, another manufacturer of bobbins, came along and offered him $2 a week to run the steam engine for him and fire the boiler. Young Carnegie's dreams were haunted at night by the remembrance that he knew nothing about steam or boilers, and something might happen, and the place be blown up.

John Hay had a bad time getting out his bills, and he asked young Carnegie if he could help him. He could and did, but then he heard that other places had a double entry system while Mr. Hay used only single entry; so Andrew and three friends went to Pittsburgh and learned the double entry system.

Becomes Telegraph Operator

A man named Brooks came along who was manager of the telegraph office, and he asked young Carnegie's uncle if he knew of a boy who could be a telegraph messenger. Andrew asked for the job and got it at $2.50 a week. He was delighted because it was a new world, filled with newspapers, pens, pencils and sunshine.

One day Mr. Brooks passed by young Andrew when he was paying off. Andrew thought he was fired. Then Mr. Brooks came back and paid him $13.50 instead of his usual salary of $11.25 a month, and he knew he hadn't failed.

There was a lazy operator who was glad to have the boy try to see if he could could take messages off the wire. Then there was a vacant post at Greensburgh, 30 miles distant, and the salary was $25 a month, and Mr. Brooks said Andrew Carnegie would be all right for the job.

One Time When He Lost Money

He was 17, and he wondered if anyone had ever earned so much as $25 a month before. A new superintendent of the division of the Pennsylvania Railroad offered him $35 as his clerk and operator.

He sent him to Altoona with the money for a pay roll, and Carnegie rode in the engine cab, and somehow he lost the package out; he asked the engineer if he would back the train up, and the engineer did, and they found the package on the fringe of a swift-running stream, and if it had fallen a few inches farther, the current would have caught it, and Carnegie would have been disgraced.

In 1861, Mr. Scott was Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of transportation, and after working for him, moving troops, young Carnegie grew very tired, and needed a rest, and could afford a vacation, so he took his mother to Scotland. And everything he wanted from life he had when they arrived in Scotland, and he heard his mother say, "Oh the broom! The broom!" as she looked at the yellow flowers of the Highlands.

A Place With Sir Walter

Coming back, Andrew Carnegie saw that wooden bridges for railroad use were doomed, and that iron would be used. The Pittsburgh Locomotive works were organized in 1866, and in 1906 shares that were issued at $100 were to be sold for $3000.

He and four friends organized a firm to build bridges of iron, each putting in $1250, and things were such a success that in 1877, for the fame that was his, Andrew Carnegie was given the freedom of Dunfermline,—and it was a great thing to him, because on the roll, there were only two names between Sir Walter Scott's and his.

In 1881 his mother laid the cornerstone of the first free library of many he was to give the world. The officials asked him what his coat of arms was, so it could be carved on the building, but he said he hadn't any, and just came, "Let there be light."

She Didn't Want to but She Did

In 1886 his mother and his brother both passed on. But there was a friend to sustain him, a Miss Louise Whitfield, whose mother had let her ride in the park with young Carnegie. Of all the girls he knew he liked her best, but she didn't want to marry him, because he was rich and didn't need her, and she wanted to help her husband climb to fame.

But she married him in 1887, and they went to the Isle of Wight on their honeymoon. She saw pipers for the first time, and said if she were condemned to live on a lonely island with only one musical instrument to listen to, it would be the pipes; so Andrew Carnegie knew she belonged to Scotland as well as to him.

They took a house, and they wanted a piper to play for them, in the mornings, and before meals, and one came with fine references from Cluny McPherson and was engaged; and pretty soon Carnegie took Cluny Castle, much influenced in his decision by his piper, who had been born and raised there.

The Laird o' Skibo

And in March, 1897, the daughter Margaret was born, and Louise Carnegie said: "Now there is something you must do for me; we must have a home for this child, as we can't come to a house on a certain date, and leave it on a certain date, but must come and go as we please, with her." And so Skibo Castle was bought. And that was home.

Time passed. Andrew Carnegie became the head of an industrial empire. It came to him that the way to avoid labor troubles was to give men steady work and good earnings; high wages were well enough, but they were not enough. And as far back as 1914 he saw the eight-hour day coming too; and he got acquainted with the men who worked for him, for he said: "The better I know them, the better I like them; usually they have two virtues to my one, and labor is more generous than capital."

And he thought labor was helpless against capital, and that it was not capital that we need to guard, but helpless labor; capital decided that profits were insufficient, and shut up shop; capital had nothing to bother it, no change in food, clothing, housing; it was the workman who was tormented. And so Carnegie cultivated a tenderness for the poor and sometimes misguided though nearly always well-meaning laborers, which would fill his heart and soften it, and thereby soften theirs too.

When he had written "The Gospel of Wealth," he had to live up to its teachings, so he decided to stop struggling for any more money, and to spend his remaining years, attending to the wise distribution of what he had.

It has been said that "The gods can always find thread for a web begun." And his "web begun" was threaded by such men as Dr. J. S. Billings, who helped him plan the $5,250,000 to be put into 68 branch libraries in New York, and 20 more in Brooklyn. And others helped him establish the Carnegie Institution in Washington; and still others the Mount Wilson Observatory.

Lower Left and Lower Center: From "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," by Burton J. Hendrick; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Publishers; Right: Copied by Staff Artist From "A Carnegie Anthology," by Margaret Barclay Wilson. Upper Left: Brown Brothers

Carnegie's Story Might Be Called From Cot to Castle

Upper Left—Andrew Carnegie's Residence in New York at Ninety-first Street and Fifth Avenue. Upper Right—The Steel Master Receives Scholastic Honors. Lower Left—The Weaver's Cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, Where Andrew Carnegie Was Born, Nov. 25, 1835. Lower Right—Skibo Castle on Dornoch Firth, Where the Laird o' Skibo Passed Many of His Later Years

Practiced What He Preached

ANDREW CARNEGIE, born poor in a cottage of Dunfermline, Scotland, who made hundreds of millions and gave most of it away, once said it would be a disgrace to die clutching undistributed wealth.

The "ironmaster's" fortune is still active for the benefit of nearly every country—opening doors of opportunity to the underprivileged, pushing back the frontiers of knowledge, furthering world peace.

Libraries

Carnegie libraries number 2811, with 865 of them abroad.

Research

The Carnegie Institution of Washington since 1910 has promoted advances in knowledge of astronomy, physics, chemistry, cosmic rays and a host of allied subjects. After aiding the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, with its 100-inch telescope, the institution is financing a new observatory near San Diego, to have a 200-inch telescope.

Education

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has given more than $25,000,000 to college professors as retirement pensions, or to their widows as pensions. Other funds aid a wide range of educational research.

Peace

Mr. Carnegie's vital interest in international peace is symbolized by the Hague Peace Palace, the Pan American Union in Washington and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with its many scholarships and related activities to promote friendship among nations.

Carnegie Fought Morgan And Result Was Great U. S. Steel Corporation

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall Street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

While hurrying financial district traders observed no rites on the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth today, his exploits may be recalled by the oldest members of the Rockefeller and Morgan clans.

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Morgan saw he could drive no bargain, but when, about 1901, Carnegie offered to sell for more than $492,000,000, Morgan snapped, "sold." The deal was closed with an exchange of securities.

Carnegie thus became the cornerstone of the billion dollar United States Steel Corporation, which today has a capacity of more than 40 per cent of the domestic production of steel ingots against some 13 per cent for the nearest competitor.

Hull Pays Honor to Carnegie For Promoting World Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The devotion of Andrew Carnegie to the cause of peace was extolled today by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Speaking as chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union, Secretary Hull told a special meeting of the board held to pay tribute to Carnegie on the 100th anniversary of his birth:

"Among the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion, was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American continent.

"The establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause."

Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina reviewed Carnegie's work as a delegate to the first Pan-American Conference in 1889 and his efforts to maintain peace in South and Central America in later years when not only this but European governments became involved in incidents with those nations.

Carnegie gave the Pan American Union its present magnificent building at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

Carnegie and Rich Men Who Pass On Wealth Are Praised by Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25 — Unmeasured praise of the wealth that gives to meet human needs featured an address by Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader and biographer of Robert E. Lee, here today at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. The observances were held in Carnegie Music Hall, which, Mr. Freeman recalled, was raised by the steel master's beneficence.

Mr. Freeman saw today separated from the Nov. 25, 1835, when Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scot., by "something besides 100 years," declaring that the "revolution" expressed in the new United States tax laws "gives a special significance to the centenary."

"For these reasons it seems fitting that, instead of rehearsing the familiar details of the life of Andrew Carnegie, this address should review the stewardship of American wealth," he said.

"Is our tax legislation wise?" he asked. "Should the greater part of large estates be confiscated by government? In answering that question, let us admit at the very outset that if the American people will that there shall be no more great fortunes like those of Andrew Carnegie or John D. Rockefeller, they can have it so. . . ."

Mr. Freeman recalled that fortunes have been kept in America in few instances for three generations, but great industrial power has not been, and he posed the question that if the new tax law had been made operative in the time of President Grant, "which was in obvious ways analogous to our own," would the average man have been richer and his sons better educated and more cultured because there had been no Carnegies and no Rockefellers?

Fifty-four Americans made gifts in excess of $2,000,000 each between 1903 and 1928, exclusive of gifts to church activities, he said, adding that they amounted in the aggregate to about $1,525,000,000.

"That is to say," he continued, "less than threescore persons combined to give to the American people considerably more money than was expended by the government of the United States in any year of peace prior to the World War . . . In the case of Mr. Carnegie, he gave away 90 per cent of all he had . . .

"I think, too, the broad record will show that the aim of the American philanthropists has not been to protect their fortunes, but to equalize opportunity through education, to add to their nation's heritage of beauty, to alleviate human woe, to take the horror from illness and the financial burden from convalescence. . . ."

Mr. Freeman named a long list of men who had given large sums toward advancing the cultural life of the American people.

"But most of all today, on the centenary of his birth, I think of Mr. Carnegie," he said.

Carnegie Is Honored At Scot's Birthplace By Trustees of Funds

DUNFERMLINE, Scot., Nov. 25 (AP)—Men who are devoting their lives to the spending of the fortune left by Andrew Carnegie met here today to do honor to the famous benefactor on the centenary of his birth.

In a palatial $60,000 music hall, built by Carnegie money, they will review, at a banquet tonight, the use to which they have placed the millions earned by a man who was born in a humble weaver's cottage here.

Members of the four British Carnegie trusts will explain how, over a period of 30 odd years, a total of nearly $500,000,000 has been expended in philanthropic enterprise throughout the world.

Personal tribute to Mr. Carnegie is to be paid by Principal Sir George Adam Smith of Aberdeen University, who enjoyed a personal friendship with him, and by John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times. American appreciation of the life and work of the "prince of givers" is to be expressed by Mr. Finley.

To Dunfermline, situated on a steep slope, surrounded on three sides by Fife coal fields and on the fourth by the waters of the Firth of Forth, observance of the centenary is an event of greatest importance.

Dunfermline has benefited by the generosity of America's world-known "captain of industry" through a large public park, swimming pools, gymnasiums and recreation grounds, all provided by the wealth of a man who spent his boyhood in Dunfermline.

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LONDON, ENGLAND

Cont. from Opposite

pany sell the Carnegie company coke at a lower price.

A malodorous legal battle menaced Carnegie when he moved to retain Frick's stock holdings at his own figure and was averted only when an agreement was reached, merging the steel and coke companies with a capitalization of $320,000,000.

Birth of United States Steel

At the time this was accomplished the iron and steel industry was in the midst of great upheavals: Large combinations of companies were being effected, which, with new processes, were threatening Carnegie's pre-eminence.

Carnegie set the stage carefully, filling the public ear with tales of vast expansions he planned. The game worked and eventually J. P. Morgan, Sr., who had already become a rival power in the world of steel, and his associates became the prospective customer. At length a period of adroit maneuvering was climaxed by the world's record purchase of all time, acquisition by the Morgan group of the Carnegie company to form the United States Steel Corporation at the equivalent of half a billion dollars, a price originally set by the unbeatable Scot.

This stupendous transaction left Carnegie the master of a fortune estimated as high as $400,000,000 and he set about practicing a "Gospel of Wealth" he had devised years before.

Gave Away $350,000,000

Before the eyes of an astonished world he began a systematic distribution of almost all the enormous riches he had piled up. Before he was through his benefactions totaled more than $350,000,000.

His first large philanthropy was creation of a $4,000,000 pension fund for his workmen. Soon he became engrossed in the possibilities of helping great masses of men, women and children by building libraries, and the name Carnegie was carved on the facades of nearly three thousand libraries that dot this and other lands.

In quick succession Carnegie spent $22,300,000 founding the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which explores many important fields of science; nearly $27,000,000 on the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh; $10,000,000 to endow the Carnegie Hero Fund; $30,000,000 on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to ameliorate the condition of low-salaried professors; $280,000 backing Brander Matthews's simplified spelling crusade; $10,000,000 on the Scottish Universities Trust; a like amount on the United Kingdom Trust, also to aid colleges; more than $6,000,000 on several thousand organs for churches; $4,000,000 for pensions of comrades of his telegrapher days; $1,500,000 to build the Palace of Peace at The Hague and $10,000,000 to found the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Finally he did not forget his native Scottish birthplace, creating a $3,750,000 Dunfermline Trust to brighten existence there.

Toward the end of 1915, as he turned his eightieth year, Carnegie's health began to fail but he so carefully husbanded his strength he lived until Aug. 11, 1919. The end came at his estate in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts and he was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

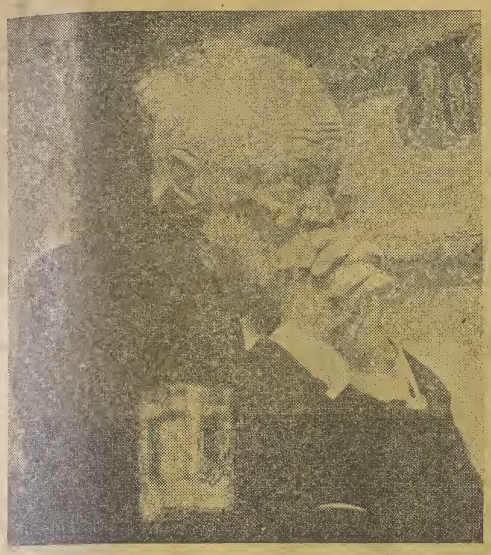
His estate, once in the hundreds of millions, was appraised at $22,421,575, his widow receiving one-half.

Transcript- Boston, Mass. Nov. 23, 1936

There Was a Scotchman Who Gave Away Money...

Centenary of Birth of Andrew Carnegie Repoints Amazing Career of an Immigrant Lad Who Disbursed Wealth in Astronomical Figures

By William S. Odlin



Ironmaster (International)

Skibo Castle

NOVEMBER 25 will mark the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who, in the lush days of expanding America, ran his wealth into the hundreds of millions and then gave them away like peanuts.

Never in the history of the world has there been anyone quite comparable to this many-sided genius who alternately amazed and amused mankind. To a new generation he is becoming a somewhat shadowy figure. Blazoned on literally thousands of public libraries and numerous other institutions he founded, his name will ring down the years, but what manner of man he was and how he became a Croesus and then prodigally dispersed almost all his riches is remembered principally by a generation whose orbit centered around Spanish-American War days.

Whole books have been written to explain Andrew Carnegie. His biographers do not always agree, sometimes for obvious reasons. But his engaging habit of self-revelation make certain facts incontrovertible. Most of his life was dominated by the will—and the ability—to make money. He accomplished his goal beyond possibly his own wildest dreams. Then he deliberately about-faced and as determinedly gave his money away. Not indiscriminately, of course, but as methodically as he had gathered it, for purposes he deemed to the greatest good of his fellow men.

Created Forty Millionaires

Carnegie embodied the ideal of "rugged individualism" for although he depended heavily upon the men of ability he gathered about him his will was law. Still, as he ascended his golden ladder, he gladly allowed others to come part way with him. He took greatest pride in the creation of some forty young millionaires, his "partners."

Unable to obtain more than meagre formal education in his youth, Carnegie later wooed culture and he believed the greatest measure of mass education could be achieved through making books readily available to all. Hence his sprinkling of the land with libraries.

He knew the value of acquaintance with the mighty in many walks of life and he cultivated in all possible ways the friendship of celebrities at home and abroad. He had a genial nature and was always good company unless, perhaps, his purpose of gain was crossed. But he was a hard taskmaster in crushing his competitors.

That he was assailed by inner conflicts was most strikingly revealed after his death when there came to light a little homily he had penned a half century before:

$50,000 at Thirty-Five

"Thirty-three, and by this time two years I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least $50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn, make no effort to increase fortune but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever, except for others. Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three years' active work. Pay special attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be most careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business care and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at thirty-five, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically."

But the author of those pious lines did not follow that program at that time, although he heeded some of its precepts at a much later date.

A Rubicund Santa Claus

Carnegie in maturity was an under-sized but stocky individual with a large and round head. He had twinkling blue eyes when he "put his best foot forward" and in later life a rounded white beard topped off a Santa Claus aspect which his eventual benefactions on a scale unprecedented in the history of the race did not belie.

The man who was destined to count his wealth in astronomical figures was born under circumstances and in surroundings which imparted no hint of the financial glory which later was to surround him. Andrew Carnegie first saw the light of day Nov. 25, 1835, in a tiny cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. He was the son of William Carnegie, a weaver, whose shop adjoined the cottage, and Margaret Morrison Carnegie, devotion to whom played an important part in the ironmaster's life.

The Dunfermline of Carnegie's boyhood was in the throes of the industrial revolution by which machines supplanted hand labor. This led directly to his transplantation to the land where he became an industrial giant. As William Carnegie's four hand looms increasingly showed their inability to compete with the intruding machines and the family fortunes continued to sink thoughts turned toward America and particularly Pittsburgh, whence many of the neighborhood had already migrated.

Life in "Slabtown"

To Andrew's mother fell the great decision and with customary courage and finality she decreed the family should try new fields. Accordingly, in 1848, when Andrew was thirteen, the hegira began in the sailing vessel Wiscasset. The trip consumed fifty days and Andrew made good use of his time by ingratiating himself with the skipper and crew by running errands and thereby winning for himself tidbits not on the rough fare of the ship. It was a forecast of his lifetime practice of "getting on the good side" of people.

The family was welcomed to "Slabtown," across the river from Pittsburgh, by old friends and relatives from Scotland but William Carnegie's success in the New World was indifferent. Upon the mother devolved the responsibility of keeping the little brood together, which she did by helping a neighborhood cobbler. Then the father got a job in a cotton mill and in the same place little Andy earned his first "regular money," a little more than a dollar a week, as bobbin boy.

From this he advanced to telegraph messenger boy at $2.50 a week. He learned the Morse code and this led to railroading, in which he rose to superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania.

New York Success

When the Civil War began Carnegie's superior, Tom Scott, was made Assistant Secretary of War in charge of transportation. Scott took Carnegie to Washington, where as chief of the Army telegraph, he came in contact with Lincoln and other celebrities of the Union cause.

His strenuous work affected Carnegie's health and when he obtained a leave of absence he repaired to his old home in Scotland for a rest. Returning to Pittsburgh he took up the threads of the career which already gave promise of being a money-making one. Those were the unregenerate days when railroad officials could confer many favors on big shippers and Carnegie knew how to make valuable contacts. He entered the iron-making business in a small way in association with Thomas Miller, another railroad official, and from the outset was successful.

By 1867 his iron business was really prospering and Andrew Carnegie made New York his headquarters, beginning operations in Wall Street, where his huge fortune was to be rounded out.

In 1870 Carnegie found himself bidding against George Pullman for sleeping car contracts and out of overtures made by the fast-thinking Scot came the Pullman Palace Car Company, in which he eventually became the largest stockholder. In the meantime his iron-making business was making still more money, and when Bessemer steel came into use Carnegie, although at first unimpressed, got aboard.

The panic of 1873 was weathered and the Steel Age dawned, to bring Carnegie undreamed-of riches. In 1881 he consolidated his principal holding under the name Carnegie Brothers & Co., Ltd., in which he held firm control. Before long he formed an alliance with Henry C. Frick, who controlled fabulously rich Connellsville coke production and together they took over the Homestead works, where Carnegie's name was to become lastingly anathema to organized labor.

The Bloody Homestead War

Then came the bloody Homestead industrial war. Demands of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers having been rejected, several hundred Pinkerton guards were imported in an effort to dislodge the strikers who were in possession of the mills. When the "Pinks" arrived by boat from Ohio they were met by an infuriated mob and before sunset that night, July 6, 1892, several had been killed on both sides and scores wounded. Troops finally brought some semblance of order but not before world attention had been attracted.

Before the turn of the century the annual profits of the Carnegie company exceeded $20,000,000, but bad feeling was growing between Frick, now chairman of the board, and the Laird of Skibo, the designation Carnegie had won through acquisition of the Scottish castle of that name. The row had its genesis in Carnegie's demand that the Frick com

Continued on Page Five

Scholar

The Cottage at Dumfermline

See Opposite Page

Free Press Detroit Mich Nov. 24, 1935

From This Humble Cottage Rose the King of Steel

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S BIRTHPLACE

Detroit to Join Worldwide Tribute to Andrew Carnegie, the Benefactor

In appreciation of the gift with which Detroit built the Main Library and eight branches, the Detroit Library Commission, aided by prominent citizens, will join Monday in a world-wide tribute to Andrew Carnegie.

The celebration will mark the centennial of the birth of the Steel King who started as a poor boy, built a fabulous fortune and then gave $350,000,000 away for the betterment of mankind. Carnegie was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835.

Colleges, universities, churches and communities which have benefited from Carnegie donations will join in the commemoration. Observations in the United States will center in libraries under the supervision of their respective governing boards. Community libraries will observe the anniversary in the form of Library Progress Week.

In Detroit the program, to which the public is invited, will start at noon Monday with the planting of a tree, on the Main Library lawn, in Carnegie's memory. At 2 p. m. in the Detroit Institute of Arts lecture room Dr. Leo M. Franklin will eulogize the philanthropist on behalf of the Library Commission. Council President John W. Smith will speak, the Rev. Albert H. Poetker, S. J., president of the University of Detroit, will pronounce the invocation and the Rev. Hugh Jack, representing St. Andrew's Society, will give the benediction. Mayor Frank Couzens and Adam Strohm, librarian, also will speak.

Gifts Greatly Aided Detroit

Detroit received $750,000 from Carnegie funds for libraries. Half of that was used for the main library and $40,000 each for eight branches.

The story of Carnegie's life runs strangely similar to that of the old Horatio Alger heroes, poor boys who fought their way to fame and fortune.

Born into a poor family, Carnegie knew the meaning of poverty. His father, a damask weaver of Dunfermline, owned several hand looms. Ironically enough, the development of steam, which was later to be Andrew's making, was the cause of the father's downfall. Steam machinery drove the small manufacturers out of business.

The Carnegies, father, mother and two boys migrated to America in 1848 and established their home at Allegheny, Pa. Andrew and his father got work in a cotton factory. For his week of labor as a bobbin boy, he received $1.20.

Andrew got another job in a bobbin factory firing a boiler. His employer learned that he was good at figures and let him keep the company's books. His salary jumped to $2 a week.

His real start in life, from his own viewpoint, came in 1850 when he became a telegraph messenger. Messengers worked long hours and had little time for educational advancement. A philanthropic gentleman of Allegheny opened his library of 400 volumes to working boys and from these Carnegie gleaned much of his early knowledge.

Carnegie, the Telegrapher

Upon his father's death, the burden of supporting his mother and younger brother fell on Carnegie's shoulders. Added responsibility spurred his ambition. He mastered telegraphy, was made an operator, and augmented his income by copying telegraphic news for daily newspapers.

Next he joined the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad and became the favorite operator and secretary to Col. Thomas A. Scott, superintendent. When Scott rose to the vice presidency of the company, Carnegie took the position he vacated as superintendent of the western division. During the Civil War, Scott was Assistant Secretary of War and he placed Carnegie in charge of Government telegraphic communications.

Carnegie's first big business venture was successful. He borrowed money to get an interest in a newly-invented railroad sleeping car. He paid back the $217.50 loan and went on to make $200,000 from the venture. That was the beginning of his fortune.

Wooden bridges provided the next step to Carnegie's accumulation of wealth. The Pennsylvania had been experimenting with iron bridges. Carnegie grasped the situation and formed a company to build them. Again he borrowed money to get started and the Keystone Bridge Co. came into being in 1862. He also acquired interests in companies manufacturing rails and locomotives. At 27 he was a master of capital, a millionaire.

Carnegie, the Steel Pioneer

From that time, the name of Carnegie was associated inseparably with the development of iron and steel in America. He visited England where the Bessemer process of making steel had been perfected and, returning, he laid the foundations of the steel industry in America.

Gradually he absorbed his rivals and by 1888 controlled seven huge plants. With the aid of able lieutenants he built the largest and most efficient steel mills of the time. He bought ships, railroads and Lake Superior ore fields to form a "vertical trust" equipped to "compete" all rivals out of existence.

For 30 years Carnegie Steel Co. dominated the steel market because its organization was economically and technically superior to all others. In 1901 J. Pierpont Morgan, who considered Carnegie a "business pirate," bought him out.

Carnegie retired to think of ways to give his money away. He believed that "the man who dies rich, dies disgraced." His theory was that a wealthy man should "provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those depending upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues * * * as trust funds which he is called upon to administer * * * to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

Carnegie, the Philanthropist

Following this belief, he succeeded in giving away $350,000,000. In addition to libraries, the money went to help educational institutions, to buy church organs and for projects intended for the general betterment of mankind.

For many years some communities looked upon his offered gifts with distrust. But throughout the years the organizations he had established to distribute his wealth overcame this antagonism by their good work.

In 1911 he made his last and greatest endowment, placing $125,000,000 in charge of the Carnegie Corp. of New York. He decreed that it be used in promoting civilization in any manner approved by the trustees.

In the United States, 1,946 libraries stand as permanent monuments. In Great Britain and other English-speaking countries are 865 more. Approximately 8,000 churches have organs provided by Carnegie funds.

'THE LAIRD OF SKIBO'

Carnegie failed to die poor because of the rapid accumulation through earlier investments, but he gave away all but a relatively small portion of his wealth. On his death at Lenox, Mass., Aug. 11, 1919, the residue of his estate also went to the Carnegie Corp.

Star
Minneapolis, Minn.
Nov 23, 1935

CARNEGIE BIRTH CENTENARY TO BE OBSERVED

Six Philanthropic Trusts Established by Industrialist for Many Humanitarian Projects

Many American communities, colleges and universities will observe the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie next week. Observances will center in many instances around the local Carnegie libraries.

Six philanthropic trusts were established by the industralist, provided funds for many humanitarian enterprises, including education, libraries, and the field of music.

In the pictures are shown the weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Carnegie was born Nov. 25, 1835. He came to the United States in 1848. The inset shows Carnegie as a young business man of 27.

In the other picture the "Laird of Skibo" is shown with a pet dog near the end of his life.

Carnegie learned telegraphy while a messenger in Pittsburgh, and he went fro mthere to railroading. Studying in the first free library in western Pennsylvania, he laid the basis for his business career, which eventually took him into the steel industry. Carnegie died at Lenox, Mass., in 1919.

Globe Democrat
St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 24, 1935

LIBRARY TO OBSERVE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

$1,000,000 Donor to Central Building to Be Honored Here.

The St. Louis Public Library this week will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose donation of $1,000,000, matched with a like amount raised by popular subscription, made possible the erection of the Central Library Building at Thirteenth and Olive streets and branch libraries in various sections of the city.

A special exhibit of newspaper clippings telling of Carnegie's gift and of the early history ol the library will be on display there, with posters illustrating all services of the free library system, including that of the Blind Department. There will also be an exhibit by and about Andrew Carnegie.

During the week talks on the history and services of the library will be made by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian; Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian; Mrs. Ruth Overman Bostwick, supervisor of children's work, and Miss Margery Doud, chief of the readers' advisory service.

The Central Library will have an "open house" from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Tuesday, when visitors will be invited to make a tour of all departments.

Courier
Camden, N.J.
Nov. 25, 1930

Carnegie Centennial Observed In Public Library Realm Today

Camden Institutions to Honor Laird of Skibo for Beneficence in Providing Books Available To All Classes and Creeds

By WILLIAM H. KETLER
City Librarian

Public libraries throughout the world today are observing the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a penniless Scotch immigrant boy, who came to America in his 11th year, and who lived to give $65,000,000 to build and equip nearly 3000 free public libraries, 1900 of which are in the United States and Canada.

To Camden alone he gave, in 1903, $120,000, which was expended in building and outfitting the Main Library at Broadway and Line street, the East Branch library, at the junction of Federal street and Westfield avenue, and enlarging the two-story brick dwelling occupied by the original library at Second and Cooper streets. The East Branch has since been moved to the Dudley mansion, at Thirty-second and Federal streets, and the brick building at Second and Cooper streets has been replaced by the present building of white marble, donated by Eldridge R. Johnson at a cost of more than $90,000.

In addition to the Cooper and East branches, there is a branch in Fairview at 1179-81 Yorkship square.

All four of the Camden libraries are open every weekday, excepting holidays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and, together, hand out, as loans, for home reading and study, nearly 300,000 books every year, besides doing a vast amount of other educational work. The libraries literally live up to their invitation: "The less education you have, the more welcome you are."

Each of the Camden libraries is displaying this week a fac-simile oil portrait of Andrew Carnegie, presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, as well as attractive posters carrying sayings by Mr. Carnegie himself.

Andrew Carnegie literally reversed the scriptural requirement of one-tenth of his income for the welfare of his fellow-men, for he gave 90 percent for public use and kept only 10 percent for himself and heirs. In two articles in the North American Review, in 1889, he boldly declared that wealthy men have no moral right to their surplus accumulations, but that their wealth, in the main, should be used for society. The rich man who died, he said, possessed of large sums that he might have disposed of in his lifetime for the public good died "disgraced."

During his lifetime Carnegie gave away, for the improvement of mankind, $350,000,000 and then found that he would have to leave $150,000,000, to be given away after his death. The Carnegie Corporation is carrying on his beneficent work, and the list and variety of its activities make up a seemingly endless story.

Carnegie was a man of the broadest sympathies. Anything that concerned the good of his fellow-creatures arrested his attention immediately. He sent for Booker Washington, the colored president of Tuskegee University, entertained him at the Carnegie home, "Skibo Castle," in Scotland, gave him a life pension, to free him from financial worries, and then gave $600,000 to the university, besides other substantial sums for work among Negroes and Indians.

The story of Carnegie's life and work is almost bewildering in its ramifications. There is no other like it in human history.

Citizen
Brooklyn N.Y.
Nov. 25, 1930

21 PORTRAITS OF A. CARNEGIE FOR BROOKLYN

Pictures Will Be Presented to Public Library Next Monday

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie on Nov. 25 will be commemorated in the Brooklyn Public Library system by the hanging of a reproduction of Louis Mora's portrait of Mr. Carnegie in each of the twenty-one Carnegie library branches in the borough, according to an announcement made by the chief librarian, Milton J. Ferguson.

These pictures, already framed, have just been presented to the Brooklyn Public Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. They are accompanied in each instance by seven illustrated posters embodying some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie.

"Andrew Carnegie's name," Dr. Ferguson says, "stands out as one of the chief benefactors of the Brooklyn Public Library system. Mr. Carnegie is remembered chiefly because $1,600,000 of the $5,200,000 which he furnished in 1901 for the erection of buildings for sixty-five free branch libraries for circulation in the City of New York, was allocated to the Borough of Brooklyn and subsequently used for the erection and initial equipment of the present twenty-one Carnegie Branches of the Brooklyn Public Library system."

Herald
Syracuse N.Y.
Nov. 25, 1930

World Marks Birthday of 'Iron Master'

Syracuse Library Joins in Tribute to Carnegie

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was being observed throughout the world Monday. Special ceremonies of one kind or another were being held in every library in the United States in memory of the man who made thousands of libraries in this and other lands possible and thus brought to all the best books that have been written by man. In Syracuse fitting observance of the day was planned by Dr. Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse system.

For several weeks in the Syracuse Library, as in others in the country which the "Iron Master" founded and endowed, a portrait of him has been on exhibition and in addition there has been shown a series of seven posters prepared by the American Library Association which is participating in the centenial celebration.

Carnegie's memory was being honored on his birthday in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which place he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies were being held in New York City, Pittsburgh and Washington, as well in the smaller centers where Carnegie Libraries exist. Known as an industrialist and a philanthropist, Carnegie also found time to do much writing and is the author of a considerable list of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth," "Triumphant Democracy," "Problems of Today—Wealth, Labor and Socialism," as well as his autobiography.

Of the more than $350,000,000 which Carnegie gave away, more than $60,000,000 went for libraries. In all he built or assisted in building 2,811 libraries and those stand today as the greatest monuments to the memory of the little "Iron Master."

Times
Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 25, 1935

ANDREW CARNEGIE EARNED HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS AND GAVE AWAY MOST OF IT

Today Is the Centenary of the Birth of the Scottish Immigrant Boy Who Came to This Country, Amassed a Fortune Said to Be Close to 400 Million Dollars and Disbursed Most of It, Leaving 22 Million Dollars at His Death.

A ROLY-POLY bit of heather that from Scottish soil of pinching poverty was to flower into a financial and industrial colossus appeared upon the terrestrial scene exactly 100 years ago. Today marks the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who, in the lush days of expanding America, ran his wealth into the hundreds of millions and then gave them away like peanuts.

Carnegie embodied the ideal of "rugged individualism" for although he depended heavily upon the men of ability he gathered about him his will was law. Still, as he ascended his golden ladder, he gladly allowed others to come part way with him. He took greatest pride in the creation of some forty young millionaires, his "partners."

That he was assailed by inner conflicts was most strikingly revealed after his death when there came to light a little homily he had penned a half century before:

"Thirty-three and an income of $50,000 per annum! By this time (two years) I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least $30,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn, make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever, except for others. Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three years' active work. Pay special attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

THE WEAVER'S COTTAGE IN DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND, WHERE ANDREW CARNEGIE WAS BORN (FROM "THE LIFE OF ANDREW CARNEGIE"). BELOW, ANDREW CARNEGIE AS THE LAIRD OF SKIBO, TOWARD THE CLOSE OF HIS LIFE (PHOTOGRAPH FROM "A CARNEGIE ANTHOLOGY," BY MARGARET BARCLAY WILSON).

"WORSHIP OF MONEY DEBASING."

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be most careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business care and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at 35, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically."

But the author of those pious lines did not follow that program at that time, although he heeded some of its precepts at a much later date.

Carnegie in maturity was an under-sized but stocky individual with a large and round head. He had twinkling blue eyes when he "put his best foot forward" and in later life a rounded white beard topped off a Santa Claus aspect which his eventual benefactions on a scale unprecedented in the history of the race did not belie.

Andrew Carnegie first saw the light of day November 25, 1835, in a tiny cottage in Dunfermine, Scotland. He was the son of William Carnegie, a weaver, whose shop adjoined the cottage, and Margaret Morrison Carnegie, devotion to whom played an important part in the ironmaster's life.

As a lad he was short and plump, yellow-thatched and precocious; fond of memorizing long passages of books into which he delved and repeating proverbs, a habit which clung to him throughout his career. His favorite playmate was George Lauder, a cousin possessed of an acquisitive nature similar to Andrew's and who later was to become his partner in America and the grandfather of Polly Lauder, wife of Gene Tunney, one time heavyweight champion of the prize ring.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS.

The Dunfermline of Carnegie's boyhood was in the throes of the industrial revolution by which machines supplanted hand labor and this led directly to his transplantation to the land where he became an industrial giant. As William Carnegie's four hand looms increasingly showed their inability to compete with the intruding machines and the family fortunes continued to sink, thoughts turned toward America and particularly Pittsburgh, whence many of the neighborhood had already migrated.

To Andrew's mother fell the great decision and with customary courage and finality she decreed the family should try new fields. Accordingly, in 1848, when Andrew was 13, the hegira began in the sailing vessel Wiscasset. The trip consumed fifty days and Andrew made good use of his time by ingratiating himself with the skipper and crew by running errands and thereby winning for himself tid-bits not on the rough fare of the ship. It was a forecast of his lifetime practice of "getting on the good side" of people.

The family was welcomed to "Slabtown," across the river from Pittsburgh, by old friends and relatives from Scotland but William Carnegie's success in the New World was indifferent. Upon the mother devolved the responsibility of keeping the little brood together, which she did by helping a neighborhood cobbler. Then the father got a job in a cotton mill and in the same place little Andy earned his first "regular money," a little more than $1 a week, as bobbin boy.

From this he advanced to telegraph messenger boy at $2.50 per week. He learned the Morse code and this led to railroading, in which he rose to superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania.

CARNEGIE WENT TO WASHINGTON.

When the Civil War between the states began, Carnegie's superior, Tom Scott, was made assistant secretary of war in charge of transportation. Scott took Carnegie to Washington where as chief of the army telegraph he came in contact with Lincoln and other celebrities of the Union cause.

His strenuous work affected Carnegie's health and when he obtained a leave of absence he repaired to his old home in Scotland for a rest. Returning to Pittsburgh he took up the threads of the career which already gave promise of being a money-making one. Those were the unregenerate days when railroad officials could confer many favors on big shippers and Carnegie knew how to make valuable contacts. He entered the iron-making business in a small way in association with Thomas Miller, another railroad official, and from the outset was successful. His brother, Tom Carnegie, for many years proved a tower of assistance because of native ability and the knack of being a "mixer."

By 1867 his iron business was really prospering and Andrew Carnegie made New York his headquarters, beginning operations in Wall street, where his huge fortune was to be rounded out. He was a success as a bond salesman on a grand scale and eventually he came into contact with Junius S. Morgan, founder of the House of Morgan, an epochal day in Carnegie's career. He was able to show even that great banker some financial stunts, then and later.

In 1870 Carnegie found himself bidding against George Pullman for sleeping car contracts and out of overtures made by the fast-thinking Scot came the Pullman Palace Car Company in which he eventually became the largest stockholder. In the meantime his iron-making business was making still more money and when Bessemer steel came into use Carnegie, although at first unimpressed, got aboard.

STEEL BROUGHT HIM RICHES.

The panic of 1873 was weathered and the Steel Age dawned, to bring Carnegie undreamed-of riches. In 1881 he consolidated his principal holdings under the name Carnegie Brothers & Co., Ltd., in which he held firm control. Before long he formed an alliance with Henry C. Frick, who controlled fabulously rich Connellsville coke production and together they took over the Homestead works where Carnegie's name was to become lastingly anathema to organized labor.

The year 1886 was a successful one for Carnegie financially, but it was also a sad one for it witnessed the passing of both his mother and his brother, Tom. Andrew himself was stricken with typhoid fever and almost died. He regained his health at last and, released from his pledge to his mother that he would not marry while she lived, looked about him for a bride. He was 52 when he married Louise Whitfield, 28, of an old Connecticut family. They had one child, Margaret, now Mrs. Roswell Miller.

With the death of Tom, Carnegie was bound more closely to Frick, although a dispute over labor policies almost parted them in 1887. Frick added the great, modern Duquesne steel plant to the Carnegie holdings, and a new and better steel-making process, the open hearth. The Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., was formed in 1892 with a capitalization of 25 million dollars after Frick had run annual profits beyond the 5-million-dollar mark.

Then came the bloody Homestead industrial war. Demands of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers having been rejected, several hundred Pinkerton guards were imported in an effort to dislodge the strikers who were in possession of the mills. When the "Pinks" arrived by boat from Ohio they were met by an infuriated mob and before sunset that night, July 6, 1892, several had been killed on both sides and scores wounded. Troops finally brought some semblance of order but not before world attention was focused on the struggle.

PLAYED PART IN CLEVELAND'S ELECTION.

While this was going on Carnegie was far from the battle front, in Scotland, and bitter criticism of his refusal to interfere in the strike broke out all over the United States. The labor war ended in November but not before it had played a part in the election of Cleveland to the presidency.

In the meantime, rescued from behind the counter in a grocery, Charles N. Schwab, had entered the Carnegie ranks to become one of the ironmaster's most important lieutenants. He survived in favor even exposure of the naval armor plate scandal of 1894 in which Cleveland decided the government had been defrauded by the Carnegie company.

Before the turn of the century the annual profits of the Carnegie company exceeded 20 million dollars but bad feeling was growing between Frick, now chairman of the board, and the Laird of Skibo, the designation Carnegie had won through acquisition of the Scottish castle of that name. The row had its genesis in Carnegie's demand that the Frick company sell the Carnegie company coke at a lower price.

Despite the efforts of Schwab and Henry Phipps to heal the breach it broke into the open and Carnegie, holding the whip-hand, forced Frick out of his chairmanship. Soon after the pair met in a hot verbal encounter in Frick's office and almost came to blows. Henceforth they were implacable enemies.

A titanic and malodorous legal battle menaced Carnegie when he moved to obtain Frick's stock holdings at his own figure and was averted only when an agreement was reached merging the steel and coke companies with a capitalization of 320 million dollars.

THREAT TO CARNEGIE'S DOMINANCE.

At the time this was accomplished the iron and steel industry was in the midst of great upheavals. Large combinations of companies were being effected, which, with new processes, were threatening Carnegie's pre-eminence, already shaken by loss of Frick's business genius, and he cast about for a way in which to liquidate with the utmost advantage to himself. Carnegie set the stage carefully, filling the public ear with tales of vast expansions he planned. The game worked and eventually J. P. Morgan, sr., who had already become a rival power in the world of steel, and his associates became the prospective customer. At length a period of adroit maneuvering was climaxed by the world's record purchase of all time, acquisition by the Morgan group of the Carnegie company to form the United States Steel Corporation at the equivalent of ½ billion dollars, a price originally set by the unbeatable Scot. But even then he complained that he "knew" Morgan would have given 100 million dollars more.

This stupendous transaction left Carnegie the master of a fortune estimated as high as 400 million dollars and he set about practicing a "Gospel of Wealth" he had devised years before:

"The day is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away 'unwept, unhonored and unsung,' no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: 'The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced'."

Before the eyes of an astonished world he began a systematic distribution of almost all the enormous riches he had piled up. Before he was through his benefactions totaled more than 350 million dollars.

His first large philanthropy was creation of a 4-million-dollar pension fund for his workmen. Soon he became engrossed in the possibilities of helping great masses of men, women and children by building libraries, by which he is most universally remembered. He began by giving New York City more than 5 million dollars for this purpose and before he finished the name Carnegie was carved on the facades of nearly 3,000 libraries that dot this and other lands.

FOR CARNEGIE INSTITUTION, $22,300,000.

In quick succession Carnegie spent $22,300,000 founding the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which explores many important fields of science; nearly $27,000,000 on the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh; 10 million dollars to endow the Carnegie Hero Fund; 30 million dollars on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to ameliorate the condition of low-salaried professors; $280,000 backing Brander Matthews's simplified spelling crusade; 10 million dollars on the Scottish Universities Trust; a like amount on the United Kingdom Trust, also to aid colleges; more than 6 million dollars on several thousand organs for churches; 4 million dollars for pensions of comrades of his telegrapher days; 1½ million dollars to build the Palace of Peace at The Hague and 10 million dollars to found the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Finally he did not forget his native Scottish birthplace, creating a 3¾-million-dollar Dunfermline Trust to brighten existence there.

Toward the end of 1915, as he turned his eightieth year, Carnegie's health began to fail but he so carefully husbanded his strength he lived until August 11, 1919. The end came at his estate in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts and he was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

His estate, once in the hundreds of millions, was appraised at $22,881,575, his widow receiving one-half.

(Copyright, 1935.)

Bulletin
Philadelphia Pa
Nov. 21, 1935

Men and Things

Centenary of Andrew Carnegie Next Monday Marks the Story of the Immigrant Scotch Lad Who Became One of the World's Wonder Workers

ANDREW Carnegie coined the phrase that it was a disgrace for a man to die rich. He believed in sharing the wealth, but in voluntary sharing, and in the selection of the objects by the donor. So in his lifetime he gave to public purposes approximately $350,000,000 and at death, despite his lavish generosity, left a surplus of more than $90,000,000. The story of his rise from most humble station to unprecedented affluence, though following customary pattern, reads like a fairy tale. When in his thirties he drew a momorandum pledging himself to devote all his surplus wealth "to benevolent purposes" and had kept the paper with his boyhood relics among which it was subsequently found.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835, of parents who were poor, but honest and well informed. His father was a hand-loom weaver, his mother the daughter of a tanner and shoemaker. Spurred on by the mother's ambition for her children, the family sailed across the Atlantic in May, 1848, and reached New York after six weeks, then going by way of the Erie Canal to Allegheny to join a Scotch colony already there which included some relatives. Here Andrew, 13 years old, landed his first job. A year later, he secured a place as messenger in the Western Union Telegraph office in Pittsburgh, bringing him $2.50 a week, and picked up telegraphy at odd moments, soon becoming able to "take by sound," and before long was promoted to the manipulation of a key. Coming into contact with Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a customer of the office, Carnegie shortly had a position as his private secretary and personal telegrapher at $35 a month, remaining with him till 1865 when he succeeded Scott as superintendent of the Pittsburgh division. He had accompanied Scott to Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War where his chief was called to be Assistant Secretary of War in charge of transportation and also the organization of the military telegraph corps.

In 1865, Carnegie quit the railroad and went on his own into the iron industry, his initial venture being the Keystone Bridge Company, engaging especially in the substitution of metal for wooden railway bridges. In 1873, he concentrated on steel. He had gathered in some money in the interval in oil and also had made several trips to Europe selling securities abroad and thus had close touch with British steel-makers and with Sir Henry Bessemer whose process he adapted in this country. In the next three decades, it is said, Carnegie created the modern-day steel industry in the United States. Protective tariff duties helped but he had to wage a long battle with his old employers, the Pennsylvania Railroad, over transportation service and rates. The Homestead strike of 1892, for which troops had to be called out, gave him uneasy moments. By 1900, however, the profits of the Carnegie Company were reported to be $40,000,000 of which his share was $25,000,000 and in 1901 he sold his holding in it to the United States Steel Company for $250,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds.

The Genius of the Steel Industry

In his public gifts, from the very first, he manifested a sentimental side as well as a practical basis and inclined to certain definite fields, notably education, with the idea of spreading the benefits and producing salutary results. As a consequence, the first Carnegie Library at Dunfermline was but a start toward erecting Carnegie libraries in nearly every progressive city in this country. Before the finish, he had provided money for 2,811 libraries or branch libraries at a cost of over $60,000,000, many of them in Pennsylvania, 30 in Philadelphia. He had also been free-handed with gifts of church organs, 7,689 of them, of which 1,351 were in Pennsylvania. He established the Carnegie Hero Fund, the Carnegie Institutes in Pittsburgh and Washington and various funds to promote collegiate work.

Carnegie had been made Rector of the Scottish University of St. Andrews and in his rectoral address to the university, October 17, 1905, took an outspoken stand against war and in favor of an effective league of peace. War he denounced as "the foulest blot that has ever disgraced the earth," though he saw much gain already accomplished in "mitigating the atrocities of war." The establishment of the Hague tribunal in 1899 attracted him and he provided the court then set up with a palace to serve as its quarters. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with resources of $10,000,000 was to do continuous work in furtherance of these ideals. Nonetheless, when the World War did break, involving the United States, he came forward promptly with especially generous contributions for alleviating its severities through the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the cantonment libraries, etc.

Libraries, Education, World Peace

Another monument to his interest in international amity is the beautiful Pan-American Building in Washington for whose construction he supplied the funds. Incidentally, he was the financial sponsor for the once-active Simplified Spelling Board and a substantial supporter of the Anti-Saloon League.

While Andrew Carnegie had his start in business in Pennsylvania, he afterwards became a resident of New York but maintained several widely separated homes. A castle at Skibo, in Scotland, gained for him the name of "the Laird of Skibo," his residence at No. 2 E. 91st st., in New York city, was a show place regularly pointed out to visitors; his summer retreat was at Lenox in the Berkshires where he died of pneumonia August 11, 1919, at the age of 84 and his burial was in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery near Tarrytown.

That Carnegie and Samuel L. Clemens were born within a week of one another is evident from the almost simultaneous celebration of their centenaries but that they became friends and mutual admirers is not so well known. The writer died ahead of the philanthropist, who paid this tribute to Clemens through the North American Review:

"'Mark Twain gone!'—such the refrain that comes to my lips at intervals. The gayety of nations eclipsed, the most original genius of our age and one of the sweetest, noblest men that ever lived.

"Fortunate was I that we met many years ago upon the ocean and became friends. He told me, much to my surprise, that the idea of 'A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur' came from reading my first literary outburst written at high noon when the sun casts no shadow, 'Triumphant Democracy'; also he called my attention to the heading of a chapter in 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,' of which I was the author. The intimacy continued to grow until I could safely consider myself one of his circle. My admiration for him increased as I knew him better, until great as the author was, the man, the friend, took first place.

"When the business trial of life came, and he decided that the question was not what he owed others, but what was due to himself that should govern, he chose the latter and traveled the world over and conquered. He undertook Sir Walter Scott's task and triumphed, paying every creditor not the forty cents on the dollar they offered to take, but every cent of his debt. There come to men in life critical moments which test whether they be of clay or the pure gold. Mark Twain proved himself the latter.

"No man knew Mark Twain who had not seen him aroused by some mean, detestable action which violated his sense of justice. In his wrath, he was terrible. One has only to read his condemnation of the capture of Aguinaldo, the Filipino general, to realize this. It exceeds the strongest philippics of Junius. In reading his support of the Baconian theory in re Shakespeare, one wonders how he could reject the miracle of an uneducated wool-carder producing the unapproachable gems when his own career gives us something of the very same nature, as does that of that other original genius, Ploughman Burns. Truly surprising, almost exceeding belief, are these miracles had we not such proofs that they really were performed. No one has ventured to rob the Scottish poet of his gems. Mark Twain is one of the brotherhood.

"'If there's another life, he lives in bliss. If there be none, he made the best of this.' Let us follow his example.

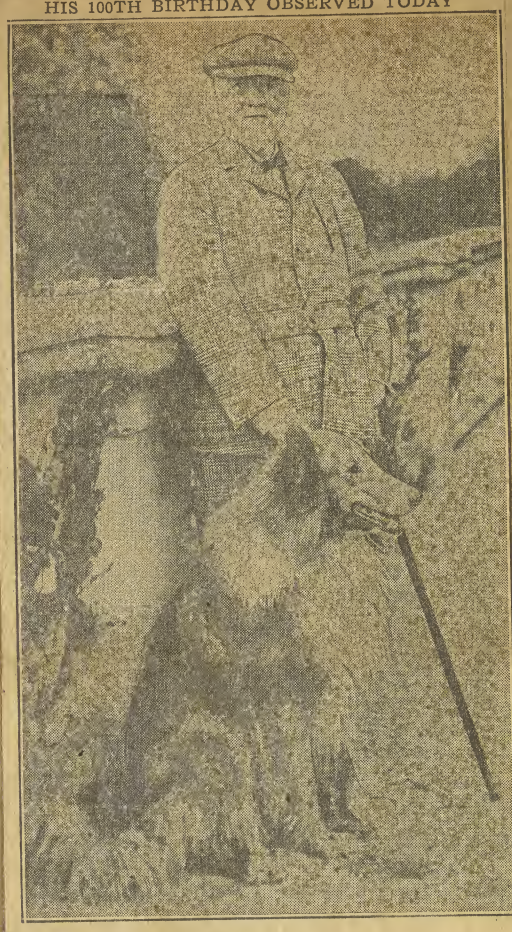
"'Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast. No weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.'

"And yet—and yet—I find the tears drip as I write."

VICTOR ROSEWATER

Bulletin
Philadelphia Pa
Nov. 21, 1935

HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY OBSERVED TODAY



Andrew Carnegie

Philadelphia libraries today honor the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Andrew Carnegie, donor of 25 of the 31 free library buildings in this city.

Copies of an oil painting of the steel-master philantrophist will be on view all week in the main library, facing Logan Circle, and in the libraries built by Mr. Carnegie.

The main library will also have on display all week a number of Mr. Carnegie's letters, copies of his books, and other pictures, documents and mementos.

From the $350,000,000 he gave away more than $60,000,000 went to building 2,811 libraries. He and his successor, the Carnegie Corporation, expended more than $6,000,000 in church organ benefactions. Of the 8,182 church organs that he gave away about one third were given to churches in Pennsylvania.

"I choose free libraries," said Mr. Carnegie in explaining this form of benefaction, "as the best agency for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to those the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes."

In explaining his philosophy of wealth Mr. Carnegie wrote: "This then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependant upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he called upon to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

He established the Hague Tribunal for the promotion of international peace of which he said: "Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society.

Record
Philadelphia Pa
Nov. 20, 1935

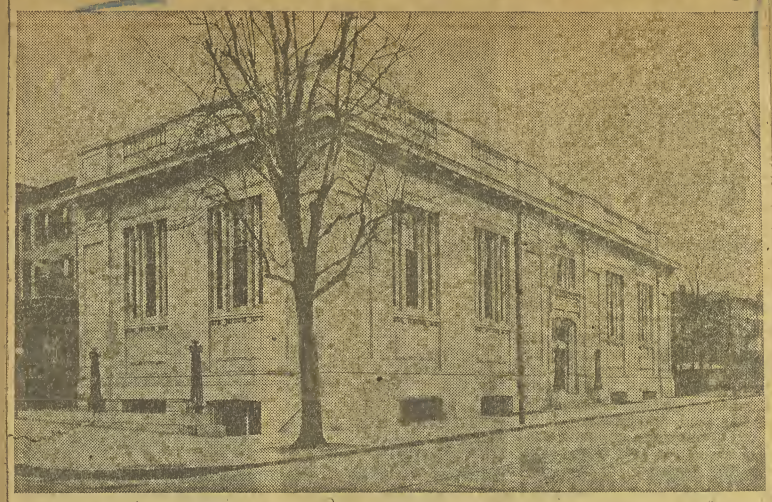
CARNEGIE HONORED BY LIBRARIES HERE

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was marked yesterday by Philadelphia's free libraries.

Carnegie provided funds to build 25 of the 31 free library buildings in this city. All this week, copies of his portrait will be on display at the main library at Logan Circle, and in the others he built here. The main library also will display a number of other pictures, letters and mementos of Carnegie.

Public Ledger
Philadelphia, Pa
Nov. 28, 1935

Carnegie's 100th Birthday Anniversary



This is the first Carnegie Library established in Philadelphia. Located at Fortieth and Walnut Streets, it was opened in 1906

Anglo-Saxon World Today Dotted With LIBRARIES

Philanthropist Gave

If one small library did so much for Andrew Carnegie, the immigrant boy, how much good has been done by the 2811 libraries which Carnegie, the benefactor, established for the English-speaking communities throughout the world?

How much good has been done for Philadelphians through the twenty-five libraries made possible by Carnegie funds?

The 100th anniversary of the birth of the philanthropist, being celebrated today, raises these questions in the minds of educators wherever the hand of Carnegie has showered his wealth for the greater enlightenment of mankind.

Figures available on the subject answer the questions. In Philadelphia alone, these libraries have distributed 59,637,631 books.

Although Carnegie, in dispersing the $350,000,000, he set aside for his public work, endowed many institutions of learning and culture, the library buildings and the 8182 church organs he made possible are regarded as his "personal gifts."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of people," is one of the most famous quotations from his writings.

Carnegie built his first library in his home town, Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1881. In 1917 he stopped giving funds for libraries, but by that time 1946 had been provided for in this country and 865 in other English-speaking countries.

The first Carnegie branch library built here was the West Philadelphia one, opened June 26, 1906. From that time up to the present, 4,441,996 books have been borrowed from that one branch.

The last Carnegie branch built in Philadelphia was the Wyoming Library, completed October 29, 1930. This building, and the two preceding it, Cobbs Creek, finished December 20, 1925, and Greenwich, June 26, 1929, were supplemented with funds from the city Treasury.

Giving books, or main libraries, was not a part of Carnegie's scheme. To Dunfermline and to Allegheny, Pa., the adopted home of his youth, he gave buildings and books, but later he gave money for small buildings—he sometimes purposely called them "bribes."

In order to receive the gift, a community had first to provide the site or sites for the buildings. In the second place, the governing body—village Selectmen, overseers, Board of Aldermen — was required to stock the building with books and suitable equipment, and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance, usually 10 per cent of the amount of the Carnegie gift. The gift usually amounted to $2 a head for the population, as shown in the latest Federal census.

His library benefactions were a carefully conceived campaign to induce the State to establish free libraries as part of its educational system. At the present time there is no part of the Anglo-Saxon world in which Carnegie libraries are not found.

His gifts ranged from $5,000,000 for sixty-six popular branches of the New York Public Library to $1000 for some little American village or an island off the coast of Scotland.

Philadelphia, in an agreement made in 1903, received $150,000,000 for branch libraries, promising to provide $150,000 a year for upkeep, and to find sites for the buildings.

Andrew Carnegie as the "Laird of Skibo" toward the close of a life during which he made and distributed one of the world's largest fortunes

Carnegie did not regard his gift as "charities." With few exception he did not give to remedial institutions. Orphanages, asylums, reformatories were a necessity, but, to his views, the responsibilities of the State, not of individuals seeking to ameliorate society.

Carnegie's ambition was not to fight ignorance, poverty and crime—this he left for the Government—but to help in uplifting the intelligence and character of the masses.

He expressed this desire once in the profound statement:

"I am not so much interested in the submerged tenth, as in the swimming nine-tenths."

Carnegie was successful from his early youth. In 1868, when he was 33 years old, his income was $50,000 a year. By 1889, when he published his famous paper, the Gospel of Wealth, which struck at the foundations of the social system in two continents, Carnegie was one of the wealthiest citizens in the United States.

Rich men, Carnegie pointed out in this work, had no moral right to their surplus accumulations. They were entitled to a liberal competence, he contended, but their wealth in the main should be used for society. Carnegie lived up to his doctrine by contributing 90 per cent of his wealth to society.

Before his death August 11, 1919, the benefactor established the Carnegie Corporation, to which he transferred $125,000,000 in United States Steel bonds—the remaining portion of $300,000,000 he had spent eighteen years in trying to distribute. To the United Kingdom Trust he transferred $10,000,000 for work to be done in Great Britain.

In honor of the boy who rose from a weaver's cottage in an obscure Scotch town to a position of wealth and power for the benefit of mankind libraries and educational institutions throughout the world are holding programs all this month. The anniversary occurs today.

Each of the benefactions he founded in this country has its own program—the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, which conducts an institute of technology, a musem of fine arts, music hall, natural history museum, library and library school; Carnegie Institution of Washington, for scientific research; Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, devoted to rewarding heroic acts in peaceful walks of life; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

At the Free Library in Logan Circle there will be an exhibit, arranged by Franklin H. Price, librarian, which will include posters bearing his epigrammatic quotations and portraits. These posters have been distributed throughout the country by the Carnegie Corporation.

The twenty-five Carnegie branch libraries here will have their own exhibits. The sites for these branches were, for the most part, given by philanthropic Philadelphians.

Philadelphia had a free library at the time of Carnegie's gift, which made possible the branches. The free library system now houses 800,664 books in addition to 643,100 unbound documents, which have been loaned to Philadelphians thousands of times.

World-Herald
Omaha, Neb.
Nov 26, 1935

Honor Works of Carnegie

South Side Library Group in Program on His Centenary

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the philanthropist, whose benefactions made possible public libraries in hundreds of American communities, was observed Monday night with a program and tea at the South Side library. The library, now a branch of the Omaha public library, was built in 1904 with funds provided by Mr. Carnegie.

Bruce McCulloch, the publisher, who was president of the South Omaha library board which directed construction of the building, and Harry Byrne, former member of the Omaha library board, were the principal speakers. Francis P. Matthews, vice-president of the Omaha library board, accepted a gift of draperies and decorations for the library auditorium from the South Omaha Woman's club. The presentation was made by Mrs. John B. Watkins, chairman of the committee which carried out installation of the improvements.

"Something Beyond."

A chorus from the music section of the club, directed by Mrs. Frank Brown, sang. The program was arranged by Miss Bertha Baumer, chief librarian of the Omaha library system. Miss Catherine Beal, head of the South Side branch, introduced the speakers.

"While amassing a great fortune, Andrew Carnegie was always seeking something beyond, something more than iron and steel," said Mr. McCulloch. "He became convinced that wealth was intended to be passed on, by those who acquired, for the good of humanity. Eventually he centered his benefactions in the building of libraries."

Urges Organization.

Mr. Byrne urged organization of a "Friends of the Library" group in Omaha, similar to those now functioning in other cities, which would take it upon itself to work for improvements needed in the library system.

Miss Baumer pointed out that such a group today could easily raise the $12,800 to match a federal grant that would make possible the construction of a North Side branch library.

News
Newark, N.J.
Nov. 21, 1935

Centennial of Carnegie's Birth Of Special Note in East Orange

East Orange Public Library will join other libraries all over the world next week in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Three of the city's four library buildings were gifts of Carnegie.

The philantropist and steel magnate gave $50,000 for the main library in 1900, the city agreeing to supply at least $5,000 yearly for its maintenance. In 1909 he gave $13,000 for the erection of the Franklin Branch in Dodd street and in 1912 a like sum for the Elmwood Branch.

When the main building had become crowded by 1914, an appeal to the Carnegie Corp. for funds to enlarge the building resulted in a gift of $40,000. The addition more than doubled the original size of the building.

The Ampere Branch building was provided by the city, a former fire house at North 18th street and Ampere plaza remodeled and equipped for $32,000, a special appropriation made in 1930 by City Council.

Friendship between Mr. Carnegie and the late Alexander King of North Walnut street, East Orange, led to Carnegie's original gift to the city. Mr. and Mrs. King had introduced Miss Louise Whitfield, who afterward became Mrs. Carnegie, and the iron master, and the Carnegies always went to East Orange to call on the Kings on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day. During one of these visits Mr. Carnegie told his host of his gifts for establishment of libraries in the country and asked Mr. King if he thought East Orange would like one. Mr. King transmitted the offer to Edward E. Bruen then mayor, who accepted in behalf of the city.

A site for the building at Main street and Munn avenue was bought and entirely paid for by subscription from citizens. The building was opened to the public in 1903. Mr. King was named a member of the first Board of Library Trustees.

Eve. Public Ledger
Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1935

DONOR OF MANY LOCAL LIBRARIES HONORED

Emma H. Arnold looks over documents of the late Andrew Carnegie at the main library on the Parkway. They are on display this week in connection with the 100th anniversary of his birth

Press
Cleveland, Ohio
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE GIFTS HERE RECALLED BY OBSERVANCE

Libraries, Given $600,000, Honor Philanthropist; Aided Western Reserve

Cleveland, joining today in observing the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, owes much to the famous steel magnate and philanthropist.

From Mr. Carnegie, and from the Carnegie Foundation formed to carry on his program of giving, Cleveland has received, among other gifts, $600,000 for its public library system and $100,000 to endow the teaching of library science at Western Reserve University, in addition to $25,000 to the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Because Mr. Carnegie took the theory of the responsibility of wealth and acted upon it, his great fortune of $350,000,000 was, at the time of his death in 1919, reduced to a moderate one as fortunes are counted.

The 15 branch libraries in Cleveland wholly or in part built by Carnegie funds are Carnegie West, Quincy, Miles Park, Lorain, Brooklyn, Broadway, E. 79th street, Hough, Jefferson, Woodland, St. Clair, Sterling, South Brooklyn, South and Superior.

Aided Art Museum

The first Carnegie money for library purposes, $42,650, was received in Cleveland in 1903.

Between 1899 and 1915 Mr. Carnegie poured $2,871,483 into the establishment of libraries in 105 municipalities of Ohio.

The School of Library Science at Western Reserve University was endowed, $100,000 being given.

The museum received $5000 in 1930, $9000 in 1932 and a like amount two years later. This year art books, colored prints and photographs of art objects, valued at $2000, were received.

The second floor corridors of the main library of the Cleveland Public Library are being devoted today to a Carnegie exhibit and exhibits have been established at each of the branches.

Books Exhibited

The main library exhibit includes, in addition to books by and about Andrew Carnegie, a copy of "The Diffusion of Knowledge," a bibliography of Carnegie literature.

The Carnegie Branch Library exhibit is featured by a full-length painting of Andrew Carnegie, done by Howard Russell Butler, in the purple robes the steelmaster wore when he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, where he held the office of lord rector from 1901 to 1907.

Bulletin
Providence, R.I.
Nov. 21, 1935

Books

Story of Andrew Carnegie Told in Books at Public Library

Volumes Listed In View of 100th Anniversary of Steel Master's Birth, Coming Nov. 25.—Scotchman's Career Spectacular and Remarkable

"Benjamin Franklin . . . and Andrew Carnegie, who shared in America's great industrial expansion of the 19th century, both represent the type of self-made citizen who richly fulfills his obligation to the country of his opportunity."

Nov. 25 of this year marks the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. His career was, in many ways, remarkable and spectacular, as any reader may discover who browses through the many readable books about him on the shelves of the Providence Public Library.

There are several good brief accounts. "Lives of Today and Yesterday," by Keyes (370.291), gives us excerpts from Carnegie's autobiography, under the title, "From Immigrant to Industrial Magnate." Here we read the nostalgic account of his departure from his birthplace, Dumfermline, Scotland of how he worked in a cotton factory and as telegraph clerk; as telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania railroad; and of his interest in the perfecting of steel rails which ultimately led to the founding of the United States Steel Corporation.

Upon retiring from business, he employed four millions of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds to acknowledge "the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success." It is designed to relieve those who may suffer from accidents, and provide small pensions for those needing help in old age.

"In addition I give one million dollars of such bonds, the proceeds thereof to be used to maintain the libraries and halls I have built for our workmen," he said.

In the brief account of Carnegie included in "Men Who Are Making America," by Forbes (378.286), the contradictions in the man are clearly brought out. "No American," says the author, "has been more extolled—and few more execrated. He has been invested with all the virtues of a saint—and condemned as a blood-stained tyrant and slave-driver."

Other interesting brief sketches of Andrew Carnegie's life and career are to be found in Beard's "Our Foreign-Born Citizens" (378.289); "The American Mind in Action," by O'Higgins and Reede (378.308); "The Story of Famous Fortunes," by Parker (378.377); Halsey's "American Authors and Their Homes," (3781.23); and Marden's "How They Succeeded" (378.266), the last containing the record of an interview with Carnegie. And, in Casson's "The Romance of Steel" (8032.66), we may read of Carnegie's part in the development of this important alloy.

Then there are the full-length biographies, one of the most recent being "Incredible Carnegie," by Winkler (92 C289W). By a series of snapshots, as it were, the author gives a most entertaining picture of Carnegie and his background. However, it is to other books that the reader must go if he would get a good idea of Carnegie's character and his relation to the American scene of his day—perhaps to the two-volume biography, "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," by Hendrick (3088.827). Although not written in the popular style of Winkler's book, this is a most readable authorized biography. When the reader lays it down finally, he will feel that he has been given a finished portrait of a most unusual man, one of the most amazing of America's super-wealthy men.

In still another biography, Carnegie is his own spokesman. "The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie," (30888.21) has a simplicity and directness of style that make it pleasing and entertaining reading, as well as a good narrative of events that are interesting in themselves without needing any embellishment.

Other biographies are Alderson's "Andrew Carnegie; the Man and His Work" (30888.10), and Lynch's "Personal Recollections of Andrew Carnegie" (30888.22).

Besides writing his autobiography, Carnegie was the author of several other books.

"The Gospel of Wealth" (870.159) contains Carnegie's opinions about the beneficent effects of the accumulation of personal wealth both on a country and on its less fortunate citizens. He also has much to say about the rights and duties of imperialism.

"Problems of Today" (870.266), written in 1908, which gives his ideas about wealth, labor and socialism; "Triumphant Democracy, or Fifty Years' March of the Republic" (8778.29), written in 1886; "The Empire of Business" (8032.40); "Round the World" (4028.27), an account of his travels that has much of charm; and his "Rectorial address delivered to the students in the University of St. Andrews, 17th October, 1905" (5655.1), in which he makes a plea for peace, are other books by Carnegie to be found on the library's shelves.

Among Carnegie's benefactions, his regard for libraries is particularly noticeable. In his youth, he owed much of his education to a certain Colonel Anderson, who put his small library at the disposal of working boys. All his life he was a great reader and obtained most of his cultural background in this way rather than from any formal education. Therefore, it is no wonder that he recognized the efficacy of a good library. Koch's "A Book of Carnegie Libraries" (1039.142) tells of the results that he achieved to this end by his wealth.

For accounts of all of his benefactions, see "A Manual of Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie," compiled by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (814.216). Here the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh; the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, etc., are all explained.

The second annual exhibit of hobbies for boys and girls is on display in the glass cases on the second floor.

Journal
Providence, R.I.
Nov. 21, 1935

On Library Shelves

Andrew Carnegie's Life, Times and Benefactions Suggested as Good Reading, with Next Monday the 100th Anniversary of His Birth

"Benjamin Franklin . . . and Andrew Carnegie, who shared in America's great industrial expansion of the 19th century, both represent the type of self-made citizen who richly fulfills his obligation to the country of his opportunity."

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Star-Telegram
Fort Worth, Tex
Nov. 26, 1935

TRIBUTE PAID CARNEGIE HERE

Sidney Samuels Is Principal Speaker at Program in Public Library Here.

Andrew Carnegie, who contributed more than $140,000,000 to the causes of science and education, got a letter from Fort Worth at the turn of the century asking him to contribute the price of a cigar to the building of a library here.

He replied that he would do better than that. He would furnish all the money for the building of a library, if the city would make provisions for its maintenance.

Last night on the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, trustees and friends of the public library here gathered in the building constructed with his money to pay tribute to the world philanthropist.

Samuels Is Speaker.

Their dreams centered on a new and more adequate library, they eulogized Andrew Carnegie as another dreamer who realized his own "great dream for a finer humanity." The main tribute came from Sidney Samuels who declared that Carnegie was a man who "knew that we can not live alone by the sensations of the flesh."

W. J. Bailey told of the letter sent to Carnegie by Mrs. D. B. Keeler asking for the contribution of the price of a cigar. Almost simultaneously, two other members of the Library Association thought of writing to Carnegie—Mrs. Annie McLean Moores and a man by the name of Lively.

"To each of them Carnegie sent the same reply," Bailey said, "so that there was a friendly controversy for a time about who really brought Carnegie's attention to Fort Worth's need for a library."

Group's History Traced.

Mrs. John B. Hawley traced the history of the Fort Worth Public Library Association — formed long before any one had thought of an appeal to Carnegie. Her special tribute was for Mrs. Charles Scheuber and Mrs. Ida L. Turner who led in the organization.

Mrs. Scheuber, librarian who has served ever since the institution was opened in 1901, was lauded as highly as Carnegie, himself. Dr. Edward McShane Waits, president of T. C. U., who concluded the program with a discussion of the proposed new library, described it as the most fitting memorial possible to Mrs. Scheuber.

He expressed the hope that PWA funds may yet be made available for the library building, through supplementary allotments which may be made in December.

Bailey said his hope is that Fort Worth not only may have a new library building, but one equipped with an adjacent auditorium with projection booth and screen for filming movies of the important books on its shelves.

R. L. Paschal, librarian in the public schools, discussed the public library as an integral part of the system of public education — describing the constant use to which its books are put by teachers in the public schools.

Art Movement Discussed.

S. P. Ziegler discussed the art movement in Texas and Carnegie Public Library. The first traveling art exhibition ever sent on the road was sent to Fort Worth, he said, and was the inspiration for all the numerous traveling exhibitions now scattered throughout the country.

Bishop H. A. Boaz asked invocation. Miss Margaret McLean closed the program with a poem about the library by D. S. Landis. The T. C. U. Ensemble and Arthur Faguy-Cote sang between speeches. A painting of Andrew Carnegie, sent out by the Carnegie Foundation, was hung on the wall.

I. H. Burney, president of the library trustees, presided.

Chronicle
Houston, Tex
Nov. 19, 1935

HOUSTON LIBRARY TO PAY TRIBUTE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

The week of November 25 has been set aside by libraries all over the world to pay tribute on his one hundredth birth anniversary to Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate whose gift of nearly $65,000,000 endowed or equipped more than 3000 libraries—1900 of them in the United States and Canada and the latter scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service through Mr. Carnegie's donations.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington and, among other cities benefited by the Carnegie benefactions, Houston will join in tribute by having special exhibits at the Main Library, the Carnegie branch on the North Side, and the negro branch.

Houston's first appeal to Mr. Carnegie for library funds was made by the Woman's Club in 1899. In answer to the request Mr. Carnegie thought "that Houston should have a free library and he would be disposed to help it to obtain this if the city were to provide a proper site and agree to maintain it at a cost of $4000 per annum. Mr. Carnegie would be glad to give $50,000 to erect a suitable building." In 1910 an additional gift of $15,000 was obtained from the philanthropist for a negro branch library.

When, in 1924, the Carnegie building and site were sold, two branches were constructed from the proceeds and the one on the North Side was named the Carnegie Branch in honor of the man who had first made the library possible.

The great financier died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, founded by him in 1911, has continued his library benefactions, aiding in many ways although no library buildings have been erected by the corporation since 1917, when building was halted because of the world war.

In America, a 10-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie Corporation which included grants to the American Library Association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library extension; library surveys, studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

In Great Britain the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries, had made library privileges available to almost 100 per cent of the populations where only 60 per cent were served before.

Post
Houston, Tex
Nov. 24, 1935

Houston Will Honor Carnegie

Public Library to Join Others in Observing Anniversary.

During the week of November 25 the Houston public library will join with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3000 libraries—1900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Formal centenary ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington.

Appeal Made in 1899.

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In 1924 the Carnegie building and site were sold. Two branches were constructed from the proceeds. The one on the North Side was named the Carnegie branch in recognition of Mr. Carnegie's gift to the city.

Corporation Continues Work.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World war, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

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Utah Tribune
Salt Lake City, Utah
Nov. 24, 1935

Directs State Ceremonies

Miss Aurelia Bennion, president of the Utah Library association, which is sponsoring Utah library week in memory of Andrew Carnegie, steelmaster and philanthropist, whose contributions are largely responsible for the public library system throughout the United States. Mr. Carnegie is shown near the close of his eventful life.

Utah Will Honor Library Founder With Programs

To Observe Carnegie's 100th Birthday as 'Week' Opens

Celebration of the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose philanthropies brought the treasures of literature within the reach of thousands of American citizens, will inaugurate Utah Library week Monday. The Pittsburgh industrialist who enabled many communities to maintain public libraries will be honored at a dinner at 6 p. m. at the Hotel Utah by a group of Utah librarians.

Library weeks are being held throughout the nation, and appropriate observances are planned throughout the British dominions. The Utah celebration is under the auspices of the Utah Library association, of which Miss Aurelia Bennion of the Salt Lake public library is president.

Attention of all Utah residents to the library system of the state is called by Governor Henry H. Blood, who pointed out Saturday that more than half the public libraries of Utah were founded by Mr. Carnegie. In urging increased use of libraries, Governor Blood said:

"Concerning books, which open up the treasuries of the ages to succeeding generations and thus make possible the mental and spiritual advancement of mankind, much has been written. The public library makes available to large masses of the people who otherwise would have no such resources at their disposal, the wealth that books contain.

"To Andrew Carnegie, who chose to cooperate with local agencies in erecting public library buildings as a means of distributing among the people the riches he had accumulated by business foresight and talent for management, go the thanks of the users of those buildings and equipment throughout the nation."

The hundredth birthday anniversary of Mr. Carnegie, who was born November 25, 1835, will be observed in Salt Lake City with a radio program, an exhibit at Auerbach company's store and posters, besides the Monday banquet. Tuesday the 22 Carnegie libraries of Utah will hold appropriate ceremonies, and Wednesday the Salt Lake public library will welcome public visits and inspection. Thursday will be devoted to children's activities at the local library and book reviews, hospital services and work with the blind will be demonstrated Friday.

Times,
Seattle Wash
Nov. 26, 1935

Centenary of Carnegie Finds Name Still Revered

The wind which came up Madison Street off the Sound was gusty and laden with a fitful rain yesterday. There were perhaps a dozen men waiting for the doors of the Public Library to open.

Poverty had not affected them alike. Some, philosophers, talked cheerfully. Some, motionless, looked at the gray walls with bitter eyes. All, however, had a common interest.

It would be warm in the library.

Carnegie Knew Poverty

Poverty has visited all countries in all ages. White-haired, diminutive Andrew Carnegie who donated the library where the shabby dozen sought sanctuary was born to it, one hundred years ago yesterday.

The iron master's father at the time of Carnegie's birth on November 25, 1835, was a handloom weaver in the Scottish village of Dunfermline. The age of machinery was ruining the old craftsmen. When he was old enough to walk, Carnegie's mother was making a bare living for the family by running a "sweetie shop" and mending shoes.

Outspoken Folk

Poverty in the Carnegie family did not divorce its members from the feeling that it was necessary to read, and to think. Andrew Carnegie read Bobbie Burns, and textbooks, and began a self-education.

Carnegie's folk were rebellious, outspoken folk, some of whom talked hotly against the government and the King and against the system that made them poor. Carnegie learned, early, to rebel against poverty. But he rebelled, not only for himself, but for all people.

When Carnegie was but a child his family, after a six weeks' voyage in an old ship which once had been a whaler, landed in America. Carnegie became a bobbin boy in an Allegheny, Pa., cotton mill.

Believed in Democracy

He rose from bobbin boy to messenger boy, to telegraph operator, to railroad executive and to steel manufacturer worth hundreds of millions of dollars, in a meteoric career. But he believed always in democracy.

He gave his money away. He resented the title "philanthropist" and called himself instead, "a distributor of wealth." He believed he would give the United States a kind of insurance if he gave everyone a chance to read—to educate himself.

$50,000,000 in Libraries

Carnegie spent $50,000,000 on libraries. He donated $220,000 for Seattle's downtown library, and built seven branch buildings here.

Because it was his birthday yesterday, his picture stood in a glass case in the lobby of the downtown library, surrounded by books which describe his career.

When the doors of the library opened for the day, the knot of men moved inside. They straggled past the glass case without a glance.

"Well," said one ragged, cheerful oldster, heading for the periodical room where newspapers are filed, "wonder what the nags did at Bay Meadows yesterday?"

Times Star, Alameda, Cal. Nov. 21, 1935

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

Photos 6, 8, 9 and 10 from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Barclay Wilson. Photos 1 and 4 from "The Life of Andrew Carnegie" by Burton J. Hendrick (Doubleday, Doran & Co.). Photo No. 8 by Paul Thompson.

THE centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth is being celebrated in the United States, Scotland, and the British Dominions and Colonies on November 25, 1935. The above pictures illustrate important events in the life of the industrialist and benefactor.

1: Weaver's cottage at Dunfermline, Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie was born, Nov. 25, 1835. . . . 2: The whaling schooner "Wiscassett," in which the Carnegie family sailed for America, May 19, 1848. . . . 3: As a messenger boy in Pittsburgh, Carnegie learned telegraphy, entered railroading, served the War Department in the Civil War, and by study at the first free library in Western, Pennsylvania, laid the basis for his business career. . . . 4: Carnegie as a young business man, at 27. . . . 5: Steel beckoned, and Carnegie established the Bessemer process in America. . . . 6: He remembered his home town, and also the chance he had from books, and in 1881 donated funds for a free public library in Dunfermline, the first of the 2811 he built throughout the English-speaking world.

7: After developing his own gospel on the trusteeship of wealth, he began to dispose of his money, organizing trusts, giving away $350,000,000 and dying a comparatively poor man. . . . 8: Honors came. Carnegie received various university degrees here and abroad. . . . 9: As the Laird of Skibo, toward the close of a life devoted to making and distributing one of the world's largest fortunes. . . . 10: Something of Carnegie's philosophy is seen from this favorite quotation from his favorite poet, Robert Burns.

Sun Herald
Oakland, Cal.
Nov. 21, 1935

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Times Dispatch
Richmond, Va.
Dec. 1, 1935

State Joins Nation In Remembering Laird of Skibo

Centenary of Carnegie's Birth Observed in City and Hamlet

SEVERAL Virginia communities and colleges joined with hundreds of American towns and universities in recent observances of Andrew Carnegie's birthday centenary.

These observances, centered in most instances around the local Carnegie libraries and were conducted under the supervision of the library boards, according to reports of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, one of the six philanthropic trusts established by the industrialist and benefactor in the United States. The Carnegie Corporation had change of the general program for the centennial celebration in this country and throughout the British Dominions and Colonies.

Many of the local observances took the form of "Library Week" or "Library Progress Week." Some libraries adopted for this period a special bookmark issued with all volumns loaned, containing a Carnegie quotation or a statement of his contributions to the community. In other instances, community programs were arranged at community centers to commemorate the benefactor.

In a number of communities the centenary celebration took the form of the unveiling of a new portrait of Andrew Carnegie presented to the Carnegie libraries by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. More than 2,000 of these portraits were distributed. They went to the Carnegie libraries and branches, schools and universities which were the recipients of Carnegie building grants, and to the different Carnegie trusts and associated organizations. It is a reproduction of a painting by Luis Mora, selected by the Carnegie Centenary Committee as an excellent likeness of Carnegie.

Gave 80 Millions To U. S. Schools

IN virtually all the libraries that reported plans for the Andrew Carnegie event, exhibits were arranged showing the history of the local library or displaying books and pamphlets from the library shelves relating to Carnegie's life and benefactions. Those exhibits included a series of posters containing quotations from Carnegie's writings.

Observances of the birthday centenary were held in colleges in different parts of the State which received endowments, scientific buildings, libraries or other assistance from Carnegie or his trust funds. Direct grants to American colleges from Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation of New York have aggregated approximately $80,000,000. More than 200 American educational institutions shared in this distributions, which was an additional contribution to educaton to the $60,000,000 Carnegie spent on public library construction.

The principal events in the Carnegie celebration in this country were held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington. In New York, an invitational choral-orchestral performance on the evening of November 25 in Carnegie Hall signalized Carnegie's benefactions in the field of music. The program was arranged so as to reproduce parts of the program of the festival of music with which Carnegie Hall was opened in May, 1891. Walter Damrosch, who acted as master of ceremonies at the original Carnegie Hall program 44 years ago, served in the same capacity at the Carnegie Centenary program.

3 Major Observances Of Centenary

A FORMAL assembly honoring Carnegie for his contributions in many different humanitarian fields was held at the New York Academy of Medicine. Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, spoke at the assembly as the representative of the British Carnegie trusts. Carnegie's memory also was honored by those who knew him or worked with him in the establishment of his trusts, at a dinner, at which President Conant of Harvard University spoke.

In Washington the centenary observance was held in the Pan American Union Building, which was constructed with funds appropriated by Andrew Carnegie in the interest of world peace. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was the principal speaker at the Pan American Union meeting.

In Pittsburgh, where Carnegie had his industrial career, the centennial celebration was under the direction of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

Andrew Carnegie as the "Laird of Skibo," toward the close of a life during which he made and distributed one of the world's largest fortunes. Photograph from "A Carnegie Anthology," by Margaret Barclay Wilson.

The Weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835. From "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," by Burton J. Hendrick.

News, Inglewood, Cal. Nov. 26, 1935

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Mercury Herald
San Jose, Cal.
Nov. 25, 1935

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Press Savannah Ga. Nov. 25, 1935

THE EVENING P

A, GA. MONDAY AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 25, 1935

THE WEIKE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU 220 W 19TH STR

PH SCORED BY

EXPERTS AT WARM SPRINGS FOR BUDGET WORK

BELIEVE FIGURE CAN BE BROUGHT CLOSER INTO BALANCE

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 25 (AP).—Government financial leaders arrived here today to go over the budget for the next year with President Roosevelt.

Secretary Morgenthau, Budge Director Bell and Mark Shields, veteran clerk of the House appropriations committee, came here from Atlanta by motor this morning to join Chairman Buchanan of the House appropriations committee for the fiscal discussion.

Mr. Roosevelt was on his way to the swimming pool at the time and the guests took a plunge with him before going to the cottage for the afternoon discussion.

There was no comment by the group before going into session except for yesterday's declaration by Representative Buchanan that he believed the budget could be brought within a $500,000,000 margin of balance during the next year.

Roosevelt called them here to begin a minute series of studies into estimated expenditures for every department and agency of the government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937.

Chairman Buchanan arrived here yesterday en route from his home in Texas to Washington and Secretary Morgenthau and Bell were expected early today.

Ready to lead a fight in Congress for reduced federal appropriations, Buchanan said he thought the spread between expenditures and revenues in the next budget should be held to a maximum of $500,000,000.

"There are going to be reductions," said Buchanan.

"If I can put them through—and I mean reductions all down the line.

"We will balance the budget as soon

GREEK MONARCH BACK ON THRONE

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

KING OF GREECE SEATED ON THRONE

TRIUMPHANT RETURN MADE BY MONARCH EXILED IN 1923

By ALEXANDER SEDGWICK
(Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press)

ATHENS, Nov. 25—King Georg II made a triumphant return t Athens today, carried on the shou ders of a friendly crowd whic swept out of control in its enthusi asm for the recalled monarch, wa charged by cavalry with draw sabres.

One person was reported wounde in the jostling which signaled th end of the King's 12-year absenc from the throne and the completio of his journey back from London.

The King, wearing a monocle an a admiral's uniform, landed from th cruiser Helle at nearby Phaleron ar drove with the Crown Price t Athens in American-made autom biles.

Formal ceremonies were held und an improvised arch at the entran to the capital.

The monarch stepped down fro his car at the city entrance and t wildly enthusiastic crowd bro through police lines to catch him u shoulder high, before the caval charge restored order.

A procession then formed moved to the Cathedral for Te Deum mass, conducte

CHINESE SEEK AID OF JAPAN

AUTONOMY LEADERS WANT JAPAN TO PURGE AREA OF COMMUNISTS

TROOPS AWAIT SIGNAL

TWENTY-FIVE COUNTIES ANNEXED AND OTHERS MAY JOIN MOVE

By The Associated Press

A large section of North China declared itself independent of the Nanking government today and called on Japan for assistance.

Proclaiming the autonomy of 25 counties in Hop inces, Yin Ju- commissioner of militarized zone, ernment official immediately se North China of

"I stand for and close harm nounced the lea ment.

There was w the autonomy might spread t provinces. Gen overlord of Hop inces, it was th the process, bu leaders were ur

Sung Chen-Y which he had se ital of the newly region, in respon the Japanese m ence of the tro ment for demili

Along the gre Japanese troop attempt by the block the auton tary force.

Whether the would spread a Gen. Sung Ch ficials pointed

Times St. Petersburg, Fla. Nov. 20, 1935

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANDREW CARNEGIE'S CAREER

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Gazette, Galesburg - Ill. [illegible]

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Record Lewistown Ill. Nov 16 1935

PUBLIC LIBRARY MADE POSSIBLE BY CARNEGIE

"I choose Free Libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."—Andrew Carnegie.

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During the 23 years Miss Mary McCumber has served as librarian 335,000 volumes have been taken from this library and read by the people of the community, furnishing much enjoyment for those who had the desire to improve and get knowledge that they otherwise might not have been able to get.

This is National Book Week, all over this country. Next week, or more properly speaking—November 25, the centenary of Mr. Carnegie's birth will be celebrated in the United States, Scotland and the British Dominions and Colonies. By reason of this fine gift of Mr. Carnegie to this community, it should mean more to the people of Lewistown than in other places which were not blessed as we have been through the kindness of this great industrialist and benefactor. As a community we are deeply indebted to Mr. Carnegie.

The First Library.

Doubtless there were efforts made to secure a library for Lewistown many years ago, but so far as is known there is no written record from which information can be secured. However, there is a small record book in which are recorded the proceedings of the Lewistown Public Library and Reading Room Association. The preliminary meeting for the for-
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he association had a nest
0 and General Ross offered
$300 if the association
se an additional $200, Gen.
ke a mortgage on the books
curity. At that time it was
ed that for $25 a month a
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librarian.

Many meetings were held in private homes and store rooms at which time the burning question was the securing of a room for the library. It was decided to secure the north upstair rooms in the George K. Linton building, building now occupied by Howard McDowell.

Money was needed and we find arrangements were made to have the Ottawa Quartette give a concert and Alexander Randall, then manager of the opera house, consented to let the association have the room for $6.00, but asked an additional $3.00 for the piano which furnished the music for the grand operas and the medicine shows which visited the county seat in those days. The entertainment was put on the night of December 31, 1897, and the proceeds that came to the association—$20.75—were turned over to the treasurer. Two days before the entertainment, Mrs. W. C. Purdy resigned and Mrs. Susan Breeden was made a member of the board to fill her unexpired term.

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Carnegie Changes Plan.

At the meeting of February 4, 1901, it is noted the secretary was requested to write John W. Ross, nephew of General L. F. Ross and a son of L. W. Ross, who was then serving as one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, asking that he would learn if Mr. Carnegie would give dollar for dollar toward a building if the city council would guarantee $500. This last proposition was made with a view to getting a building if the citizens could not raise the balance of the $6500. The records also show an ordinance was drawn up which provided the city would raise the sum of $1,000 annually. This was done on March 26, 1901.

Many more months passed and we learn that on February 3, 1902, the directors met in the office of Dr. W. S. Strode and at that time a letter was read from John W. Ross and in which had been enclosed a letter from a Mr. Bertram, secretary of Mr. Carnegie, in which it was stated Mr. Carnegie had made different arrangements than those originally offered. These new plans were for the smaller
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Press, Flora, Ind., Nov. 22, 1935

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Clintonian
Clinton, Ind.
Nov. 15, 1935

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Record. Lewistown Ill. Nov 26 1935

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President, General L. F. Ross; vice president, Mrs. H. W. Masters; secretary, Miss Cora Phelps; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Worley; corresponding secretary, Rev. C. H. Williamson, then pastor of the Presbyterian church. Other members of the board of directors were G. W. McGrew, and Mrs. W. C. Purdy. We believe all have passed on, but their work has been taken up by others and is being carried on.

This board of directors had a difficult path to follow. There were no books, no room to house them in even had they possessed them. And above all there was no money with which to buy either building or books. But the records show that on September 24, 1897, at a meeting of this board it was reported that for the sum of $556.98 the A. C. McClurg Company [illegible] Scribner 1897, and the proceeds that came to the association—$20.75—were turned over to the treasurer. Two days before the entertainment, Mrs. W. C. Purdy resigned and Mrs. Susan Breeden was made a member of the board to fill her unexpired term.

Carnegie Made Offer.

More years passed and we find at the January 24, 1900, meeting of the board of directors, held at the home of H. C. Hasson, then a member of the board, a letter was read in which Andrew Carnegie made an offer to donate $1500 for a library building if the citizens would raise the remainder of the amount, the building to cost $6500. Two years prior to this, being February 14, 1898, the board directed a committee to investigate and learn what the Phelps lot on the corner of Post and First North street could be secured for. It was only possible to raise the sum of $424.00 a year from taxation for a library.

At a meeting of the board, held January 19, 1901, General L. F. Ross, who had worked faithfully in the interest of the library, had passed away and Rev. C. H. Williamson had been called to another church as pastor. Mrs. Clara Fox and H. M. Waggoner were suggested as members and the city council was to be asked to confirm their appointment. There is nothing in the record to show what action followed. However, on January 22, 1901, the board passed resolutions relative to the death of Gen[illegible]ss towns and the letter of Secretary Bertram suggested that the city council should pass an ordinance embodying what the city would do in the matter of taxation for a public library maintenance fund. Evidently satisfactory arrangements were made.

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Tribune
Gary, Ind.
Nov. 25, 1935

Today's Centenary of Carnegie's Birth; Steel Baron Gave Away His Vast Industrial Fortune Like Peanuts

Immigrant Lad Gained 400 Millions, Then Spent Nearly All in Many Benefactions

BY WILLIAM S. ODLIN
Post-Tribune Special Correspondent

A roly-poly bit of heather that from Scottish soil of pinching poverty was to flower into a financial and industrial colossus appeared upon the terrestrial scene exactly a hundred years ago. Today marks the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who, in the lush days of expanding America, ran his wealth into the hundreds of millions and then gave them away like peanuts.

Never in the history of the world has there been anyone quite comparable to this many-sided genius who alternately amazed and amused mankind, but to a new generation he is becoming a somewhat shadowy figure. Blazoned on literally thousands of public libraries and numerous other institutions he founded, his name will ring down the years, but what manner of man he was and how he became a Croesus and then prodigally dispersed almost all his riches is remembered principally by a generation whose orbit centered around Spanish-American war days.

Whole books have been written to explain Andrew Carnegie but his biographers do not always agree, sometimes for obvious reasons. But his engaging habit of self-revelation make certain facts incontrovertible. Most of his life was dominated by the will—and the ability—to make money. He accomplished his goal beyond possibly his own wildest dreams. Then he deliberately about-faced and as determinedly gave his money away. Not indiscriminately, of course, but as methodically as he had gathered it, for purposes he deemed to the greatest good of his fellow men.

Know Value of Education

Carnegie embodied the ideal of "rugged individualism" for although he depended heavily upon the men of ability he gathered about him his will was law. Still, as he ascended his golden ladder, he gladly allowed others to come part way with him. He took greatest pride in the creation of some forty young millionaires, his "partners."

Unable to obtain more than meager formal education in his youth, Carnegie later wooed culture and he believed the greatest measure of mass education could be achieved through making books readily available to all. Hence his sprinkling of the land with libraries.

He knew the value of acquaintance with the mighty in many walks of life and he cultivated in all possible ways the friendship of celebrities at home and abroad. He had a genial nature and was always good company unless, perhaps, his purpose of gain was crossed. But he was a hard taskmaster with the human tools by which he amassed his stupendous fortune and ruthless in crushing his competitors.

His Creed of Living

That he was assailed by inner conflicts was most strikingly revealed after his death when there came to light a little homily he had penned a half century before:

"Thirty-three and an income of $50,000 per annum! By this time two years I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least $50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn, make no effort to increase fortune but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever, except for others. Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three year's active work. Pay special attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be most careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business care and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at 35, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically."

Birthplace in Scotland

But the author of those pious lines did not follow that program at that time, although he heeded some of its precepts at a much later date.

Carnegie in maturity was an under-sized but stocky individual with a large and round head. He had twinkling blue eyes when he "put his best foot forward" and in later life a rounded white beard topped off a Santa Claus aspect which his eventual benefactions on a scale unprecedented in the history of the race did not belie.

The man was destined to count his wealth in astronomical figures was born under circumstances and in surroundings which imparted no hint of the financial glory which later was to surround him. Andrew Carnegie first saw the light of day Nov. 25, 1835, in a tiny cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. He was the son of William Carnegie, a weaver, whose shop adjoined the cottage, and Margaret Morrison Carnegie, devotion to whom played an important part in the ironmaster's life.

As a lad he was short and plump, yellow-thatched and precocious, fond of memorizing long passages of books into which he delved and repeating proverbs, a habit which clung to him throughout his career. His favorite playmate was George Lauder, a cousin possessed of an asquisitive nature similar to Andrew's and who later was to become his partner in America and the grandfather of Polly Lauder, wife of Gene Tunney, one time heavyweight champion of the prize ring.

Settled in "Slabtown"

The Dunfermline of Carnegie's boyhood was in the throes of the industrial revolution by which machines supplanted hand labor and this led directly to his transplantation to the land where he became an industrial giant. As William Carnegie's four hand looms increasingly showed their inability to compete with the intruding machines and the family fortunes continued to sink thoughts turned toward America and particularly Pittsburgh, whence many of the neighborhood had already migrated.

To Andrew's mother fell the great decision and with customary courage and finality she decreed the family should try new fields. Accordingly, in 1848, when Andrew was 13, the hegira began in the sailing vessel Wiscasset. The trip consumed 50 days and Andrew made good use of his time ingratiating himself with the skipper and crew by running errands and thereby winning for himself tidbits not on the rough fare of the ship. It was a forecast of his lifetime practice of "getting on the good side" of people.

The family was welcomed to "Slabtown," across the river from Pittsburgh, by old friends and relatives from Scotland but William Carnegie's success in the New World was indifferent. Upon the mother devolved the responsibility of keeping the little brood together, which she did by helping a neighborhood cobbler. Then the father got a job in a cotton mill and in the same place little Andy earned his first "regular money," a little more than a dollar a week, as bobbin boy.

Started as Railroader

From this he advanced to telegraph messenger boy at $2.50 per week. He learned the Morse code and this led to railroading, in which he rose to superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania.

When the Civil war began Carnegie's superior, Tom Scott, was made assistant secretary of war in charge of transportation. Scott took Carnegie to Washington where as chief of the army telegraph he came in contact with Lincoln and other celebrities of the union cause.

His strenuous work affected Carnegie's health and when he obtained a leave of absence he repaired to his old home in Scotland for a rest. Returning to Pittsburgh he took up the threads of the career which already gave promise of being a money-making one. Those were the unregenerate days when railroad officials could confer many favors on big shippers and Carnegie knew how to make valuable contacts. He entered the iron-making business in a small way in association with Thomas Miller, another railroad official, and from the outset was successful. His brother, Tom Carnegie, for many years proved a tower of assistance because of native ability and the knack of being a "mixer."

By 1867 his iron business was really prospering and Andrew Carnegie made New York his headquarters, beginning operations in Wall Street, where his huge fortune was to be rounded out. He was a success as a bond salesman on a grand scale and eventually he came in contact with Junius S. Morgan, founder of the House of Morgan, an epochal day in Carnegie's career. He was able to show even that great banker some financial stunts, then and later.

Found Riches in Steel

In 1870 Carnegie found himself bidding against George Pullman for sleeping car contracts and out of overtures made by the fast-thinking Scot came the Pullman Palace Car company in which he eventually became the largest stockholder. In the meantime his iron-making business was making still more money and when Bessemer steel came into use Carnegie, although at first unimpressed, got aboard.

The panic of 1873 was weathered and the Steel Age dawned, to bring Carnegie undreamed-of riches. In 1881 he consolidated his principal holdings under the name Carnegie Brothers and company, Ltd., in which he held firm control. Before long he formed an alliance with Henry C. Frick, who controlled fabulously rich Connellsville coke production and together they took over the Homestead works where Carnegie's name was to become lastingly anathema to organized labor.

The year 1886 was a successful one for Carnegie financially but it was also a sad one for it witnessed the passing of both his mother and his brother, Tom. Andrew himself was stricken with typhoid fever and almost died. He regained his health at last and, released from his pledge to his mother that he would not marry while she lived, looked about him for a bride. He was 52 when he married Louise Whitfield, age 28, of an old Connecticut family. They had one child, Margaret, now Mrs. Roswell Miller.

With the death of Tom, Carnegie was bound more closely to Frick, although a dispute over labor policies almost parted them in 1887. Frick added the great, modern Duquesne steel plant to the Carnegie holdings, and a new and better steel-making process the open hearth. The Carnegie Steel company, Ltd., was formed in 1892 with a capitalization of $25,000,000 after Frick had run annual profits beyond the $5,000,000 mark.

Schwab His Chief Aid

Then came the bloody Homestead industrial war. Demands of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers having been rejected, several hundred Pinkerton guards were imported in an effort to dislodge the strikers who were in possession of the mills. When the "Pinks" arrived by boat from Ohio they were met by an infuriated mob and before sunset that night, July 6, 1892, several had been killed on both sides and scores wounded. Troops finally brought some semblance of order but not before world attention was focussed on the struggle.

While this was going on Carnegie was far from the battle front, in Scotland and bitter criticism of his refusal to interfere in the strike broke out all over the United States. The labor war ended in November but not before it had played a part in the election of Cleveland to the presidency.

In the meantime, rescued from behind the counter in a grocery, Charles N. Schwab, had entered the Carnegie ranks to become one of the ironmaster's most important lieutenants. He survived in favor even after exposure of the naval armor plate scandal of 1894 in which Cleveland decided the government had been defrauded by the Carnegie company.

Before the turn of the century the annual profits of the Carnegie company exceeded $20,000,000 but bad feeling was growing between Frick, now chairman of the board, and the Laird of Skibo, the designation Carnegie had won through acquisition of the Scottish castle of that name. The row had its genesis in Carnegie's demand that the Frick company sell the Carnegie company coke at a lower price.

Sold Out to Morgan

Despite the efforts of Schwab and Henry Phipps to heal the breach it broke into the open and Carnegie, holding the whiphand, forced Frick out of his chairmanship. Soon after the pair met in a hot verbal encounter in Frick's office and almost came to blows. Henceforth they were implacable enemies.

A titanic and malodorous legal battle menaced Carnegie when he moved to obtain Frick's stock holdings at his own figure and was averted only when an agreement was reached merging the steel and coke companies with a capitalization of $320,000,000.

At the time this was accomplished the iron and steel industry was in the midst of great upheavals. Large combinations of companies were being effected, which, with new processes, were threatening Carnegie's pre-eminence, already shaken by loss of Frick's business genius, and he cast about for a way in which to liquidate with the utmost advantage to himself. Carnegie set the stage carefully, filling the public ear with tales of vast expansions he planned. The game worked and eventually J. P. Morgan, Sr., who had already become a rival power in the world of steel, and his associates became the prospective customer. At length a period of adroit maneuvering was climaxed by the world's record purchase of all time, acquisition by the Morgan group of the Carnegie company to form the United States Steel corporation at the equivalent of half a billion dollars, a price originally set by the unbeatable Scot. But even then he complained that he "knew" Morgan would have given $100,000,000 more.

This stupendous transaction left Carnegie the master of a fortune estimated as high as $400,000,000 and he set about practicing a "gospel of wealth" he had devised years before:

"The day is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away 'unwept, unhonored and unsung,' no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: 'The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced'."

Before the eyes of an astonished world he began a systematic distribution of almost all the enormous riches he had piled up. Before he was through his benefactions totaled more than $350,000,000.

His first large philanthropy was creation of a $4,000,000 pension fund for his workmen. Soon he became engrossed in the possibilities of helping great masses of men, women and children by building libraries, by which he is most universally remembered. He began by giving New York City more than $5,000,000 for this purpose and before he finished the name Carnegie was carved on the facades of nearly 3,000 libraries that dot this and other lands.

22 Million Left at Death

In quick succession Carnegie spent $22,300,000 founding the Carnegie institution of Washington, which explores many important fields of science; nearly $27,000,000 on the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh; $10,000,000 to endow the Carnegie hero fund; $30,000,000 on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to ameliorate the condition of low-salaried professors; $280,000 backing Brander Matthews's simplified spelling crusade; $10,000,000 on the Scottish university trust; a like amount on the United Kingdom trust, also to aid colleges; more than $6,000,000 on several thousand organs for churches; $4,000,000 for pensions of comrades of his telegrapher days; $1,500,000 to build the palace of peace at The Hague and $10,000,000 to found the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Finally he did not forget his native Scottish birthplace, creating a $3,750,000 Dunfermline trust to brighten existence there.

Toward the end of 1915, as he turned his eightieth year, Carnegie's health began to fail but he so carefully husbanded his strength he lived until Aug. 11, 1919. The end came at his estate in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts and he was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

His estate, once in the hundreds of millions, was appraised at $22,881,575, his widow receiving half.

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

Photos 6, 8, 9 and 10 from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Barclay Wilson. Photos 1 and 4 from "The Life of Andrew Carnegie" by Burton J. Hendrick (Doubleday, Doran & Co.). Photo No. 8 by Paul Thompson.

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7: After developing his own gospel on the trusteeship of wealth, he began to dispose of his money, organizing trusts, giving away $350,000,000 and dying a comparatively poor man. . . . 8: Honors came. Carnegie received various university degrees here and abroad. . . . 9: As the Laird of Skibo, toward the close of a life devoted to making and distributing one of the world's largest fortunes. . . . 10: Something of Carnegie's philosophy is seen from this favorite quotation from his favorite poet, Robert Burns.

Register, Lawrenceburg, Ind. Nov. 21 1935

CARNEGIE CENTENARY, NOV. 25, 1935

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has presented the Public Library with a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, incommeration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, which will be November 25th, 1935.

This portrait has been given a prominent place in the Library. Mr. Carnegie gave the Public Library to the City of Lawrenceburg in 1915.

"I CHOOSE FREE LIBRARIES as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They help only those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

Andrew Carnegie.

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Journal
Coffeyville, Kan
Nov 20 1935

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Sun
Parsons, Kan Nov. 22, 1935

One-Hundredth Birth Anniversary of Carnegie Celebrated by 2,811 Libraries All Over World Endowed by Famous Millionaire-Philanthropist

Photos 6, 8, 9 and 10 from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Barclay Wilson. Photos 1 and 4 from "The Life of Andrew Carnegie" by Burton J. Hendrick (Doubleday, Doran & Co.). Photo No. 8 by Paul Thompson.

This layout, prepared by the Carnegie foundation in New York, give in a few significant pictures the life of the famed library builder. 1. Birthplace, Dunfermline, Scotland. 2. "Wiscassett," whaling schooner which carried the Carnegie family to America in 1848. 3. Carnegie starts his career as a messenger boy in Pittsburgh. 4. As the philanthropist appeared at 27, a young business enterpriser. 5. Steel beckoned, and Carnegie established the Bessemer process in America. 6. Remembering his home town of Dunfermline, he donated funds for a free public library there in 1881, the first of 2,811 which he financed. 7. After developing his own gospel on the trusteeship of wealth, Carnegie began to dispose of his money, organized trusts, gave away $350,000,000 and died a comparatively poor man. 8. Recognition of his deeds of philanthropy brought honorary degrees from universities here and abroad. 9. As the "Laird of Skibo," toward the close of a life devoted to making and distributing one of the world's largest fortunes. 10. A favorite quotation from Robert Burns gives an idea of the great giver's philosophy.

Carnegie-endowed libraries all over the world are setting Monday, Nov. 25 aside as a special date to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, the Scotch-American steel magnate and phinanthropist.

The Carnegie foundation has presented a print from a large portrait in oil colors of the famous builder of libraries. One of the pictures was received by Mrs. Belle Curry, Parsons, librarian, several days ago. and it has been hung on the west wall of the library.

The centenary celebration comes 26 years after the local library was dedicated. Mrs. Curry, who was prominent in the activities of a library association first organized in 1904, became librarian when the Carnegie building was opened May 18, 1909, and has held the post continuously since then.

She remembers the time when visitors were so few that she and Mrs. Luella Britt, assistant librarian from the beginning, could take much time to help each person find what he was after, but nowadays as many as 500 to 600 people come into the library each day.

25,000 Volumes in Library

Ten thousand cards are listed on the files in the library at present, and hundreds of volumes are checked out and in daily. The library contains about 25,000 volumes, with new ones being added and the more popular titles which are constantly being worn out making a total of several thousand purchased each year.

Funds for the purchase of books are obtained through a .0003526 "cut" in the annual tax levy, and a small sum comes into the library fund each year from fines and fees on pay-shelf books.

In adition to the large portrait, Mrs. Curry has received seven posters in colors which present, in short, criptic quotations, the philosophy of Carnegie. Perhaps the most significant is this:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief tresaures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

Carnegie, who donated a sum making possible the erection of 2,811 libraries in the English-speaking world, was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835.

Times
Hull, Mass
Nov. 28, 1935

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Leader
Mt. Clemens, Mich
Dec. 5, 1935

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

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Review
Litchfield, Minn
Nov. 29, 1935

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Times
St. Paul, Minn
Nov. 30, 1935

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Ledger
Albany, Mo.
Nov. 21, 1935

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Mail
Marshfield, Mo.
Nov. 01, 1935

Marshfield To Honor 100th Anniversary of Our Greatest Philanthropist's Birth

As Marshfield has one of the 2,811 public libraries built by Andrew Carnegie, this community can well join in the observance of the hundredth year of his birth.

Marshfield is said to be the smallest city in population that received one of the Carnegie Libraries. It is maintained by city tax funds, but it furnishes library facilities to a great part of Webster County.

Standard
Excelsior Springs Mo.
Nov. 6, 1935

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

Photos 6, 8, 9 and 10 from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Bar[illegible] Andrew Carnegie" by Burton J. Hendrick (Doubleday, Doran

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Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

With the receipt of the large picture at the Excelsior Springs Public Library, made possible by Andrew Carnegie's help and the staunch support of our local organization of ladies, more of his life is of timely interest.

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Globe
Joplin, Mo.
Nov. 21, 1935

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

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Chronicle
Chadron, Neb.
Nov. 21, 1935

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Tribune
Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 23, 1935

Andrew Carnegie Centenary Approaches

Photos 6, 8, 9 and 10 from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Barcla
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Courier News
Plainfield, N.J.
Nov. 23, 1935

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Mail
Catskill, N.Y.
Nov. 20, 1935

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Herald
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Journal Times
Lorain, Ohio,
Nov 26, 1938

LORAIN HONORS CARNEGIE MEMORY

Photos 6, 8, 9 and 10 from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Barclay Wilso Andrew Carnegie" by Burton J. Hendrick (Doubleday, Doran & Co.). P

The Lorain public library, which was a gift of Andrew Carnegie, joined today in observing the centenary of the birth of the famous industrialist and benefactor. Miss Margaret Grant, librarian, today announced receipt of a portrait of Carnegie which will be hung at the library. Carnegie's gift to Lorain was the library building. Books and equipment were assembled by the city itself. The above pictures illustrate important events in Carnegie's life.

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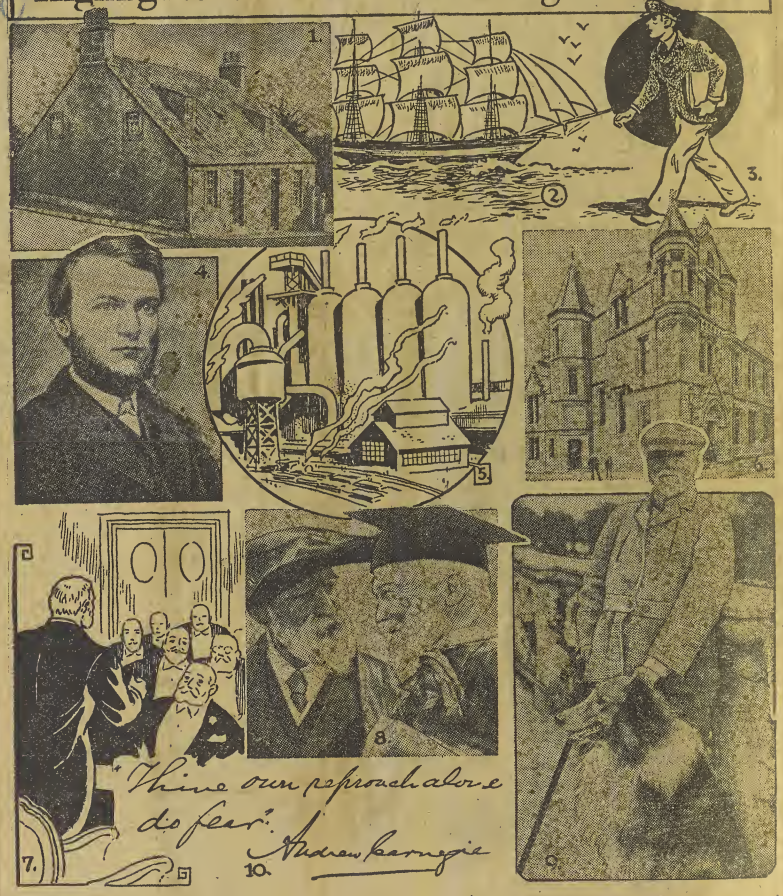
Union
Carnegie, Pa.
Nov. 28, 1938

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career



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Journal
Knoxville, Tenn.
Nov. 24, 1935

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

Photos 6, 8, 9 and 10 from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Barclay Wil
Andrew Carnegie" by Burton J. Hendrick (Doubleday, Doran & Co.)

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Courier Times
Tyler, Tex.
Nov. 17, 1935

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

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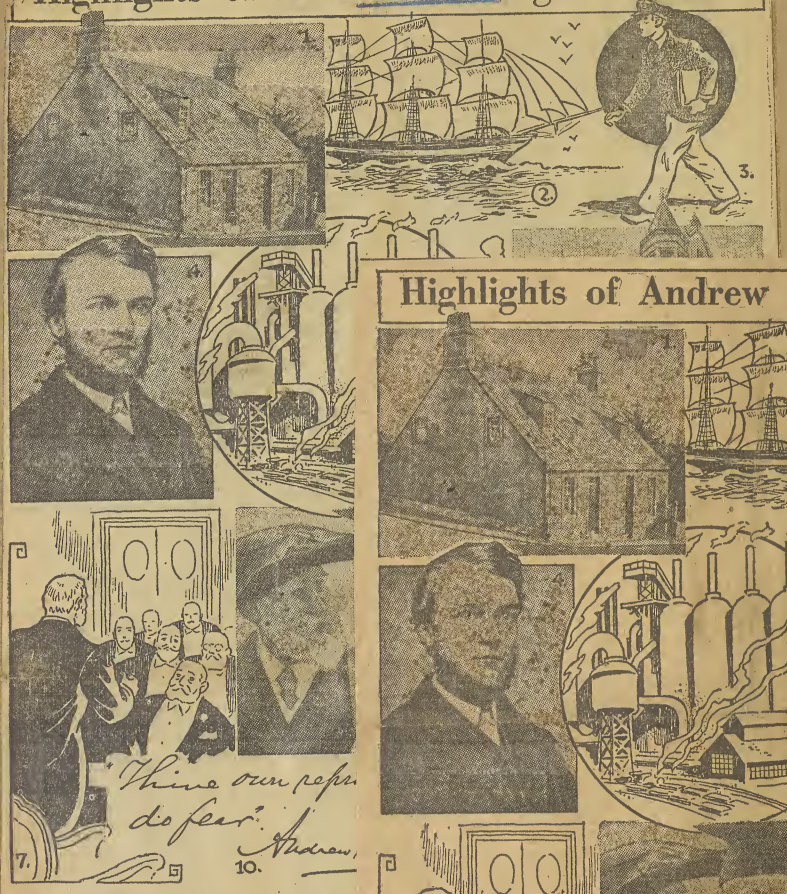
News-Virginian
Waynesboro, Va.
Nov. 22, 1935

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career



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Press
Sheboygan, Wis.
Nov. 28, 1935

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

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Library Here Pays Respects To Carnegie

In grateful remembrance of the munificent donation by Andrew Carnegie to Sheboygan in 1901 for the erection of a public library, the main library of the Sheboygan group is featuring his picture, many of his sayings on large posters, and things said of him by others.

Sometime ago the library received a large portrait of its late benefactor, and now that picture is hanging in the south reading room of the library with two American flags.

Mr. Carnegie donated $35,000 to Sheboygan as one of the first Carnegie libraries in the state. The common council at that time purchased the site for the library at a cost of $3,500. The donation made by Carnegie was made with the understanding that the city would give one-tenth of the total amount of the donation towards the library.

On January 30, 1904, the new library was opened, and at that time, according to figures released by Miss Bertha Marx, head librarian, the number of books in the library were 7,759 in comparison with 34,790 in that same library today.

The total circulation for January of that year was 33,538, and the total circulation for January of this year was 302,244. The number of borrowers at that time was 2,476 with a total of 18,594 at the present time.

Telegraph Herald
Dubuque, Iowa
Nov. 25, 1935

Carnegie Program Held at University

In line with the celebration today of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who gave away his entire fortune, 157 million dollars, for the cause of education, the chapel service at the University of Dubuque was conducted with reference to the philanthropist's work in Dubuque by Dr. H. S. Ficke, professor of English. Although everyone is aware of the donation of money by Mr. Carnegie for the construction of the Dubuque public library, very few people, according to Dr. Ficke, realize that he also built the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river here. Quoting from his autobiography, the speaker pointed out that Carnegie considered this work, and especially the arguments that finally led the Carnegie company receiving the contract, as one of the most interesting events of his life, inasmuch as the situation was finally settled when he convinced Senator Allison, who later became his lifelong friend, of the superiority of wrought iron over cast iron. Dr. Ficke concluded his talk by saying that this story of Andrew Carnegie was particularly appropriate at this time of year, the Thanksgiving season, because throughout Carnegie's entire life he believed that the only right thing to do with his money would be to give it back to the people from whom it came originally.

Independent
Hornsdale Pa.
Nov. 26, 1935

EXHIBIT MARKS CARNEGIE HONOR

State College.—An exhibit commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie Library of the Pennsylvania State College.

Carnegie was born Nov. 25, 1835, and made his start in the steel business at Scotia within a few miles of the college. The house he lived in is one of the few buildings still standing in the deserted industrial town.

Included in the exhibition at the college are account books and specimens of ore from the Scotia mines, photographs, articles by Carnegie and a portrait of the steel king loaned by the Carnegie Corporation.

The exhibit will be on display until Dec. 5.

Collegian
State College Pa.
Nov. 20, 1935

Library Honors 100th Carnegie Anniversary

In honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, November 25, 1935, a special exhibition will be held in Room K, Carnegie library building, from November 20 to December 5. The Carnegie anniversary is of particular importance because of Mr. Carnegie's gift of the College library, one of the few such donations he made to colleges.

William G. Murtorff, College treasurer, has contributed pictures, photographs, sketches, account books, and specimens of ore from Carnegie's Scotia mill near State College for the exhibit. Included in the exhibit will be a portrait of Carnegie from the Carnegie corporation in New York, photographs and pictures loaned by Mrs. Eugene Lederer, pamphlets and articles by Carnegie, photographs of various Carnegie gifts, and reports of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. All are invited to the display which will run during the regular library hours.

Gazette Bulletin
Williamsport, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1935

State College Has Exhibit To Honor Carnegie

STATE COLLEGE, PA. —Marking the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, an exhibit commemorating his intimate connection with Centre County has been opened in the Carnegie library building at the Pennsylvania State College. The exhibition was arranged by Librarian Willard P. Lewis.

The celebrated steel maker was born Nov. 25, 1835. Carnegie made his start in the steel business at Scotia, seat of early mining and smelting operations within a few miles of the college. The house in which he resided at Scotia is one of the few buildings still standing in that deserted industrial center.

Included in the exhibit at the college are account books and specimens of ore from the Scotia mines which were loaned by William G. Murtoff, now college treasurer, who was born and reared in the mining town and became superintendent of the furnace.

Photographs, sketches, and two recent paintings of the Scotia development and abandonment have been contributed by Mrs. Eugene Lederer of State College. Pamphlets and articles by Carnegie, a report of the Carnegie hero fund, and a portrait of the iron master have been supplied by the Carnegie Corporation.

The exhibit will be on display until December 5.

Post Record
Los Angeles, Cal, Nov. 14, 1935

—And Pipe the Piper

Andrew Carnegie loved the strains of the melancholy pibroch so well that he had his own piper at Skibo castle when he lived out the last years of his life in Scotland. Here's Piper Hugh Grant in his Seaforth Highlanders uniform as he handed at New York to play the last lament at the centennial celebration for the immigrant philanthropist. He's accompanied by Roswell Miller, Carnegie's son-in-law, and appropriately enough he debarked from the liner Caledonia.—Acme photo.

Guardian
San Francisco, Cal
Dec. 6, 1935

CARNEGIE PIPER

To take part in the American celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, Hugh Grant, official piper at Skibo castle, Scotch home of the Carnegie family, came over and showed us how the pipes should be played. He is seen here being greeted, as he landed from the Anchor liner Caledonia, by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late iron master.

Chronicle
San Francisco, Cal.
Dec. 1, 1935

SCOTS WHA, HAE
Hugh Grant, right, of Seaforth Highlanders, greeted by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of late Andrew Carnegie, on arrival for Carnegie Centennial. Being fond of music, the braw Highlander finds it most economical to bring his own.

Citizen
Springfield Pa.
Dec. 5, 1935

Skibo Castle's Piper Honors Andrew Carnegie

To take part in the American celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, Hugh Grant, offi-

Messenger
Marengo Ind.
Dec. 5, 1935

CARNEGIE PIPER

Mercury
Mobile, Ala
Dec. 4, 1935

Hoot Mon! Real Bagpipe Playin' Honors Carnegie

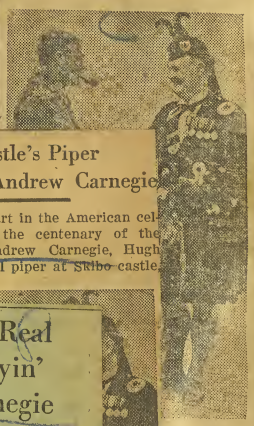
Skibo Castle's Official Piper Toots for Yanks

To take part in the American celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, Hugh Grant, official piper at Skibo castle,

Record
Gillett, Ark.
Nov. 28, 1935

Enterprise
Meridian Tex.
Dec. 5, 1935

Carnegie Piper



Times
Forest Lake, Minn
Dec. 5, 1935

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Enterprise
Elizabethtown Ky
Dec. 5, 1935

Hoot Mon! Real Bagpipe Playin' Honors Carnegie

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Conversation
Tipton Ia.
Dec. 5, 1935

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Times
Germantown Pa
Dec. 5, 1935

Greeley Tribune
Colorado
Dec. 5, 1935

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Scotch home of the Carnegie family, came over and showed us how the pipes should be played. With him is Roswell Miller, Carnegie's son-in-law.

Greenwich Conn News Graphic 11/12/35

BRA' PIPER O' SKIBO—At right is Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Fourth and Fifth Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle, Scotland, for the last 21 years, as he arrived in New York to take part in the Andrew Carnegie celebration in New York and Pittsburgh, Nov. 25 to 27. He is greeted by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late steel king and philanthropist.

Middletown Conn. Press 11/12/35

Skibo Castle Piper

Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle, Scotland, residence of the late steel magnate, arrives at New York in full uniform to take part in Carnegie centennial celebration at Pittsburgh.

Peoria Ill Journal Transcript 11/24/35

ARRIVING FOR THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL Hugh Grant, right, of the Seafort Highlanders, arrives aboard the Anchor liner Caledonia to play a prominent part in the coming Carnegie centennial. He is shown being welcomed by Roswell Miller, the son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie, whose guest Mr. Grant will be. Mr. Grant is the official piper at the Carnegie's Skido castle. (Wide World Photo.)

Whiting Ind. Times 11/14/35

CARNEGIE'S FAVORITE PIPER ARRIVES

[Acme Photo.]

The late Andrew Carnegie's favorite bagpiper, Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders (right), being greeted by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of Carnegie, when he arrived in New York recently to take part in the centennial celebration to be held in honor of Carnegie. Grant is the official piper of Skibo castle, Scotland.

Boston Mass
Post
11/12/35

NOTED PIPER

Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders, favorite bagpiper of the late Andrew Carnegie, arrived here recently to take part in the centennial celebration to be held in memory of the steel king.

Lowell Mass
Leader
11/12/35

SKIBO CASTLE PIPER IN U. S. FOR CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL: Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders, piper for past 25 years at Andrew Carnegie's home in Scotland, is welcomed to New York by Roswell Miller, the late steel magnate's son-in-law, his host for the next six weeks.

N. Adams Mass
Transcript
11/12/35

PIPER ARRIVES—Major Hugh Grant, of the Seaforth Highlanders and official bag-piper at Skibo Castle, Scotland estate of the late Andrew Carnegie, pictured as he arrived in New York City on the Caledonia. Major Grant, who was the steel king's favorite piper will take part in the Carnegie Centennial celebration.

Greenwich Mich
News
11/19/35

BRA' PIPER O' SKIBO—At right is Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Fourth and Fifth Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle, Scotland, for the last 21 years, as he arrived in New York to take part in the Andrew Carnegie celebration in New York and Pittsburgh, Nov. 25 to 27. He is greeted by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late steel king and philanthropist.

Minneapolis Minn.
Morning Tribune
11/24/35

Piper Arrives for Carnegie Rites

Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders was greeted by Roswell Miller, left, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie, as he arrived from Scotland to play his bagpipes in the Carnegie centennial. Grant is official piper at the Carnegies' Skibo castle.
Associated Press photo

World Herald
Omaha Neb.
Dec. 1, 1935

Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders is shown as he was greeted by Roswell Miller, left, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie. Grant, who arrived to play his bagpipes in the coming Carnegie centennial, is the official piper at the Carnegies' Skibo castle.

Enquire
Cincinnati, Ohio
Nov. 24, 1935

To Play At Carnegie Centennial Celebration.
Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders is greeted by Roswell Miller, left, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie, as he arrived to play his bagpipes in the Carnegie Centennial. Grant is the official piper at the Carnegies' Skibo Castle in Scotland.

Times
Seattle, Wash.
Dec. 1, 1935

A SCOTTISH PIPER ARRIVES FOR THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL: HUGH GRANT
As official piper at the Carnegies' Skibo Castle, he is welcomed to New York by Roswell Miller, left, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie. Grant is a member of the famous Seaforth Highlanders.

Catskill N. Y. Mail 11/12/35

Skibo Castle Piper

Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle, Scotland, residence of the late steel magnate, arrives at New York in full uniform to take part in Carnegie centennial celebration at Pittsburgh.

Syracuse N. Y. Herald 11/11/35

Bagpiper in U. S. for Fete

HUGH GRANT OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, is shown as he was greeted in New York City by Roswell Miller, left, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie, as he arrived aboard the S. S. Caledonia to play his bagpipes at the coming Carnegie Centennial. Grant is the official piper at the Carnegies' Skibo Castle. Associated Press Photo.

Boston Mass C. S. Monitor 11/12/35

Ready for Carnegie Celebration

Wide World

Left—Roswell Miller. Right—Hugh Grant
Representative of Family Greets Musician

Skibo Pipe Major Comes to Perform At Carnegie Reunion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Hugh Grant, pipe major of the Seaforth Highlanders, is here from Skibo Castle in Scotland, vacation place of the late Andrew Carnegie and where Mrs. Carnegie now goes every summer. He is here to make complete the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the steel master's birthday on Nov. 25, for none better than this ruddy expert can play skirls upon the silver-trimmed instrument that has been 40 years in the Carnegie family and entrusted to Mr. Grant since 1921.

Andrew Carnegie never heard Hugh Grant play, for the bagpiper began as a tenant farmer on the Skibo Castle lands and met his multi-millionaire landlord only "when he used to give out children's feeds at Skibo." His talents had not yet had the recognition that brought him promotion to the castle staff as gamekeeper and musician in chief.

He has now 25 years of bag-piping back of him, having become a pipe major in the World War from being a mere piper in the Fifty-First Regiment. Indeed he holds the King's Jubilee Medal for his efforts to promote Scottish music; and under the black, dark green, yellow-green and plum-red of the Carnegie plaid are the knees of a rare husky Scot.

Among the many distinguished ears that have been wakened by the pibrochs from the Skibo battlements are those of Edward VII. But whoever it is in the castle walls, they have been pretty certain to hear "Johnnie Cope, Are Ye Awaukin'" as a starter for a summer morning since Hugh Grant had the pipe.

Charlotte N.C.
Observer
11/25/35

Skibo Castle Piper

Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle, Scotland, residence of the late steel magnate, arrives at New York in full uniform to take part in Carnegie centennial celebration at Pittsburgh.

Portland Ore
Oregonian
11/15/35

SCOTTISH WELCOME. Roswell Miller, son-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, greets Hugh Grant, piper, who arrived from Scotland to play at Carnegie centennial. (Oregonian-AP photo.)

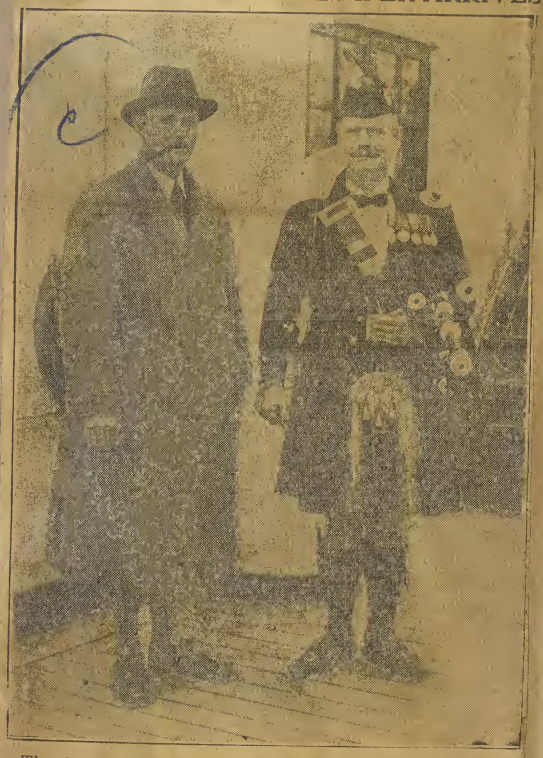
Monessen Pa.
Independent
11/13/35

Skibo Castle Piper

Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle, Scotland, residence of the late steel magnate, arrives at New York in full uniform to take part in Carnegie centennial celebration at Pittsburgh.

El Reno Okla
Tribune
11/15/35

CARNEGIE'S FAVORITE PIPER ARRIVES



The late Andrew Carnegie's favorite bagpiper, Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders (right), being greeted by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of Carnegie, when he arrived in New York recently to take part in the centennial celebration to be held in honor of Carnegie. Grant is the official piper of Skibo castle, Scotland.

Altus Okla
Times & Democrat
11/15/35

CARNEGIE'S FAVORITE PIPER ARRIVES

[Acme Photo.]

The late Andrew Carnegie's favorite bagpiper, Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders (right), being greeted by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of Carnegie, when he arrived in New York recently to take part in the centennial celebration to be held in honor of Carnegie. Grant is the official piper of Skibo castle, Scotland.

Milwaukee Wis
Sentinel
11/15/35

OFFICIAL PIPER

(Associated Press Photo.)

Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders is shown as he was greeted by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie, upon arrival in the United States to play his bagpipes in the coming Carnegie centennial. Grant is the official piper at the Carnegies' Skibo castle.

St. John N. B.
Telegraph Journal.
11/14/35

The Laird's Piper

(New York Times)

Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Fourth and Fifth Seaforth Highlanders and bag-piper at Skibo Castle for the last twenty-one years, arrived from Scotland recently on the Anchor liner Caledonia. He was met at the pier by Roswell Miller, son-in-law of the late Andrew Carnegie, with whom he will stay for six weeks at 9 East Ninetieth Street. The piper has come to America to take part in the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, which will be held in this city and Pittsburgh from November 25 to 27.

Grant, who served two years in the World War, wore the private dress uniform of the bag-piper of Skibo—a glengarry cap with silver badge, black dress tunic with tartan plaid over left shoulder, sporan with silver buckle, and kilt and a dirk on the same side mounted in silver, plain leather shoes and silver buckle. Over his right shoulder were slung the bagpipes of Skibo, more than forty years old, of black oak with silver and ivory mountings, and draped with silk tassels of the same color as the tartan.

On the black cloth tunic, with open front, worn with dress shirt and stand-up collar, the piper wore four medals—one for general service, one for 1914 with four stars, another for "Victory" and the last one the silver jubilee medal bestowed by King George V.

Pipe Major Grant is a well set-up man forty-seven years old, five feet ten inches tall, with ruddy cheeks, blue eyes, gray hair and a waxed gray military mustache. He speaks like a Scot and looks like one.

* * * *

From his account, the job of bag-piper at Skibo Castle is not a very arduous one. When Mrs. Carnegie and the family are not in residence, Grant spends his time looking after the game on the estate and teaching the youth in the nearby villages to play the pipes.

"Mr. Carnegie was fond of hearing the skirl of the pipes in the morning," he said, "and liked to have me go out in the grounds before his window and walk up and down playing for half an hour or more, in the forenoon. I used to wake the guests at the castle up in the morning with rousing Scotch songs and marches from 7.15 to 7.45 a.m., which has become a traditional custom. When Mrs. Carnegie is here in the summer I play the pipes from 7.30 to 8 p.m. while she is at dinner with her guests."

Grant said Mr. Carnegie liked to have his guests welcomed to Skibo according to ancient custom by the stirring notes of the Highland piper.

"I remember one time when the late King Edward VII paid a chance visit to Skibo and was observed from one of the castle windows as he approached and I had barely time to get into my kilts to be ready to play the King in through the gates with the official Skibo welcoming ceremony," he related.

Grant did not play publicly on the voyage across in the Caledonia as the ship has a band of six pipers on board, but he played for them down below four or five times.

One of them was asked what he thought of Grant as a piper and he replied "fair." Asked for an opinion on the Skibo pipes, the ship's bandsman replied: "They're a sweet, mellow tone but not much volume."

Montreal, Que
The Herald
11/12/35

Carnegie's Piper Arrives in America

MAJOR HUGH GRANT of the Seaforth Highlanders and official bag-piper at Skibo Castle, Scotland estate of the late Andrew Carnegie, pictured as he arrived in New York City on the Caledonia. Major Grant, who was the steel king's favorite piper, is taking part in the Carnegie Centennial celebration.

Chicago Ill.
Tribune
11/24/35

CARNEGIE'S PIPER ON NBC PROGRAM

Famed Character Actor To Be Heard On CBS Chain

The piper who was paid to waken Andrew Carnegie with skirling tunes at famed Skibo Castle in Scotland will be heard on a special Carnegie Centenary program over an NBC-WJZ network tonight at 10. He is Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the 4th and 5th Seaforth Highlanders, long the official piper at Skibo Castle. Grant is being brought to America by the Carnegie Institute to participate in the observance of the Centenary of Carnegie's birth.

William Gillette, celebrated character star of the American theater, will emerge from several years of retirement to re-create his famous role of "Sherlock Holmes" for the Radio Theater version of the play to be broadcast over a CBS hookup this evening at 9. The noted star is now 80 years old. This broadcast will mark the sixtieth anniversary of his first appearance on the stage and the 36th of his first appearance as Sherlock Holmes.

Baltimore Md
Sun
11/17/35

To Mark Centenary Of Carnegie's Birth

Celebrations Planned At Washington, New York And Pittsburgh Week Of November 25

New York, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Carnegie Corporation of New York tonight announced that several hundred American communities and many colleges and universities throughout the country would observe Andrew Carnegie's birthday centenary the week of November 25.

The principal celebrations will be at Pittsburgh, Washington and here. In New York a choral-orchestral performance on the evening of November 25 will signalize Carnegie's benefactions in the field of music.

At Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull will speak at the centenary observance in the Pan-American Union Building.

Bay City Mich
Times
11/18/35

Carnegie's 100th Anniversary Will Be Elaborately Observed.

Interestingly enough, Thanksgiving week also marks the 100th birthday anniversary of the coke and steel magnate's bitterest rival, the late Andrew Carnegie.

The Carnegie celebrations will start tomorrow, the date of the steel master's birth, and last through Thanksgiving eve. They include a musical program at Carnegie hall tomorrow night, a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine the day after, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday evening. The widowed Mrs. Carnegie undoubtedly will preside at the latter.

In honor of the occasion the Carnegie family has imported the ruddy Scotchman, Hugh Grant, bagpiper at Skibo castle, where Mr. Carnegie once passed his vacations and where his widow still spends her summers. All dolled up in the Carnegie plaid, Mr. Grant will hold forth on his silver trimmed bagpipes at the Carnegie hall musical.

Fort Wayne Ind
News Sentinel
11/11/35

The piper who was paid to waken Andrew Carnegie with jolly tunes at famed Skibo Castle in Scotland will be heard on the Centenary program over the NBC-WJZ network (WENR) tonight at 9 o'clock. This is the third in a series of dramatic excerpts from the life of the great industrialist, and is entitled "Carnegie the Idealist." The piper, Hugh Grant, has been brought to America to help celebrate the Carnegie Centenary.

Toledo Ohio
Blade
11/1/35

Piper to Play

The piper who was paid to awaken Andrew Carnegie with skirling tunes at famed Skibo Castle in Scotland, will be heard on a special Carnegie Centenary program over an NBC-WJZ network tonight from 10 to 10:30. He is Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the 4th and 5th Seaforth Highlanders.

St. Louis
Globe Democrat
11/10/35

The piper who was paid to waken Andrew Carnegie with skirling tunes at famed Skibo Castle in Scotland will be heard on a special Carnegie Centenary program over the Blue network tomorrow at 9 p. m.

He is Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Fourth and Fifth Seaforth Highlanders, long the official piper at Skibo Castle. Carnegie, inordinately fond of bagpipe music, required Grant to play outside his bedroom window each morning. These tunes will be repeated on the air.

Grant is being brought to America by the Carnegie Institue to participate in the observance of the Centenary of Carnegie's birth. The program on which he will appear is the third in a series of dramatic excerpts from the life of the great industrialist, philosopher and philanthropist. It is entitled, "Carnegie the Idealist."

Buffalo N.Y.
Courier Express
11/10/35

Carnegie's Piper Skirls

The piper who was paid to awaken Andrew Carnegie with skirling tunes at famed Skibo Castle in Scotland will be heard in a special Carnegie centenary program of WJZ-WHAM tomorrow night at 10 o'clock. He is Pipemajor Hugh Grant of the Fourth and Fifth Seaforth Highlanders. Carnegie, inordinately fond of bagpipe music, required Grant to play outside his bedroom window each morning.

Orlando Fla. Sentinel 11/24/35

Rollins College Honors Memory Of Late Andrew Carnegie Monday

Special to The Sunday Sentinel-Star

WINTER PARK, Nov. 23—As part of the nation-wide celebration of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birthday, Rollins college will honor the memory of one of its most generous benefactors at a service in Knowles Memorial chapel Monday, from 5 to 6 p. m.

Speakers will include four distinguished Americans, who knew Carnegie intimately. They are Pres. Hamilton Holt of Rollins college, who worked with Mr. Carnegie in world peace movements long before the League of Nations was conceived; Irving Bacheller, the author, who was a close friend of the steel master; James Howard Bridge, who was Andrew Carnegie's literary assistant from 1879 to 1884; and Dr. William Goodell Frost, of Orlando, president emeritus of Berea college, who has visited Carnegie at Skibo Castle and was a close friend.

As a tribute to Carnegie's generosity in giving organs to many churches and chapels, Prof. Herman F. Siewert, chapel organist, will play four selections on the Skinner organ during the memorial service.

Mr. Bridge, one of the speakers, worked with Mr. Carnegie shortly after coming to this country from England in 1884. Previously he had served as private secretary to Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, for several years.

Dr. Holt made Mr. Carnegie's acquaintance thru their association in the New York Peace society, and was a frequent visitor to the steel master's home. Dr. Holt accredits Mr. Carnegie with being the first peace worker to use the phrase, "League of Peace," in its modern sense.

It was Dr. Holt who introduced Mr. Carnegie to the late Dr. William Fremont Blackman, former president of Rollins, an introduction which resulted in the interest of Carnegie in the fortunes of Rollins. As a benefactor of Rollins, Carnegie gave $20,000, with which to build Carnegie hall, which contains the administration offices and the library, and $25,000 to help build Knowles hall, now used to house the science divisions and the museum.

The service Monday will be open to the public.

Franklin Ind Star 11/23/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE TO BE HONORED NOV. 25

Over $140,000,000 Given Toward Educational Projects By Philanthropist

Many colleges and universities of the United States which benefited from grants by Andrew Carnegie will join with Carnegie libraries and the various Carnegie trusts in the observance on November 25 of Andrew Carnegie's birthday centenary.

Carnegie's grants to educational institutions have aggregated approximately $80,000,000, in addition to his public library expenditures, which were in excess of $60,000,000.

Personal Gifts.

Prior to the organization in 1911 of the Carnegie corporation of New York, to continue his benefactions, he gave approximately $15,000,000 to American colleges and universities, and created a $10,000,000 trust fund for Scottish universities. Between 1911 and 1932, the Carnegie Corporation of New York appropriated $48,000,000 to educational institutions in the United States. Of this sum, $23,000,000 went to the Carnegie Institute of Technology, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and $25,000,000 was distributed among 212 American colleges and universities.

From the income of the British Dominions and Colonies Fund, the Carnegie Corporation has appropriated an additional $5,769,000 for universities of the British Dominions and Colonies.

Various Purposes.

In the instances of the college appropriations, the money was used for endowment, building and various projects in the fields of art and the library. Most of the college buildings donated by Mr. Carnegie were for library and scientific work. Of the $350,000,000 Andrew Carnegie gave away during his lifetime, by far the largest part was devoted to education and scientific research.

Carnegie's interest in education is shown by the following statement, which with other quotations from his writings is being displayed during the centenary observance by Carnegie libraries throughout the English-speaking world.

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

The Andrew Carnegie centenary will be celebrated by the different Carnegie trusts in the United States and in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Colonies.

To Honor Memory.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25 in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

The New York program will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance on November 25 in Carnegie Hall, which Carnegie built for the cultural advancement of New York City; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, honoring Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind, and a dinner on the evening of November 27 attended by those associated with Andrew Carnegie or engaged in carrying out his benefactions.

Springfield Mass Republican 11/26/35

TWAIN AND CARNEGIE WERE WARM FRIENDS

Current Centennial Celebrations Recall Anecdotes of Their Friendship

St Louis, Nov. 25—(AP)—Centennial celebrations of the births of Andrew Carnegie and Mark Twain recalled today that the men were warm friends for many years.

From time to time Carnegie sent the humorist gifts of Scotch whisky and once received the following reply:—

"I got the whisky, dear Saint Andrew—and something happened to it. Always does."

Cyril Clemens, cousin of the humorist, related another Twain-Carnegie anecdote:—

"Once Mark Twain was talking to a friend who had a hard time making both ends meet. When Andrew Carnegie's name came up for discussion, the friend remarked, "Old Carnegie's money is all tainted!"

"Yes, it is," replied Twain, taking his pipe from his mouth. "Taint yours and 'taint mine."

San Jose Cal
Mercury Herald
11/26/35

Carnegie, Twain Bring Anecdotes

By Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Centennial celebrations of the births of Andrew Carnegie and Mark Twain recalled today that both were warm friends for many years.

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"Yes, it is," replied Twain, taking his pipe from his mouth, "'taint yours and 'taint mine."

Bridgeport Conn
Telegram
11/26/35

Carnegie and Mark Twain Friends For Years, Were Born 100 Years Ago

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Boston Mass
Herald
11/26/35

CARNEGIE, TWAIN FRIEND CENTENNIALS REVEAL

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Harrisburg Pa
Eve. Telegram
11/19/35

MARK TWAIN AND ANDY CARNEGIE

Born Ocean Apart They Meet After Each Acquires Fame

It is interesting to recall that Andrew Carnegie and Samuel L. Clemens whose birthday centenaries fall in the same week, were friends who met frequently, over a period of years, for literary discussions at the salons Carnegie liked to hold for the "gods of the literary world."

Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland. Mark Twain was born five days later at Florida, Mo. Their paths did not cross until one had acquired wealth and the other literary fame. They chanced together on an ocean voyage and thereafter remained sufficletnly close acquaintances for Mark Twain to complain on one occasion, that he had loaned Carnegie a quarter and the steel king had not yet paid it back.

In an article written when Carnegie related how the author attributed to him, at the time of their first meeting, the idea for "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court," which Mark Twain obtained from a reading of Carnegie's first literary effort, a spread-eagle dissertation on America entitled "Triumphant Democracy."

One of Carnegie's remarks, which reversed an old adage and disclosed why Carnegie did not believe in diversifying his industrial interests, was quoted by Mark Twain in 'Puddn'head Wilson":

"Behold, the fool saith, 'Put not all thine eggs in one basket'—which is but a manner of saying, 'Scatter your money and your attention'; but the wise man saith, 'Put all your eggs in one basket and—watch that basket.'"

During Mark Twain's illness, his physician prescribed pure whisky, which Carnegie provided from the old Scotch he kept on hand. A little later, when Mark Twain heard how Carnegie, a lifelong abstainer, had slipped on the ice while walking in the park, and had sprained his knee, he dryly remarked, "Mr. Carnegie should have sent me all his whisky."

—3—

Hartford Conn
Times
11/18/35

Mark Twain and Carnegie Advisers to Each Other

Andrew Carnegie at one time advised Mark Twain on the handling of money and the noted author made some suggestions to the steel magnate with respect to the disposition of his whisky.

With the celebration this month of the centennial anniversary of Samuel L. Clemens' birth it is recalled that Mr. Carnegie was also born in November 1835 in Scotland but five days before Mark Twain was born in Florida, Missouri.

They became friends and met frequently over a period of years but their paths did not cross until one had acquired great wealth and the other literary fame. They chanced together on an ocean voyage and thereafter remained sufficiently close for Mark Twain to complain on one occasion that he had loaned Carnegie a quarter and the steel king had not yet paid it back.

In an article written when Clemens died, Carnegie related how the author attributed to him, at the time of their first meeting, the idea for "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court," which Mark Twain obtained from a reading of Carnegie's first literary effort, a spread-eagle dissertation on America entitled "Triumphant Democracy."

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Burlington Vt.
Free Press
11/26/35

CARNEGIE AND TWAIN CENTENARIES OBSERVED

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"Yes, it is," replied Twain, taking his pipe from his mouth. "'taint yours and 'taint mine."

Batesville Ark
Guard
12/6/35

LAIRD'S WIDOW AT CONCERT—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel king and Laird of Skibo Castle, with Walter Damrosch, famous in American music circles, as they attended the concert in Carnegie hall, New York, in honor of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. The hall was given to the city by Mr. Carnegie.

Los Angeles Cal.
Times
12/1/35

NEWS EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE AND WALTER DAMROSCH

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel magnate, is shown with conductor Walter Damrosch during the concert held at Carnegie Hall, New York, in observance of the Carnegie centenary. Wide World photo

Pasadena Cal
Post
12/1/35

CARNEGIE'S WIDOW AT CENTENARY OF HUSBAND'S BIRTH: Mrs. Andrew Carnegie with Walter Damrosch, who acted as master of ceremonies at a gala concert given in Carnegie Hall, New York, to coincide with the celebrations in Dunfermline, Scotland, of the hundredth anniversary of the steel magnate's birth.

Wilmington Cal.
Press
1/5/35

LAIRD'S WIDOW AT CONCERT—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel king and Laird of Skibo Castle, with Walter Damrosch, famous in American music circles, as they attended the concert in Carnegie hall, New York, in honor of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. The hall was given to the city by Mr. Carnegie.

Grand Rapids Mich
Chronicle
11/29/35

LAIRD'S WIDOW AT CONCERT—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel king and Laird of Skibo Castle, with Walter Damrosch, famous in American music circles, as they attended the concert in Carnegie hall, New York, in honor of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. The hall was given to the city by Mr. Carnegie.

St. Louis
Post Dispatch
11/29/35

Widow at Carnegie Memorial Service

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE and WALTER DAMROSCH, AT Carnegie Hall in New York during the concert and speaking program held Monday to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth.

Memory Concert for Steel King

Lincoln Neb
Star
1/1/35

LAIRD'S WIDOW AT CONCERT—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel king and Laird of Skibo Castle, with Walter Damrosch, famous in American music circles, as they attended the concert in Carnegie hall, New York, in honor of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. The hall was given to the city by Mr. Carnegie.

New Brunswick N J
Spokesman
1/29/35

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Dunellen N. J.
Chronicle
11/28/35

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Concord N. C.
Herald
12/1/35

Pay Tribute to Carnegie

LAIRD'S WIDOW AT CONCERT—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the late steel king and Laird of Skibo Castle, with Walter Damrosch, famous in American music circles, as they attended the concert in Carnegie hall, New York, in honor of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth. The hall was given to the city by Mr. Carnegie.

Dayton Ohio
Herald
11/28/35

CARNEGIE'S WIDOW AT CENTENARY OF HUSBAND'S BIRTH: Mrs. Andrew Carnegie with Walter Damrosch, who acted as master of ceremonies at a gala concert given in Carnegie Hall, New York, to coincide with the celebrations in Dunfermline, Scotland, of the hundredth anniversary of the steel magnate's birth.

Houston Texas
Chronicle
11/29/35

CARNEGIE'S WIDOW AT CENTENARY OF HUSBAND'S BIRTH: Mrs. Andrew Carnegie with Walter Damrosch, who acted as master of ceremonies at a gala concert given in Carnegie Hall, New York, to coincide with the celebrations in Dunfermline, Scotland, of the hundredth anniversary of the steel magnate's birth.

San Diego Cal.
Union
11/26/35

CARNEGIE WIDOW RECEIVES HONORS

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (A.P.)—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was commemorated tonight in the musical hall he gave New York with a program full of sentimental reminiscences.

The ironmaster's widow was the guest of honor, holding court in the center box of the lower tier of Carnegie hall to dozens of relatives, friends and former business associates of her husband.

On the stage, directing Beethoven's "Lenore No. 3" overture as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1881, was Walter Damrosch.

He was a personal friend of Carnegie, one of those who persuaded the philanthropist to give the hall to New York in the first place, as he reminded the audience.

The Oratorio society, directed by Albert Stoessel, shared in tonight's program.

Lewiston Idaho
Tribune
11/26/35

COMMEMORATE BIRTH OF CARNEGIE AT NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 25.—(AP)—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was commemorated tonight in the musical hall he gave New York, with a program full of sentimental reminisences.

The ironmaster's widow was the guest of honor, holding court in the center box of the lower tier of Carnegie hall to dozens of relatives, friends and former business associates of her husband.

On the stage, directing Beethoven's "Leonore No. 111" overture as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1891 was Walter Damrosch.

He was a personal friend of Carnegie's one of those who persuaded the philanthropist to give the hall to New York, he reminded the audience.

Topeka Kansas
Capital
11/26/35

HONOR CARNEGIE MEMORY IN NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH, SCOTLAND, AND THE HAGUE

New York, Nov. 25.—(A. P.)—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was commemorated tonight in the music hall he gave New York, with a program full of sentimenal reminiscences.

The ironmaster's widow was the guest of honor, holding court in the center box of the lower tier of Carnegie Hall to dozens of relatives, friends, and former business associates of her husband.

On the stage, directing Beethoven's "Leonore No. III" overture just as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1891 was Walter Damrosch, a personal friend of Carnegie.

Pittsburgh honored the memory of Carnegie, who made it "the Steel City," with Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond, Va., News-Leader and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for biography, as the principal speaker. He recalled that Carnegie, who started life as a poor immigrant boy, gave $350,000,000 for the benefit of mankind.

The Carnegie family was represented by Rosswell Miller of New York, husband of Carnegie's only child, Margaret.

At Dunfermline, Scotland, America's tribute to Carnegie was paid by John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, and members of four British trusts established by the philanthropist, at a banquet attended by 200 persons.

In honor of the centenary of the birth of Carnegie a special "peace exhibition" was opened in the Palace of Peace of the World Court at the Hague, Netherlands.

Schenectady N.Y.
Gazette
12/2/35

AT CARNEGIE HALL EVENT

Miss Adele Fortin attended the concert in Carnegie hall, New York, Tuesday evening of last week when a distinguished audience heard a program in honor of Andrew Carnegie who gave to New York its most famous concert hall. Dr. Tertius Noble at the organ played improvisations of Scotch airs, which Carnegie loved, while the audience was assembling. Among the many numbers on the program, which was made up of selections which had been included in the festival opening held in May, 1891, were the Leonore overture of Beethoven, directed by Dr. Walter Damrosch and two numbers by Tschaikowsky, who had been present at the opening of the hall.

Dayton Ohio
Journal
12/1/35

New York's Ceremony Held In Carnegie Hall

New York, Nov. 25 (AP)—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was commemorated tonight in the music hall he gave New York with a program full of sentimental reminiscences.

The iron master's widow was the guest of honor, holding court in Carnegie Hall to dozens of relatives, friends and former business associates of her husband.

On the stage, directing Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, just as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1891, was Walter Damrosch, a personal friend of Carnegie's.

The Hague Adds Tribute

The Hague, The Netherlands, Nov. 25 (AP)—In honor of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie a special "peace exhibition" was opened today in the Palace of Peace of the World Court.

Baltimore Md.
Sun
11/26/35

Andrew Carnegie Centennial

IN the hall made possible by his philanthropy and musical enthusiasm, the music world paid tribute on November 26 to the late Andrew Carnegie, born 100 years ago on that date.

As Dr. Walter Damrosch mounted the podium in Carnegie hall to lead the Philharmonic Symphony orchestra in Beethoven's "Leonora" Overture, No. 3, Mrs. Carnegie looked down from box 33 on a scene which must have stirred fond memories.

It was this same conductor and this same "Leonore" Overture that opened the formal program in connection with the dedication ceremonies in 1891. On that occasion, 44 years ago, leaders in the arts, business and banking circles, and the professional world were on hand. This memorial program to the great Scotsman, whose influence and many benefactions are felt in educational and artistic institutions throughout the country, and will ever remain an enduring monument to him, filled every seat in the hall founded by him.

The program itself was chosen significantly. Following the Overture, the Oratorio society, directed by Albert Stoessel, sang "Thanks Be to God" from Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," which had been heard in the second concert given in the hall back in 1891.

Dr. Damrosch, who was associated with Mr. Carnegie in the building of Carnegie hall, spoke with feeling and in his own inimitable manner of Andrew Carnegie's gracious spirit, his love of music.

Salt Lake City Utah
Utah Tribune
11/26/35

Centenary of Carnegie's Birth Celebrated in Famous N. Y. Hall

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was commemorated tonight in the musical hall he gave New York, with a program full of sentimental reminiscences.

Widow Honor Guest

The ironmaster's widow was the guest of honor, holding court in the center box of the lower tier of Carnegie hall to dozens of relatives, friends, and former business associates of her husband.

On the stage, directing Beethoven's "Leonore No. III" overture just as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1891, was Walter Damrosch.

He was a personal friend of Carnegie's, one of those who persuaded the philanthropist to give the hall to New York in the first place, as he reminded the audience.

Met on Ocean Trip

His tribute to Carnegie also mentioned that the first Damrosch-Carnegie meeting was 47 years ago, on the steamer which was carrying Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie to Scotland on their wedding trip.

"He often gave me excellent advice," remarked Mr. Damrosch, "which I accepted—sometimes. Youth is wilful and wayward.

"As a result of his interest in music, he accepted the presidency of both the oratorio and symphony societies and later of the New York Philharmonic."

Brooklyn N. Y.
Eagle
11/24/35

Of Carnegie and Carnegie Hall

'A Centennial Celebration Recalls the Musical Past

THE concert to be given tomorrow evening by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York and the Oratorio Society of New York in Carnegie Hall will commemorate Andrew Carnegie's birthday centennial and the opening of Carnegie Hall on May 5, 1891. The program for this concert attempts to duplicate that of the earlier one.

The first overture played in Carnegie Hall was Beethoven's "Leonora," No. 3, which Walter Damrosch, then a rising young musician, conducted. Damrosch had, in fact, arranged the entire inaugural festival. The occasion was a personal triumph to him and the fulfillment of a dream long cherished by his father, Leopold Damrosch, that New York might have its own Music Hall, worthy of the place the city was assuming in the world of music. "The modest little gentleman who sat in Mr. Blaine's box," as one of the newspaper writers of the evening described Mr. Carnegie, had provided the money for the Music Hall when Walter Damrosch visited him in Scotland.

The opening program, according to the comment of the day, was brilliantly performed and in all respects successful. The following statement was typical: "Splendid is the new temple of music that was formally inaugurated last night with the first concert of a largely planned festival and splendid was the audience assembled for an event which marks a new epoch in the musical history, in which one brilliant page now follows the other, of this metropolis. . . . In the Music Hall and the Metropolitan Opera House the city now has two temples of music, which in their size and appointments for both performers and public are not surpassed by those of any city of the world."

Added importance was given to the occasion by the presence of Tschaikowsky. The distinguished Russian had traveled from Moscow, on his only American visit, to appear at each of the festival concerts. At this, his first appearance, he directed his own Marche Solennelle, before returning the baton to Mr. Damrosch for the first ... Marche Solennelle was received with great enthusiasm.

The program ended with the performance, under Walter Damrosch's direction, of Berlioz's "Te Deum," a work of heroic proportions paying tribute to the genius of Napoleon, written for triple chorus, orchestra and organ. "Mr Damrosch conducted the stupendous work," said the Herald commentator, "with rare good judgment and deserved every bit of the applause which rewarded his efforts."

* * *

FORTY-FOUR years have passed, and in honor of Andrew Carnegie the foregoing events are to be recalled tomorrow, the centenary of his birth. Tschaikowsky and Blaine have long been gone. Bishop Henry C. Potter, Seth Low, Carnegie—most of the names of that gathering are recollections of a former generation. Walter Damrosch's hair is thinned and white. Carnegie Hall itself, a monument to past glories, is sometimes referred to as "a house of memories." Only one thing has remained as vigorous and vivid as it was 44 years ago. That is the music.

In arranging the centennial program, it has obviously been impossible to reproduce the program of the entire musical festival which solemnized the opening of Carnegie Hall in 1891. The full program on that occasion extended through four evening and two afternoon performances, having been devised, according to the 1891 announcement, "to convey the listener over practically the whole field of music." However, no new composers have been introduced. The audience will see Walter Damrosch, on the dais of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, conduct the "Leonora" overture as he did 44 years ago. The Oratorio Society of New York, under the direction of Albert Stoessel, will sing Mendelssohn's chorus, "Thanks Be to God," from Elijah, and Damrosch again will lead the "Old Hundredth." Instead of the dedicatory address by Bishop Potter, Mr. Damrosch will deliver a short talk on his personal recollections of Andrew Carnegie.

During the second part of the program the Oratorio Society of New York, directed by Albert Stoessel, will present two a cappella choruses by Tschaikowsky, which were performed for the first time in America at Carnegie Hall in 1891, with Tschaikowsky directing. A short time after his New York appearance Tschaikowsky died suddenly in England. It has been recalled that only a few days after the news of his death, Carnegie Hall received by mail from Tschaikowsky the score of his Symphony No. 6, the "Pathetique," which in later years has been heard frequently by Carnegie Hall audiences. The symphony will be conducted by Otto Klemperer.

* * *

IT IS NOT generally known that Carnegie's name became attached to the "Music Hall" without his knowledge and because of circumstances somewhat amusing to the present generation. The auditorium had been completed and opened under the most favorable auspices when the question of future bookings arose. Foreign celebrities, with world reputations to preserve,

Oratorio Society Announces Plans

The Oratorio Society of New ...ork has announced its plans for ...s 62d season. The announcement ...as made following a recent meet...g of the board of directors at ...hich a new executive committee ...as appointed to direct the policies ... this choral society—the oldest ...ganization of its kind in the city. ... Handel's "Messiah" will be given ...s 112th performance by the Society ...n Friday evening, Dec. 20, at Car...egie Hall, and the society's cus...mary Spring performance of ...ach's B Minor Mass, unabridged, ...ill be given at Carnegie Hall on ...arch 3, 1936 ...

...ach, Brahms, Marx, Reger, Wolf.

...N STECK, coloratura soprano. MacDowell Club. The program: Haendel—"Caro Voi Siete All'alma," "Si, ...cherza, Si." Marx—"Waldseligkeit," "Der Bescheidene Schaefer," Brahms—"An Eine Aeolsharfe," Strauss—"Staendchen," Benedict—"Carnevale di Venezia." Airs and songs by Debussy, Chaminade, Moreau, Beach, MacDowell, Meta Schumann.

Tuesday Afternoon

...ED LAWTON, baritone. Waldorf Astoria Grand Ballroom. Program delayed.

Tuesday Evening

...SICAL ART QUARTET, Town Hall. The program: Mozart—Quintet in G minor, K. 516. Franck—Quartet in D major.

...MON RUIZ, pianist, and FREDERICK BULDRINI, violinist. The Barbizon. Assisting artist: Marcel Hanotte. The program: pieces by Gaippi, Daquin, Beethoven, Pugnani-Kreisler, Veracini-Corti, Sarasate, Chopin, Rachmaninoff, Tschaikowsky, Granados, Wieniawski, Turina.

Wednesday Evening

...LIST pianist. Town Hall. ...rogram: Bach-Liszt—Organ

Muskogee, Okla
Times Dispatch
11/26/35

NEW YORK HONORS ANDREW CARNEGIE

Centenary of Philanthropist's Birth Commemorated in Music Hall

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—(AP)—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was commemorated last night in the music hall he gave New York, with a program full of sentimental reminiscences.

The ironmaster's widow was the guest of honor, holding court in the center box of the lower tier of Carnegie hall to dozens of relatives, friends and former business associates of her husband.

On the stage, directing Beethoven's "Leonore No. III" overture just as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1891 was Walter Damrosch.

He was a personal friend of Carnegie, one of those who persuaded the philanthropist to give the hall to New York in the first place, as he reminded the audience.

Brooklyn
Times Union
11/24/35

Music in Review

By HAROLD A. STRICKLAND

Carnegie Hall Celebrates.

Marking the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, two of this city's leading musical groups will present a special program tomorrow night in the hall named for the Scotch-American who contributed nine-tenths of its cost.

And the perennial Walter Damrosch will conduct the same overture which he directed at the opening concert in May, 1891.

Unfortunately there will be missing tomorrow night a personality who also conducted during the five-day festival which marked the new music centre's opening, but he will be represented by a symphony and two a capella choruses which were sung at that time for the first time in this country.

P. Tschaikovsky was the way he was listed on that program, which also bore the names of Leopold Damrosch—as a composer—Wagner, Handel and Beethoven.

Taking part in the opening of the new centre—named for Mr. Carnegie only after European artists had objected to the tentative title of "Music Hall"—also were, among others, Andreas Dippel, Adele Aus Der Ohe, Italo Campanini, Marie Ritter-Goetze, Theodor Reichmann and one who is still active today as a former warden of the American Guild of Organists, Frank L. Sealy. Mr. Sealy will be present tomorrow night, although not at the console.

Its history is really a history of music in this country, for it has been the gateway by which world fame has been achieved by singers, musicians and composers. Not an opera house, it is known nevertheless throughout the world as well as some of Europe's best known auditoriums dedicated solely to that phase of music.

The concert tomorrow night, a memorial to the one whose financial acumen made it possible, should be an occasion for pause on the part of those who, in these times of financial stress, wonder whether the age of a Maecenas is passed and art—never a commercial commodity—has passed its zenith of growth.

Dallas Texas
News
11/25/35

Program to Honor Carnegie Birthday

Special to The News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A gala concert Monday night at Carnegie Hall will observe the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late Andrew Carnegie. Walter Damrosch will be master of ceremonies, and the conductors will include Otto Klemperer of the Philharmonic-Symphony, Albert Stoessel with the New York Oratorio Society and Walter C. Gale and T. Tertius Noble, organists. The program will consist of Beethoven's "Lenore" Overture No. 3, "Thanks Be to God" from Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" a hymn "Old Hundredth" from the Genevan Psalter, two a cappella choruses by Tchaikovsky and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

Among the vocalists Monday, Marion Kerby will give a "program of negro exaltations and Kentucky mountain songs," at Town Hall and Lawrence Tibbett will sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. His program will contain but one operatic aria and a raft of new American songs.

The Beethoven Association will give a miscellaneous program at Town Hall with Ria Ginster, pianist, and the Society of Ancient Instruments.

Knoxville Tenn
Journal
11/29/35

Continuing Tribute

Continuing tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie emphasizes the inability of a single day to encompass the full memorial to one the world now endlessly honors in his good works, even were the man himself forgotten.

It is not by any mere listing of gifts and benefactions that the Carnegie centenary has been kept.

Of far deeper meaning than this, it is by a new realization of their intimate and human meaning that these good works are being remembered.

It is also by a far and wide living and growing into the grace and meaning of them that men are touched to larger and to happier humanness as the years go by.

In one case, just recorded, from a gathering of Princeton students on the shores of the lake that Carnegie had built for the benefits of Princeton undergraduates out of a muddy creek, there was a telegram to Mrs. Carnegie sent on the centennial day of her husband's birth by these students on the banks of Lake Carnegie with "gratitude and affection to the far-seeing benefactor whose interest in all sound sport and healthful recreation made the revival of rowing at Princeton possible," and joining with his name that of Mrs. Carnegie, "the donor of the cup which binds together Yale, Cornell and Princeton in generous competition through the years."

And there was the great centenary concert in Carnegie Hall in New York, with a program of the Scotch airs that Carnegie loved, while the distinguished company was gathering, and the selection of the music of the festival week beginning May 5, 1891, with young Walter Damrosch conducting the Symphony Society Orchestre and the Oratoria Society which his father, Leopold Damrosch had founded.

There was much else that was beautiful and splendid, among such, Dr. Damrosch's leading of the orchestra, chorus, and audience in the singing of "Old Hundred," just as had been done at the original festival.

Carnegie Hall was being used as its donor had intended, with much pleasure expressed that it should continue to afford the public the great music it loved and the perpetuation of the love of art.

To these examples of the far range and significance of the Carnegie endowments, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler adds to his tribute to the Carnegie good works called "The Fruits of a Fortune," in the Herald Tribune's "This Week," something of the study that was given by Carnegie to the nature of his foundations, and of the type of men whose friendship he sought and whose advice he asked in the choosing of the objects and the fashion of his gifts.

Dr. Butler speaks of men like Gladstone, John Morley, and Elihu Root as the type who became his intimate friends.

"During his months at Skibo each summer," writes Dr. Butler, "Carnegie was surrounded by a group of men which probably could not be reproduced anywhere else on earth. There were to be found prime ministers, archbishops, heads of universities, great judges and members of the bar, leading scholars, men of letters and men of science.

"It was," Dr. Butler continues, "because of Andrew Carnegie's fixed purpose to use his fortune for the public service and to be guided in so doing by the judgment of the ablest men of his time, that when the distribution of his vast accumulation was made, it took so remarkable and so unprecedented a form."

Such can but be the conclusion of all those who consider the far spread and varied centers of beneficence not only dreamed and hoped for by the canny Laird of Skibo Castle, but placed by him upon foundations that endure.

Edmonton Alta
Bulletin
11/26/35

Montreal Que
Herald
11/26/35

AT CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel magnate, and Walter Damrosch are shown here in New York during the concert honoring Carnegie's 100th birthday.

Toronto Ont.
Telegram
11/29/35

New York Pays Tribute To Late Philanthropist

(15P) Cat. 17 B

New York, Nov. 26.—(AP)—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was commemorated last night in the Music Hall he gave New York, with a program full of sentimental reminiscences.

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On the stage, directing Beethoven's "Leonore No. III" overture just as he did at the dedicatory program of the hall in 1891 was Walter Damrosch.

He was a personal friend of Carnegie's, one of those who persuaded the philanthropist to give the hall to New York in the first place, as he reminded the audience. His tribute to Carnegie also mentioned that the first Damrosch-Carnegie meeting was 47 years ago, on the steamer which was carrying Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie to Scotland on their wedding trip.

"He often gave me excellent advice," remarked Dr. Damrosch "which I accepted—sometimes. Youth is wilful and wayward.

"As a result of his interest in music, he accepted the presidency of both the oratorio and symphony societies and later of the New York Philharmonic."

The Oratorio Society, under the direction of Albert Stoessel, shared in last night's program, as did the two orchestras, once headed by Carnegie—since the present New York Philharmonic-Symphony is the result of merging them.

Halifax Celebrates Birth Of Andrew Carnegie

Halifax, Nov. 26—(C.P.)—Halifax branch of the Canadian Club at a special meeting here last night went on record as "desiring in a modest way" to join in the continent-wide celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. The local branch of the club passed a resolution "to express the great benefits this community has received" both from Andrew Carnegie and the organization he founded.

Indianapolis Ind
Star
11/20/35

Five Women's Colleges Receive Carnegie Grants

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. — (AP) — Five women's colleges were granted $575,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York at its annual meeting today.

The grants, endowments from the trust of Andrew Carnegie, were made in recognition of high quality of work and with the hope that they would "call attention to the desirability of more generous public support of educational institutions of this character."

The grants were as follows:

Bryn Mawr College, $150,000 for endowment.

Smith College, $175,000 for library development.

Vassar College, $160,000 for library endowment.

Scripps College, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program.

Sweet Briar College, $50,000 for endowment.

The Carnegie Corporation in the last ten years has made previous grants to women's colleges of $435,000, including Bennington, Milwaukee-Downer, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Wells.

Chicago Ill
Tribune
11/20/35

5 WOMEN'S COLLEGES ARE GRANTED $575,000 FROM CARNEGIE FUND

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Middleton Conn
Press
11/20/35

FIVE WOMEN'S COLLEGES GIVEN CARNEGIE FUNDS

By Associated Press.

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Portland Me
Express
11/20/35

Women's Colleges Aided By Carnegie Corporation

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South Bend Ind
Tribune
11/20/35

GET CARNEGIE GRANTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—(UP)—Grants amounting to $575,000 for five women's colleges were announced today by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The gifts, approved at the corporation's annual meeting yesterday, were in recognition of high quality work. Recipients were:

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Boston Mass
Christian Science Monitor
11/20/35

Women's Colleges Are Recipients Of Carnegie Grants

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Duluth Minn
News Tribune
11/20/35

Carnegie Group Grants $575,000 to Colleges

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Minneapolis Minn
Journal
11/20/35

Women's Colleges Get Carnegie Fund Grants

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Buffalo N. Y.
Courier Express
11/20/35

FUNDS FOR COLLEGES

Carnegie corporation rewards work of five institutions

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Lexington Ky.
Herald
11/27/35

TODAY'S HEADLINERS

A broadcast from a dinner in connection with the observance of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is planned by WJZ-NBC at 9. Dr. Frederick Keppel, president of the Carnegie foundation, will speak.

Music with a definite Cuban flavor is to be played in Lud Gluskin's on the air via WABC-CBS at 9. . . . Rep. Samuel Dickstein, of New York, chairman of the house committee on immigration, is to give "New Facts About Immigration" when he talks for DABC-CBS at 9:45.

Philadelphia Pa.
Record
11/20/35

GRANT OF $150,000 VOTED BRYN MAWR

Fund Given College Endowment by Carnegie Corporation.

Bryn Mawr College yesterday was granted a $150,000 endowment by the Carnegie Corporation at its annual meeting in New York.

The grant was made in recognition of high quality of work and "with the hope that it will call attention to the desirability of more generous support of educational institutions of this character."

College officials last night were uncertain whether the grant would be applied to the current campaign for $1,000,000 by alumnae of the college. The funds will be used to erect new buildings. To date, about $750,000 has been subscribed.

The grant comes from a trust fund created by the late Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate. Other grants totaling $425,000 were awarded Smith, Vassar, Scripps and Sweet Briar Colleges.

During the past 10 years, the Carnegie Corporation made grants to various women's colleges throughout the country totaling $435,000.

Utica N. Y.
Observer Dispatch
11/20/35

FIVE WOMEN'S COLLEGES GIVEN CARNEGIE CASH

New York—(AP)—Five women's colleges were granted $575,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York at its annual meeting yesterday.

The grants, endowments from the trust of Andrew Carnegie, were made in recognition of high quality of work and with the hope that they would "call attention to the desirability of more generous public support of educational institutions of this character."

The grants were as follows:

Bryn Mawr College, $150,000 for endowment.

Smith College, $175,000 for library endowment.

Vassar College, $160,000 for library endowment.

Scripps College, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program.

Sweet Briar College, $50,000 for endowment.

The Carnegie Corporation in the last 10 years has made previous grants to women's colleges of $435,000, including Bennington, Milwaukee-Downer, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley and Wells.

Houston Texas
Chronicle
11/20/35

Carnegie Grants Made to Schools

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 20.—Five women's colleges were granted $675,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York at its annual meeting Tuesday.

The grants, endowments from the trust of Andrew Carnegie, were made in recognition of high quality of work and with the hope that they would "call attention to the desirability of more generous public support of educational institutions of this character."

The grants were as follows:

Bryn Mawr College, $150,000.

Smith College, $175,000 for library development.

Vassar College, $160,000 for library endowment.

Scripps College, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program.

Sweet Briar College, $50,000 for endowment.

The Carnegie Corporation in the last 10 years has made previous grants to women's colleges of $435,000, including Bennington, Milwaukee-Downer, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Wells.

Montreal Que
The Gazette
11/27/35

CARNEGIE GRANTS MADE

Women's Colleges Receive Total of $575,000

New York.—(P)—The Carnegie Corporation of New York, in the belief that women's colleges in general are underfunded, voted grants totalling $575,000 to Bryn Mawr College, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Smith College, at Northampton, Mass.; Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Scripps College at Claremont, Calif., and Sweet Briar College, at Sweet Briar, Va., and $450,000 has previously been given to other colleges. These grants, made in the centennial year of Andrew Carnegie's birth, are "in recognition of the high quality of the work" of the institutions.

Montreal Que
Star
11/26/35

Carnegie Fund Helps U.S. Women's Colleges

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York, in the belief that women's colleges in general are underfunded, voted grants totalling $575,000 to Bryn Mawr College, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Smith College, at Northampton, Mass.; Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Scripps College at Claremont, Calif., and Sweet Briar College, at Sweet Briar, Va., and $450,000 has previously been given to other colleges.

These grants, made in the centennial year of Andrew Carnegie's birth, are "in recognition of the high quality of the work" of the institutions.

Saskatchewan
Regina Star
11/29/35

Women's Colleges Get Carnegie Funds

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Carnegie Corporation of New York, in the belief that women's colleges in general are under-funded, voted grants totalling $575,000 to Bryn Mawr college, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Smith college, at Northampton, Mass.; Vassar college, at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Scripps college at Claremont, Calif., and Sweet Briar college, at Sweet Briar, Va., and $450,000 has previously been given to other colleges.

These grants, made in the centennial year of Andrew Carnegie's birth, are "in recognition of the high quality of the work" of the institutions.

York Pa
Gazette & Daily
11/27/35

Dr. Frederick Keppel, president of the Carnegie corporation, will speak at a Carnegie Centenary observance which is to be broadcast over an NBC-WJZ network today at 10 p. m. The address will originate at a Centenary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Dr. Keppel will speak of Carnegie's philanthropic philosophy and the experiences of the great philanthropic trusts. The speaker will be introduced by Dr. Walter A. Jessup, head of the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching.

Ardmore Pa
Line Daily Times
11/20/35

GRANT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE $150,000

Endowment Award Made By Carnegie Corporation For High Quality Work

A $150,000 endowment was granted Bryn Mawr College yesterday by the Carnegie Corporation at its annual meeting in New York.

College officials today were uncertain whether the gift would be applied to the current campaign for $1,000,000 by alumnae of the college for erecting new buildings. To date, about $750,000 has been subscribed.

The grant was made in recognition of high quality of work and "with the hope that it will call attention to the desirability of more generous support of educational institutions of this character."

The grant comes from a trust fund created by the late Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate. Other grants totaling $425,000 were awarded Smith, Vassar, Scripps and Sweet Briar Colleges.

During the past 10 years, the Carnegie Corporation made grants to various women's colleges throughout the country totaling $435,000.

Scranton Pa.
Times
11/21/35

CARNEGIE CORPORATION GIVES $575,000 TO FIVE COLLEGES

New York, Nov. 21 (AP).—Five women's colleges were granted $575,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York at its annual meeting yesterday.

The grants, endowments from the trust of Andrew Carnegie, were made in recognition of high quality of work and with the hope that they would "call attention to the desirability of more generous public support of educational institutions of this character."

The grants were as follows:

Bryn Mawr College, $150,000 for endowment.

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Scripps College, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program.

Sweet Briar College, $50,000 for endowment.

Canton O.
Repository News
11/20/35

5 WOMEN'S COLLEGES GET CARNEGIE GIFTS

Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Scripps And Sweet Briar Divide $575,000.

By The Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Five women's colleges were granted $575,000 by the Carnegie Corp. of New York at its annual meeting yesterday.

The grants, endowments from the trust of Andrew Carnegie, were made in recognition of high quality of work. The grants were as follows:

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Smith college, $175,000 for library development.

Vassar college, $160,000 for library endowment.

Scripps college, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program.

Sweet Briar college, $50,000 for endowment.

St Louis Mo
Globe Democrat
11/24/35

Dr. Frederick Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, and Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, will speak at a Carnegie Centenary observance which is to be broadcast over KDKA on Wednesday at 10 p. m. The address will originate at a Centenary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Dr. Keppel will speak of Carnegie's philanthropic philosophy and the experiences of the great philanthropic trusts. Both speakers will be introduced by Dr. Walter A. Jessup, head of the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching.

Atlantic City N.J.
Press
11/24/35

Plan Celebrations

Centennial of Birth of Carnegie to Be Observed

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland and the British Dominions and Colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observances are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at The Hague, Netherlands.

Dunfermline was the birthplace of the man who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

Exercises honoring the Scottish immigrant will be held also in several hundred libraries he endowed in the United States and in British territories.

Buffalo N.Y.
Times
11/24/35

PREPARE TO HONOR ANDREW CARNEGIE

By Associated Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Celebrations in the United States and Scotland, and the British Dominions and colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birht of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observance are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at the Hague, Netherlands.

Wooster Ohio
Ohio Record
11/25/35

Honoring Carnegie Upon 100th Birth Anniversary

New York, Nov. 25—Carnegie Hall the institution he established for the promotion of music in America, will be the scene tonight of a choral and orchestra concert, in honor of Andrew Carnegie, who was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, 100 years ago today.

The concert will open a three day celebration of the Carnegie centennial which will be paralleled in Pittsburgh, Washington, Scotland, and in the hundreds of communities throughout both the United States and the United Kingdom which are served by a Carnegie library.

Tomorrow night, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and president of the Carnegie endowment for international peace, will preside at a meeting in the philnthropist's honor at the New York Academy of Medicine. Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will speak.

Those conducting the celebration announced that 2,811 pertraits of Andrew Carnegie were dedicated yesterday throughout the United States.

Cincinnati Ohio
Enquirer
11/24/35

World Rites Note Carnegie Birthday

New York—(AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland, and the British dominions and colonies will be held tomorrow on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observance are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at the Hague, Netherlands.

Dunfermline was the birthplace of the man who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

Exercises honoring the Scottish immigrant will be held also in several hundred libraries he endowed in the United States and in British territories.

Rochester N.Y.
Democrat Chronicle
11/24/35

CELEBATIONS PLANNED

In America, Scotland On Centennial Of Birth Of Carnegie.

New York, November 23—(AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland, and the British dominions and colonies will be conducted Monday on the centenial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observance are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at the Hague, Netherlands.

Dunfermline was the birthplace of the man who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

Exercises honoring the Scottish immigrant will be conducted also in several hundred libraries he endowed in the United States and in British territories.

Oklahoma City, Okla
Oklahomian
11/24/35

CARNEGIE BIRTHDAY WILL BE OBSERVED

Library Here Will Aid In National Celebration.

Andrew Carnegie, through whose beneficence millions have enjoyed the privileges of public libraries, will be honored in Oklahoma City Monday on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

A reproduction of Carnegie's portrait, sent to all libraries for the occasion through the Carnegie foundation, a number of the library's finest editions and other special literature will be displayed in the general reference room.

Other material has been sent to the branch libraries in the junior and senior highschools, where special programs will be presented.

Nashville Tenn
Tennessean
11/24/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE MEMORY HONORED

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland, and the British dominions and colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observance are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at the Hague, Netherlands.

Dunfermline was the birthplace of the man who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

Exercises honoring the Scottish immigrant will be held also in several hundred libraries he endowed in the United States and in British territories.

Wheeling W. Va.
News
11/24/35

CARNEGIE TO BE HONORED MONDAY

New York, Nov. 23.— (AP) — Celebrations in the United States, Scotland and the British Dominions and colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observances are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at the Hague, Netherlands.

Dunfermline was the birthplace of the man who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

Exercises honoring the Scottish immigrant will be held also in several hundred libraries he endowed in the United States and in British territories.

Michigan City Ind.
News
11/27/35

RADIO PROGRAMS

Dr. Frederick Keppel, president of the Carnegie corporation, and Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard university, will speak at a Carnegie Centenary observance to be broadcast over WENR at 9 o'clock tonight. The addresses will originate at a centenary dinner in New York.

Des Moines Iowa
Register
12/3/35

SCIENCE IS NOT TO BLAME FOR THIS.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard university, in a Carnegie anniversary speech, attacked the theory that brakes should be applied to scientific research and invention to allow material processes to catch up. Technological unemployment is of course the foundation of this theory, its proponents believing that mechanical improvement is developing more rapidly than it can be assimilated in our present economic and industrial setup.

That difficulty, in Dr. Conant's opinion, does not justify placing deliberate impediments in the path of scientific investigators. He would regard it as tragic if the fear of mere material ills, of comparatively brief duration, were allowed to slow up human progress from the longtime viewpoint.

Theoretically, this position is sound. Its adoption must depend in considerable degree upon the public willingness to prefer the broad social view to the narrower consideration, selfish in a measure, of the immediate material welfare of individuals and of this generation.

Some people may say, not altogether justly, that the theory of full scientific freedom is prejudiced by having Dr. Conant as its advocate. They will be remembering that he, as a young officer in the chemical warfare service during the world war, was responsible for the discovery that Lewisite gas could be manufactured in a laboratory. And they will say that the sort of scientific "progress" which produces one of the most agonizing dealers of death known to man is a type of invention that could well do with a little curbing.

But that is not strictly fair. Dr. Conant would be one of the first to approve outlawry of the use of gas in war, or of war itself. The scientific freedom which he is advocating is of another sort altogether. And he is wholly right in saying that the true cure for technological unemployment is not to be found in curbing invention but in stimulating the adaptive processes of society.

Iowa City
Iowa Press Citizen
11/27/35

Jessup Will Speak In NBC Program on Carnegie Tonight

Dr. Walter A. Jessup, head of the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching and president-emeritus of the University of Iowa, will speak this evening at 9 o'clock over the WJZ network of the NBC in a Carnegie Centenary observance program. Doctor Jessup will introduce Dr. Frederick Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corp., and Mr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard university. Doctor Keppel will speak on Carnegie's philanthropic philosophy and the experiences of the great philanthropic trusts. The broadcast will originate at a centenary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

W. A. Jessup

Boston Mass
Christian Science Monitor
11/29/35

Conant Advocates Freedom of Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 — Freedom for "exceptional men" to carry on their researches in their laboratories and to write what they want to write is essential for scientific progress, Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, said, speaking at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in celebration of the Andrew Carnegie Centenary. According to Dr. Conant, the next 25 years will tell whether intellectual freedom and progress will continue or halt in the United States.

"To my mind," he said, "a fair indication of the way the tide is running would be afforded by noting to what extent we are still interested in finding and supporting Andrew Carnegie's 'exceptional men.'"

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of Carnegie Corporation of New York, also talked on the need for scientific research. Meanwhile, he saw the nation facing a picture in which there are new relations and new responsibilities to the individual, and particularly to youth. He urged that trust funds and foundations be organized along the same broad and simple lines as the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Harkness trusts.

Saginaw Mich
News
11/27/35

RADIO TO FEATURE CARNEGIE TRIBUTE

Dr. Keppel and Dr. Conant to Speak at Centenary Observance.

THOMAS SINGS NEW SONG

Dr. Frederick Keppel, president of the Carnegie corporation, and Dr. James Bryant Conan, president of Harvard university, will speak at a Carnegie Centenary observance which is to be broadcast over an NBC-WJZ network at 10 p. m. Wednesday. The addresses will originate at a centenary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Springfield Ohio
News
11/27/35

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland and the British dominions and colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observances are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at The Hague, Netherlands.

Dunfermline was the birthplace of the man who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

Watertown N. Y.
Times
11/27/35

TONIGHT

Dr. Frederick Keppel, president of the Carnegie corporation, and Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard university, will speak at a Carnegie Centenary observance to be broadcast over an NBC-WJZ network at 10. The address will originate at a Centenary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Oklahoma City, Okla
Oklahoman
11/28/35

Donors Can't Guess Future, He Declares

Carnegie Leader Objects To 'Strings' on Gifts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—(AP)—Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Wednesday night deplored what he termed a tendancy on the part of philanthropists to try to "outguess the future" by placing numerous restrictions on their benefactions.

Keppel spoke with James B. Conant, president of Harvard university, at the last of a series of celebrations marking the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

"Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, father and son, Edward Harkness and a few others have set an example by organizing their trusts along broad and simple lines," said Keppel, "but others, equally generous in proportion to their wealth, equally anxious to do good, have been and still are trying to outguess the future.

"They are making all sorts of stipulations and limitations in their deeds of gift, every one of which I venture to say is destined to hinder and not to help the generous purpose of the donor."

Doctor Conant paid tribute to Carnegie as "a unique personality, a single individual who had original ideas and the ability and character to put them into practice."

Syracuse N.Y.
American
11/24/35

Program on Radio From Scotland

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be observed in a trans-Atlantic broadcast from Dunfermline, Scotland, over Columbia and WFBL from 12:30 to 12:45 p. m. Dunfermline is the birthplace of the famous steel manufacturer.

Carnegie, who emigrated to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1848, rose from a weaver's assistant in a cotton mill to become the principal owner of the Homestead and Edgar Thomson steel works, which later was merged with other plants to form the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1901 it was consolidated with the United States Steel Corporation.

After his retirement, Carnegie devoted himself to philanthrophy and literary activities. His contributions to numerous philanthropies are estimated to have exceeded $300,000,000 and his writings include "Triumphant Democracy," "The Gospel of Wealth" and "The Life of James Watt." Carnegie died in 1919.

Montreal, Can.
Gazette
11/27/35

SCIENTIFIC GIVING IS INDIVIDUAL DUTY

Wealth Restriction Less Beneficial Than Private Philanthropy

New York, November 26.—(AP)—Sir James Irvine, Scottish educationist, expressed doubt tonight that Government restrictions on the accumulation of immense wealth by individuals would be as beneficial to the world as private philantropy.

Reviewing the trust funds and endowments set up by Andrew Carnegie, Sir James said:

"Free from political bias and unhampered by the rigidity of Government methods, a board of trustees is in a position to carry out its terms of reference without thought of self or of possible repercussions on a political electorate."

Speaking at a Carnegie Centenary observance, the principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, said:

"He was indeed the father of giving on the grand scale and more than any other man of his time he transformed giving from an ill-developed art into a well-regulated science; above all, and for the reason that he regarded benevolence as a duty, there was no savour of charity to make bitter the acceptance of his gifts.

"Others have followed his example and the combined effect of the large spending trusts now operating for the general benefit of human kind is beyond our calculation."

Huntington W. Va.
Herald Dispatch
11/28/35

HITS 'STRINGS' ON BIG GIFTS

Carnegie Corp. Head Attacks Restrictions On Philanthropies

NEW YORK, Nov. 27. (AP)—Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corp., of New York, tonight deplored what he termed a tendency on the part of philanthropists to try to "outguess the future" by placing numerous restrictions on their benefactions.

Keppel spoke with the last of a series of celebrations marking the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

"Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, father and son, Edward Harkness, and a few others have set an example by organizing their trusts along broad and simple lines," said Keppel, "but others, and in the aggregate their number is impressive, equally generous in proportion to their wealth, equally anxious to do good, have been and still are trying to outguess the future

"They are making all sorts of stipulations and limitations in their deeds of gift, every one of which I venture to say is destined to hinder and not to help the generous purpose of the donor."

Dr. Conant paid tribute to Carnegie as "a unique personality, a single individual who had original ideas and the ability and character to put them into practice."

"Andrew Carnegie," he said, "departed from the beaten track both in accumulating his wealth and, what is vastly more important, in disposing of it."

San Antonio Texas
Express
11/29/35

DONATIONS WITH STRINGS DEPLORED

Wealthy, Trying to Outguess Future, Assailed

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, tonight deplored what he termed a tendency on the part of philanthropists to try to "outguess the future" by placing numerous restrictions on their benefactions.

Keppel spoke with James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, at the last of a series of celebrations marking the Centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

"Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, father and son, Edward Harkness and a few others have set an example by organizing their trusts along broad and simple lines," said Keppel, "but others, and in the aggregate their number is impressive, equally generous in proportion to their wealth, equally anxious to do good, have been and still are trying to outguess the future.

"They are making all sorts of stipulations and limitations in their deeds of gift, every one of which I venture to say is destined to hinder and not to help the generous purpose of the donor."

Birmingham Ala
News
12/5/35

Dr. Conant On Research

The view, not infrequently expressed of late, that brakes should be put on scientific research was strongly opposed by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, in his address in New York Wednesday at the centenary celebration of Andrew Carnegie's birthday. He thought that this view was a product of "the present sad years" and would disappear with brightening skies. He predicted that the next 25 years in American history will tell whether intellectual freedom and progress will be continued or halted in this country, but he may have meant merely that the next 25 years will be critical; in so short a period a very long future could not be determined.

Fear of the consequences of too rapid an advancement of knowledge does not necessarily imply hostility to science; probably it arises more frequently from doubt of the ability of society to digest so much new knowledge, particularly of kinds that cause great changes in technology. This includes the technology of war, which has been made far more deadly and destructive by the inventions of recent decades. A quarter of a centuty ago it could be argued that this very development of the machinery of war was fast making war impossible, but few nowadays would venture on this defense of the darkest side of scientific progress.

Even without regard to the deepening shadow of war many people have seriously doubted whether the social and economic fabric could indefinitely stand the terrific acceleration imposed on it by the technological changes resulting from extensive and systematic research. Periodical smashes and enforced idleness for millions of workers, they have argued, are inevitable unless change can be slowed down to a more manageable rate. Such "scientific planning" has been advocated, but Dr. Conant rejects the idea, holding that it would mean dispensing with "exceptional men, free to do what they want in their laboratories and free to write what they want in their libraries."

It is indeed difficult to reconcile control of any sort with the ideal freedom of the scientific worker, yet in one way or another the problem of disposing harmlessly of an excess of new knowledge will have to be solved. Having opposed the fixing of any speed limit, Dr. Conant might on another occasion suggest how the acceleration of research can be made less dangerous to the civilization that makes research possible.—Springfield Republican.

Billings Mont
Gazette
12/6/35

Defending Research.

Advocates of a cessation in scientific research lest civilization destroy itself by an immoral use of its scientific knowledge received a sturdy challenge recently from Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard university. Many phases of American life besides the purely scientific are encompassed in Dr. Conant's prediction that the next quarter century of American history will reveal "whether intellectual progress would be continued or halted in this country." Scientific progress with its resultant industrial revolution has continued because unusual minds have been free to explore as they chose in their laboratories. Those who believe continuance of this research may cause the downfall of the civilization it has developed assert that man's normal judgment has not developed proportionately to his knowledge.

Dr. Conant, speaking at a celebration of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, said that "our present fearful faltering" should be considered from the standpoint of how they will be viewed 300 years hence. He asked: "Will it be said that with the advancement of knowledge well under way and man's horizons just beginning to clear, the human race became so preoccupied with material ills that it succumbed to terror, and, in the interest of security, curiosity was confined? Or will it be said that, frightened as they were and bowed down by much trouble and suffering, nevertheless in one country—the traditional home of freedom—men still retained confidence in the importance of the great intellectual adventure?"

History has vague records of one period of several centuries in which intellectual progress was halted—the dark ages. Research has delved into nearly all phases of material knowledge, and now is concentrating more on man himself. Herein lies the answer to those who would halt research: If man's psychological and moral development has not kept pace with the development of material knowledge, why not let "exceptional men free to do what they want in their laboratories and free to write that they want in their libraries" concentrate on the fields of human morals and intellect?

Santa Barbara Cal.
Press
11/26/35

The FREE LANCE

By E. K.

YESTERDAY marked the 100th anniversary of one of the world's happiest incidents—the birth of Andrew Carnegie. In the little village of Dunfermline in Scotland the son of a poor cotton weaver was born, whose industry and benevolence were later to make of him one of the greatest benfactors the world has ever known. His history, from that of a bobbin boy in a cotton factory through that of telegraph clerk and operator to the leadership of one of our largest steel companies, is a romantic one, typical of most of the large fortunes builded in this country.

With the accumulation of wealth, however, was granted him the wisdom that caused him to endow his fellow beings with the riches he felt were but held in trust by him. The accomplishments of the various trusts established in this country and abroad are ample testimony of the benefits that have accrued. It would take many volumes to enumerate them.

Perhaps the two best known trusts in this country are the $10,000,000 endowment for international peace and the $135,000,000 behest for "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." The former has worked unrelentingly for peace with the hopes of the entire family of nations focussed upon its Palace of Peace at the Hague.

Our American schools and colleges have been helped particularly by grants from the Carnegie Corporation, as have our libraries, many of them established by this fund. Not the least of the interests encouraged have been the fine arts—our own Community Arts Association having received monetary backing in its hey day.

Santa Barbara has been enormously benefitted in being the place of residence of one of Andrew Carnegie's most trusted advisors, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett. Broad-visioned and a humanitarian, Dr. Pritchett has always given generously and readily of his unimpeachable counsel and advice. Out of his store of knowledge and experience he has always pointed a straight, clear path out of any difficulties that were apt to beset us. Santa Barbara, as well as the nation, appreciated the type of leadership as exemplified by Dr. Pritchett.

* * *

Boston Mass.
American
11/27/35

THIS IS LIFE

By Robert E. Rogers

One hundred years ago Monday last Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunferline town, where the king of Scotland had sat "drinking the bluid-red wine." Andrew was always fond of the place and later bought King Malcolm's Tower and presented it to the corporation of the town.

ROBERT E. ROGERS

Eighty-four years later he died, having left behind him in gifts alone over three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, all made in steel. Perhaps another man in history had disposed of such enormous sums during his lifetime. John K. Winkler, author of "The Incredible Carnegie" (Vanguard) suggests that if his late marriage had not resulted in a daughter as the only issue, no son, perhaps he would not have tried to die poor, as his most famous remark indicated that he did so try.

For Many Years He Lacked Interest in Making Money

Many people thought he was a hypocrite, though it is not so easy to be a hypocrite to the tune of three hundred and fifty million dollars. Besides, his famous memorandum, dated December, 1885—on arriving at the age of thirty-three—would seem to indicate that for many years he had been not interested in making more money, only in spending. At that age he was a millionaire with an income of fifty thousand dollars per year. At that age he planned to make no effort to increase his fortune beyond that figure, but to spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes; for self education, propaganda through newspapers, retirement at thirty-five, and constant self-improvement.

Yet that is the man who, when he sold out to J. P. Morgan for nearly five hundred million dollars, remarked rather ruefully:

"I could have gotten a hundred million more. Morgan would have paid it. I know he would have."

Which would seem to indicate that the ideals of thirty-three were no longer dominant half a century later.

As a matter of fact his partner and technical man, Captain William Jones, once remarked:

"Andy was born with two sets of teeth and holes bored for more."

His Philanthropies Set Pace for Rockefeller

And yet he was one of the most useful philanthropists of our age, who, without question set the pace which John D. Rockefeller, Sr., was willy-nilly to follow. Against the Carnegie Institute, the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Peace endowment, to say nothing of his libraries and pipe organs and hero awards, one may justly set the Rockefeller Foundation for medical research.

But in that justice one must admit that the little Scotsman, Andy, thought of these things first. He publicly averred that it was a disgrace to die rich, he did his best to combine lavishness and usefulness, and he was very seldom taken in.

It is true that he liked a double-designed flag, one-half American and one-half British, displayed over the Castle at Skibo. It is true that he liked to be awakened of a morning by music on the pipes. It is perfectly true that a somewhat theorical and sentimental writing was one of his accomplishments, but behind this literary and patriotic streak in him he was one of the greatest money makers of modern times.

Mingled Pious Sentimentality With Determination to Be Boss

In his autobiography, you will find a mingling of pious sentimentality, together with matter of fact determination to be the boss on the top of the heap and a familiar of the very greatest of the earth.

In his last period he made the superb assumption that God had been with him and therefore he had been prosperous—an idea singularly under a cloud at present but not entirely unreasonable—and outlasted many of his contemporaries. Most of his generation acquiesced at the end in his self-righteous puritanism, the doctrine that because he had been a good man, therefore he had been rich and greatly honored in his blessings.

Against that Mr. Winkler lists his trans-Atlantic management of the horrible Bethlehem strike, the armor plate scandal in which Charles M. Schwab acted as the goat in a pinch, and his treatment of Frick. He believed his Hague Palace would end war.

But his autobiography ends in 1914 with the sorrowful reflection that peace is no nearer than before, save that the new president, one Woodrow Wilson, could be counted on to save the world—because he was a Scotsman. He died while our war was still being fought.

St. Paul Minn
Pioneer Press
11/25/35

The Interpreter

The Carnegie Centenary.

THE WORLD PROBABLY will never see a more striking example of the results of "a good deed in a naughty world" than the one which inspired the huge public library benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, whose birth centenary celebrations begin today in America and elsewhere and continue for several days. Little is known of Colonel James Anderson of Allegheny City, Pa., who opened his own private library to the young Carnegie and other poor boys of the neighborhood, except that he was a generous-hearted man with a deep interest in the welfare of youth. It was in Anderson's library that Carnegie first acquired what was to be a lifelong interest in books and reading and resulted in his establishment of 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English speaking world.

* * *

THE ACCOUNT of Carnegie's life is one of the most remarkable "success stories" in the world's history. Born poor in Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835, he came to America as a young boy and, with only a grammar school education, was at middle age one of the world's richest men. As he acquired more and more wealth he turned to various benefactions, particularly the endowment of libraries, on which he spent some 60 million dollars. In addition he gave away 290 millions for trusts and foundations of different kinds in the interests of peace and various educational and cultural projects.

* * *

WHEN HE RETIRED in 1901 his fortune was estimated at half a billion dollars, but when he died in 1919 he had given away all but 22 millions. He always regarded his wealth as a public trust which should be used principally for the benefit of others. Incidentally, his donations to churches included funds for 8,182 organs here and aboard. He was a lover of good music, especially that of the organ, and believed music held an indispensable place in the cultural and inspirational life of peoples.

* * *

MUCH IS HEARD nowadays of the machine-age causing unemployment. It was precisely that situation that caused Andrew's father, a hand weaver, to lose his means of family support and emigrate to America. When steam machinery replaced the old handlooms the family bravely started for "the land of opportunity" with scant funds and little but hope to buoy them up. Both father and son obtained employment in a bobbin factory in a Pittsburgh suburb, Andrew at $1.20 a week.

* * *

AT SEVENTEEN HE WAS a telegraph operator at $25 a month, then a railroad clerk and later a railroad official. He began to prosper and invested his savings in Pennsylvania oil lands and a sleeping car company, the forerunner of the Pullman Co., thereby laying the foundations of his vest fortune. Then he entered the steel business and established the Carnegie Steel Co., in which the bulk of his fortune was made and which later was merged with the giant United States Steel corporation. His life should be an inspiration to all youth. It is fitting that the many Carnegie libraries and other Carnegie organizations pay tribute to his memory on the 100th anniversary of his birth.—E. G. J.

Streator, Ill.
Times Press
10/21/35

ACROSS —THE— TABLE

Being the Observations of JAREFF.

That Canny Scot,

Andrew Carnegie, whose one hundredth anniversary of his birth is being observed in Streator and elsewhere throughout the world Nov. 25, had very definite ideas as to philanthropy. It was Carnegie who expressed himself as believing that it was a disgrace for any man to die with tremendous wealth, and it was but natural that he should endow institutions with millions and millions in his effort to escape the stigma of his own evaluation of wealth.

The task of distributing millions of dollars is a tremendous and difficult one, for there are many considerations which must be considered. Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, the canny Scot devoted more than $60,000,000 to public libraries, so it was evident that public libraries which he considered one of the great vehicles of learning ranked foremost in the field of philanthropy as recommended by Carnegie.

Concerning libraries, as an objective for his donations, Carnegie declared:

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasurers of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for happiness and improvement in the community."

Streator, with 2810 other communities throughout the world is indebted to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie for the beautiful public library. It is to the credit of Streator that this splendid institution has been developed through the years to the high point of usefulness which it has reached today.

Streator will join in observing the birthday anniversary of Carnegie next month.

Detroit Mich
Free Press
11/27/35

Good Morning

by Malcolm W. Bingay

An inspired headline writer on the Boston Transcript put a head over the story on the Centenary celebration for Andrew Carnegie: "There Was a Scotchman Who Gave Away Money."

The Scot is the only man in the world who is undisturbed by such spoofing. For instance, he knows that, down in the article itself, there is another line which explains everything:

"He earned it by hard work and he saved it."

Lima Ohio
News
11/22/35

Andrew Carnegie with his $350,000,000 built libraries all over the land, Rockefeller has created foundations, virtually made the University of Chicago and Russel Sage money went to truly useful purposes.

Big fortunes are created by brains, not by theft. When brains refuse to go on working, God help the rest of us poor little devils. We prefer putting our faith in Big and Little Business, rather than in spell binders, propagandists, college professors and cheap politikers.

Toledo Ohio
Beacon
11/20/35

Few other than good Scots of our town may care that, 100 years ago, Nov. 25, Andrew Carnegie was born. Andy uttered his first wail in a fair cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, that date. Some libraries throughout this country, which benefited by the Carnegie gifts, have received some of the 21,000 portraits of the canny Scot, which will be unveiled with suitable ceremonies. Andy did his bit for education, free, gratis and for nothing. But one wonders, with all he has done for Toledo, how many will care that next Monday is Andy's birthday anniversary?

Asheville N. C.
Citizen
12/1/35

Attic Salt Shaker

By W. ORTON TEWSON

THE FINE BIOGRAPHY of Vachel Lindsay by his friend and fellow poet Edgar Lee Masters—a work of infinite understanding—recalls to mind that in 1925 I asked Lindsay to contribute to a Symposium on "What is the most beautiful single line of poetry in the English language?" Although he missed the point of the quest—which was for the most beautiful single line—his reply will interest poetry lovers. He wrote:

"As for my favorite quotation: For twenty-five years it has been the same. It is from Swinburn'es 'Hesperia':

" 'From the bountiful infinite west,
from the happy memorial places
Full of stately repose and the lordly
delight of the dead,
Where the fortunate islands are lit
with the light of ineffable faces,
And the sound of a sea without wind
is about them, and sunset is red.' "

* * *

VACHEL LINDSAY—he passed on in 1931—was living in Spokane, Washington at that time (July 1925), and in the accompanying letter he wrote:

"I was married May 19 (1925)—and here I am going to keep house forever with Elizabeth Locust Blossom Lindsay."

Which might well have been his entry for the "most beautiful single line of poetry in the English language."

* * *

SOME YEARS AGO, Vachel Lindsay went to England and caused a sensation with readings from his poetry, notably at both Oxford and Cambridge Universities. So potent was his spell that the dear old dons—so it is recorded—"took no more than two minutes to become his helpless instruments." And that was "some" triumph! He made those sing who had never sung before—at any rate, with a second person within earshot. As one who was present put it:

"He swayed his auditors as the wind sways the wheat or a revivalist his converts."

And those who had the good luck to hear Lindsay recite "The Congo," "When General Booth Enters Into Heaven," and other of his poems will understand.

* * *

A GOOD STORY about Bismarck is related by Lord Howard of Penrith (better known as Sir Esme Howard, former British Ambassador at Washington) in his fascinating Memoirs "Theatre of Life," covering the years 1863 to 1905. It seems that the famous German Chancellor "always used to converse with Sir Edward Malet (British Ambassador at Berlin) in English, and his English, though very fluent and perfectly clear, was sometimes rather quaint in its pronounciation."

* * *

"ONE DAY," reminisces Lord Howard—who was Private Secretary to Sir Edward Malet at the time — "Malet came back from one of these interviews much amused and told me that he had not, for a long time, been able to understand what Bismarck had meant, because the great man had kept on repeating to him: 'Why can't we let bigg'uns be bigg'uns?'

"This completely puzzled Malet, and he did not know what to say. It was only after two or three minutes that he discovered that the Chancellor's meaning was "bygones be bygones." "

* * *

A LINCOLN STORY

"I remember a delightful story that Sir Edward Malet told me about Lord Lyons" (British Minister at Washington during the American Civil War), says Lord Howard. "President Lincoln once asked him to go down and see him at the Front, somewhere in Virginia, possibly at the time of what is called 'The Battle of the Wilderness.' They stayed at a little country shanty together, and, in the early morning, Lord Lyons went out into what in houses in the Southern States is called the 'piazza' and there found the President busy polishing his boots.

* * *

"LORD LYONS, who was a stickler for etiquette, held up his hands in horror, and said:

" 'Mr. President, do you think it right that the President of the United States should polish his own boots?'

"Lincoln looked at him, with his curious humorous twinkle in his eyes, and said:

" 'Mr. Minister, if he doesn't polish his own boots, whose boots, in the name of all that's holy, should he polish?' "

* * *

AS A MATTER of millionaires, Andrew Carnegie was in a class by himself. Literally, dozens of his bright young men become masters of wealth they had never dreamed of. One day, impressed by the sales record of a young Scot, Alexander Rollin Peacock, Carnegie summoned him to New York and asked:

"Peacock, what would you give to be made a millionaire?"

"Two per cent discount for cash, sir," he said.

The young man's answer tickled Carnegie immensely, relates John K. Winkler (in "Incredible Carnegie"—a sparkling "Life" of the old Ironmaster who was born just one hundred years ago, on November 25, 1835, to be exact.)

* * *

ONE OF THE BEST Carnegie stories it is told by Harrison S. Morris in his reminiscences, "Confessions in Art"—has it that once when he was visiting his sister-in-law on Jekyll Island, she told him she could not get any letters from her sons who were at Yale. She was anxious about them. Carnegie bet her he would have a letter from them as soon as a letter could reach New Haven and return. The bet was accepted. He wrote the boys that their mother was worried about them; that all were very well at their home; and gave them other news that would interest them. Then he added that he was enclosing five dollars for each, and he signed himself their affectionate uncle.

But he did not enclose the ten dollars.

* * *

AS HE TOLD the story himself (relates Mr. Morris), his twinkling little eyes enjoyed the slyness of it immensely. Then, in two or three days, a reply came It revealed the atrocious fact that he had forgotten to send the five dollar bills. He should send them at once, as the boys were nearly deadbrokc.

He had outwitted his nephews and won his bet; the power of his money was demonstrated, adds Mr. Morris.

* * *

IN HER DELIGHTFUL collection of negro folklore, "Mules and Men," Zora Neale Hurston, the novelist—who was born at Etonville, Florida—credits one of her friends, Gold, by name (and Gold by nature)—with this story as to "how come we so black." Gold speaking:

"Long before they got thru makin' de Atlantic Ocean and haulin' de rocks for de mountains, God was makin' up de people. But He didn't finish 'em all at one time. Ah'm compelled to say dat some folks is walkin' round dis town right now ain't finished yet and never will be.

* * *

"WELL, He give out eyes one day. All de nations come up and got they eyes. Then He give out teeth and so on. Then He set a day to give out color. So seven o'clock dat mornin' everybody was due to git they color and they went on off. Then He set there for three hours and one-half and no niggers. It was gettin' hot and God wanted to git His work done and go set in de cool. So He sent de angels, Rayfield (Raphael) and Gab'ull (Gabriel) to git 'em so He could 'tend some mo business.

* * *

"THEY HUNTED all over Heben till dey found de colored folks. All stretched out sleep on de grass under de tree of life. So Rayfield woke 'em up and tole 'em God wanted 'em.

"They all jumped up and run on up to de th'one and they was so skeered they might miss sumpin' they begin to push and shove one 'nother, bumpin' against de angels and turnin' over foot-stools. They even had de th'one all pushed one-sided.

"So God hollered 'Git back! Git back!' And they misunderstood Him and thought He said, 'Git black,' and they been black ever since."

* * *

THOSE WHO WERE couriers for the German Intelligence Department during the World war, became very astute in order to smuggle them through. One man whom it took the British Intelligence Department a long time to catch with the evidence on him became so accustomed to being searched that he once said, jokingly, to the British searchers at Harwich that he automatically began to take his clothes off as the train slowed up at the platform, and before he left the carriage!

* * *

BUT THEY GOT him in the end, and the way they did it was rather neat. (It is revealed in "Strange Intelligence: Memoirs of Naval Secret Service," by Hector C. Bywater and H. C. Ferraby.) He had arrived at Harwich and went into the search room with the usual smile on his face. Sitting at the table was a strange officer, watching the search, but taking no part in it. All the usual tests were applied, but nothing was found.

THE SEARCHERS seemed to be beaten. Then the strange officer came into action.

"Take out your false teeth!" he rapped out brusquely.

The courier made a movement of protest.

"Out with them!"

Before the courier could put hand to mouth came the order: "Seize his arms."

Then the searchers forced his mouth open, took out the top denture, and from the roof of the man's mouth a tiny packet of oiled silk, not the thickness of a postage stamp, fell on his tongue. Inside the packet was the information in microscopic writing.

* * *

FAVORITE Mark Twain anecdotes. (The great humorist was born one hundred years ago—November 30, 1835):

Told, among others, by Israel Zangwill: Mark Twain did not believe in long sermons. Once he was present at a charity service conducted by an eloquent preacher. The appeal for funds touched everybody's heart. Mark, himself, was so moved that he itched for the plate to come around that he might give the $400 he had in his pocket. But the preacher went on and on, the air grew hotter, he grew sleepier, and his enthusiasm went down a hundred dollars at a time, until at last, when the plate reached him, he took a nickel from it.

* * *

TOLD BY Margot Asquith (Lady Oxford)—at least, so it's reported:

"Mr. Clemens had taken me into dinner at the home of a namesake of mine and had told me of a great American temperance orator who, having exercised his voice too much, had asked the chairman to provide milk instead of water at his meeting. The chairman put rum into the milk and when the orator, pausing in one of his most dramatic periods, stopped to clear his throat, he drained his glass and, putting it down, exclaimed:

" 'Gosh! What cows!' "

* * *

TOLD BY Tom Masson (in his "Annual"):

Mark Twain was a great cigar smoker. He liked them big, black, strong and often. When he was a young and struggling newspaperman in San Francisco, a lady of his acquaintance saw him one day with a cigar box under his arm, looking in a shop window.

"Mr. Clemens," she said, "I always see you with a cigar box under your arm. I am afraid that you are smoking too much."

"It isn't that," said Mark. "I'm moving again."

* * *

THE OCCASION was a ceremonial banquet in London. Mark Twain was down to respond to the Toast "Literature."

"Ladies and Gentlemen," he began in his famous drawl, "I am sorry to say that Literature is in a pretty bad way. Shakespeare is dead and gone. Milton has been gathered unto his forefathers. Tennyson is no longer with us. And, ladies and gentlemen, I am not feeling very well myself."

Then he sat down.

(Copyright, 1935)

Pittsburgh, Kan.
Headlight
10/22/35

As Expressed By Others.

THE CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL.

The 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth will be celebrated Nov. 25, with a number of ceremonies in his native Scotland and in this country.

Carnegie's name will live through the 2,811 public libraries he built and gave to the communities in which they were constructed at a total cost of $60,000,000. Nor was this the extent of his contributions. He gave the money for 8,182 church organs, and in all gave away $350,000,000 for schools, hospitals, scientific laboratories, public parks, swimming pools and community halls.

Carnegie believed in the education of the entire people. "The most imperative duty of the state," he said once, "is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied.

There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

He believed in reading, saying that "a taste for reading drives out lower tastes." He had a deep hatred for war, saying that "the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, and so long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

Carnegie held as the duty of a man of wealth "to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance" and to consider his wealth "simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

Carnegie would have been immeasureably shocked by the spectacle of George Vanderbilt's decision to be a millionaire loafer for life, or by Barbara Hutton What's-Her-Name, in keeping titled foreigners in the style to which they have been accustomed.—Arkansas City Traveler.

Winnipeg Can
Free Press
11/23/35

Centenary of Carnegie

By J.B.M.

Andrew Carnegie was born a hundred years ago (November 25, 1835, was the date) in Dunfermline, Scotland. He is undoubtedly the only dead millionaire whose centenary could interest anyone. This is because Carnegie, though a Scotchman, invented the idea that the proper thing to do with great wealth is to give it back to the public. He made a huge fortune in forty years and gave it away in twenty. No one had done that before.

Carnegie was one of about ten men—the group included Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and Morgan—who took over the United States between 1865 and 1900. They were clever enough to see, after the industrial north had won the Civil war, that their country would never again be a semi-primitive elysium of free farmers, plantations and artisans. They foresaw the railways, factories and blast furnaces of the modern United States. They had the imagination to cast themselves as the men who would run that stupendous show and collar the correspondingly large profits. They founded the American plutocracy and are the subject of a recent work entitled "The Robber Barons."

* * *

But Andrew Carnegie, though he was as rapacious and hard-fisted as any when it came to a deal, was really a maverick among them. He was of a different breed to all the rest, a fact which may account for the eccentricity of his later years. The others were Yankees, reared in colonial piety. They went about their empire-building and their piracies with God on their lips and they founded theological colleges as they went along. Carnegie did nothing like that. He was the son of free-thinking, radical Scotch weavers. When he was a boy, they let him skate on Sunday which in Dunfermline in 1845 was riotous behavior.

Carnegie came to America with his parents when he was 13 years old. He was first a telegraph messenger, then an operator, then secretary to a railway executive. In the last job he picked up tips on stocks and acted on them. That was the start of his fortune. From early life Carnegie wanted to be rich but his idea was not to spend a lifetime accumulating. He wanted to get modestly rich quick, retire and become an intellectual. So when he was 33 years old and had a sure income of $50,000 a year, he noted in his diary that now was the time for him to retreat to Oxford, study, "make the acquaintance of literary men," buy a newspaper and then take "a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes."

* * *

But the reforming Carnegie disappeared from view for thirty years after he encountered Bessemer, "a crazy Frenchman," making steel by a new process. He formed the idea, a highly original one at the time, that steel of the Bessemer type would sell. Between 1870 and 1900 he became the tycoon of the American steel industry. Suddenly in 1901 he sold out to the U. S. Steel Corporation. The price is not mentioned in any available work, but Carnegie says in his diary he found afterwards he could have got $100,000,000 more by asking for it. Having retired from the battle at 66, Carnegie took up the career he had imagined when he was half that age. Beginning the day he sold out, he gave his money away mainly for such thoroughly Scotch purposes as the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of education. Before he died in 1919 he had given away $350,000,000, 90 per cent. of his fortune.

He thus stated his theory of wealth: "This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth; to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer, the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee or agent for his poorer brethren." This was a new idea when Carnegie stated it. In acting upon it, he blessed mankind in more ways than one. Of all the successful robber barons Carnegie alone has not left a string of excessively rich descendants to distress the public of 1935 with posturings in the rotogravure sections.

* * *

Carnegie the literary man also blossomed after 1900. He wrote an excellent autobiography in a buoyant, rapid, anecdotal style. He wrote other books on social and economic matters, and he cultivated the friendship of such first-rate minds as John Morley. He was probably the only multi-millionaire in existence who could give Morley a conversation. But long before 1901 he had been in touch with the brighter minds. He was a correspondent of Gladstone and Matthew Arnold. He was a crony of Mark Twain, an agnostic like himself, and quotes in his autobiography a letter from Mark which will do for a tailpiece to this discourse. Mark wrote, at a time when Carnegie's wealth was much in the papers:

> Dear Sir and Friend,—You seem to be prosperous these days. Could you lend an admirer a dollar and a half to buy a hymn book with? God will bless you if you do; I feel it, I know it. So will I. If there should be other applications this one not to count.
>
> Yours,
>
> —MARK.
>
> P.S.—Don't send the hymn book, send the money. I want to make the selection myself. —M.

Carnegie could enjoy Mark Twain, another quality in Carnegie which made him unique among the robber barons. He was a truly remarkable millionaire, a citizen whose centenary is worth noting.

Tiffin, Ohio
Advertiser-Tribune
10/28/35

The WHAT NOT

When 'Omar smote his bloomin' lyre,
'E'd 'eard men sing by land and seas;
An' what 'e thought 'e might require,
'E went and took — the same as me.

—Kipling.

Portrait for Us

Tiffin's public library is to receive a copy of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie as well as a collection of posters portraying some of the pithy epigrams of the great Scotch philanthropist.

The portrait and the posters are to be presented to the library, and to all of the libraries which Carnegie founded or aided, in connection with the observance of his birthday centennial on Nov. 25.

Although Carnegie was best known as an industrialist and benefactor, he did considerable writing, and many of his magazine articles published in the preceding century won wide notice. Those in which he set forth his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth were particularly well known.

The late library-founder also wrote several books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth," "The Empire of Business," "Triumphant Democracy," and "Autobiography."

Best Fields

Carnegie was a true Scot, a practical man even in his benefactions. He believed that philanthropy should be wisely dispensed so as to stimulate, rather than to satisfy, society.

Desire that the benefitted community cooperate in maintaining donated establishments was an expression of that practicality.

During his life he sought the "best fields" for philanthropy, and he concluded that these were the following:

1. A university.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming-baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

350 Millions

Out of the $350,000,000 he gave away, Carnegie devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction, building 2,811 libraries. These, with the 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, are regarded as the more personal of his benefactions.

The posters which will come to the library here will set forth some of the outstanding expressions of Carnegie's philosophy.

Here are a few quotations:

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the state architect builds in vain."

Chappaqua N.Y.
Tribune
11/22/35

News and Views

By JOHN GARDINER

One hundred years ago, coming Monday, there was born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, a boy who destined to become one of the greatest industrial leaders and philanthropists our country has ever known.

Andrew Carnegie was his name—born ~~Nov. 25,~~ 1835.

Today, throughout the world and particularly in our America, hundreds of libraries bear and honor his name; educational institutions exist through his generous endowments; his helping funds cover every department of human endeavor.

He was a Scotsman.

* * *

In the United States, we place great emphasis upon the self-made characteristics of our successful citizens. If we study Andrew Carnegie's career, we find in it a parallel to the Horatio Alger stories of our boyhood days.

In 1848, when Andrew was 13, his father, a hand-loom weaver, emigrated to the United States.

The family settled in Pittsburgh where Andrew obtained employment, first in a cotton factory; later, he became a telegrapher.

A fortunate acquaintance with Woodruff, the sleeping car patentee, laid the foundation of Andrew Carnegie's success.

Then followed lucky ventures in oil and the starting of a rolling mill from which has grown the largest system of iron and steel industries in the world.

In 1901, Carnegie retired from business, retaining an interest valued at several hundreds of millions of dollars in the United States Steel Corporation.

* * *

He gave large sums to the establishment of public libraries in the United States and abroad.

In addition, he donated $10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, equal sums to the Carnegie Institute at Washington, to the universities of Scotland, to establish a pension fund for teachers of the higher educational institutions, and to aid in the re-establishment of international peace.

He gave also a smaller fund for heroes, rather for the dependents of heroes.

In 1911, he established the Carnegie Corporation.

* * *

The purpose of the Carnegie Corporation is that of receiving and maintaining funds for the purpose of aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds and useful publications. In 1912, Carnegie announced that he had given all his fortune, with the exception of $25,000,000, to promote the purposes of this corporation.

* * *

The Carnegie Hero Trust was a fund created by Carnegie in 1904, consisting of $5,000,000, for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if only injured.

This fund applies only to acts performed within the three countries of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, and their included waters.

A purpose, as outlined by Mr. Carnegie, is to place those who have been injured in an heroic effort in somewhat better conditions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again.

Provision was made also for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

* * *

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, founded by Carnegie, was incorporated on Jan. 4, 1902.

The endowment and the conduct of the institution were entrusted to a self-perpetuating board of 27 trustees chosen by the founder.

The purpose of the institution is to encourage investigation, research and discovery, and in furtherance of this purpose stipends and scholarships are provided.

* * *

Then we have the Carnegie Peace Fund, a fund of $10,000,000 established in 1910 to be devoted to the establishment of universal peace.

* * *

A few highlights in the Carnegie career:

Superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During the Civil War, superintendent of military railways and government telegraph lines in the East.

Introduced the Bessemer steel process in 1868.

In 1887 married Louise Whitfield of New York.

Lord record of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, 1903, LL.D., 1905.

Died Aug. 11, 1919.

* * *

While we are averse to giving publicity to radio programs, the National Broadcasting Company has arranged special Carnegie Centennial broadcasts on Nov. 25. Secretary of State Cordell Hull will speak; there will be a broadcast from Dunfermline, Carnegie's birthplace; there will be bagpipe selections by the piper who played for the "Laird of Skibo" at Skibo Castle in Scotland, and on Dec. 3, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie will broadcast from a luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore in New York.

A useful life, the life of Andrew Carnegie.

Washington, D.C.
Post
12/1/35

The Washington Scene

By the Poe Sisters.

Washington is Carnegie-minded, so the 100th anniversary of the birth of that distinguished Scotch-American was observed here with special exercises. With the Pan-American Union Building, the Public Library and the Carnegie Institution among his far-sighted benefactions to the National Capital, for years he was a familiar figure here, visiting the city two or three times a year.

Mrs. Carnegie also had many friends here. One pretty story is told of her by a Washingtonian invited to a state dinner in the Carnegie stately New York home. The

table was spread with massive gold plate, priceless china and all the accompaniments that wealth and good taste could bring to such a feast. The tablecloth was of the heaviest linen handsomely embroidered. Near the close of the dinner tiny pencils were passed to all the guests and the host made the request that each write his or her name on the table cloth in front of him.

A little puzzled but quiescent, the guests obeyed what seemed to them to be a strange request. Afterwards Mr. Carnegie explained that Mrs. Carnegie, who was an adept needlewoman would fill out the script of their friends in exquisite embroidery and then put the cloth carefully away as a living memento, as it were, of the happy occasion. This touching desire to preserve in this way the personality of their friends was typical of the abiding interest of the Carnegies in their fellow human beings.

Toronto Ont
The Star
11/22/35

Andrew Carnegie's Centenary

By R. E. KNOWLES

I HAVE noticed, through my brief but observant years, that the most eloquent eulogists of democracy are often the most keenly interested in aristocrats; and often too, that those who most fervently belaud the medicinal properties of a limited poverty are the most interested in those who have more money than they know what to do with.

By this same token, I have always been interested in the career of the son of a damask weaver in Dunfermline, Scotland, by name William Carnegie, the one hundredth birthday of whose son, Andrew Carnegie, is to be widely observed next Monday, November the twenty-fifth.

Among those keenly interested, please count this present scribe as one. I have always admired the great steel king, the mighty money-maker, the mightier money-spender, the friend and benefactor of the underprivileged, the wise assessor of the relative claims of need; the unsung hero, the would-be student who had no funds to pay university fees, the seeker after knowledge who had no money to buy books—these were the chosen beneficiaries of this Scottish laddie who began in dire poverty and who ended his earthly journey as one of the two richest men known to the world.

WE often hear this, from such as love to submit the proverbial "gift horse" to the proverbial oral scrutiny: "Little credit to him—he has more money than he could count in a twelve-month." Which is as incorrect as uncharitable. For it is the very rich man who the most deserves credit for giving his money away. And why? For this—that the size of his fortune is the measure of his "success" (though often blasphemously so-called) and thus, by dissipation of these pawns upon the board, he lessens his trophies of the chase and disqualifies himself proportionately.

BESIDES, the habit of the very rich man's life has come to be acquisitive rather than dispensatory—and the plutocrat who wantonly scatters his gold by hundreds of millions has to fight the chronic passion of a life-time. He has to master, and reverse, the momentum of long avaricious years and beat back the sordid appetite which has had the right-of-way so long. The pot of gold at the rainbow's foot looms bigger and beautifuller, I fancy, before the eyes of the very rich than before those of the middling poor—and it was the Opulent, though homeless, One who selected a very wealthy farmer as an illustration of the peril that lies hidden within the bosom of "bigger barns" and "all my fruits and my goods." Yes, my beloved brethren, remember always that generosity is probably quite as much a virtue of the rich as of the middling poor (adjective important)—and that covetousness besets those who are far from rich quite as successfully as it does those who are far from poor.

The origin of Mr. Carnegie's "library" enterprise is an interesting story. His own telling of it is: "my father had been one of the five pioneers in Dunfermline who combined and gave access to their books to their less fortunate neighbors. I followed in his footsteps."

MENTION of these Scottish "pioneers" recalls to my mind many a conversation I have had with an old Galt Scotsman, Mr. Cornelius Wilson (son resident in Toronto yet, I think) who told me of how, in May, 1848, in the 800-ton sailing vessel Wiscasset, westward bound from Glasgow, "Broomielaw," he and his parents had embarked. And of how, in boyish fellowship, he and the great millionaire-yet-to-be had "chummed it" on the voyage, sitting on the same coils of rope as they gazed out upon "the salt, unplumbed, estranging sea." They never, I think, met in after years.

ONE of the loveliest touches in Carnegie's autobiography describes the outward drive, sea-bound, by stage from Dunfermline, the last sound to fall upon their ears being the evening chime from the bells of her ancient abbey. Forty years later, one of the richest men in America, Carnegie took his widowed mother back to the ancient city and to the grey cottage where he was born.

Once more, that self-same drive, reversed. Once more, the eventide. As they came within a few miles of "home", a sound, faint but increasing, fell upon their ears. They listened, tremblingly. And, lo! it was the same old chime that had so in other days enchanted them—and they drove into the old familiar streets with the tears running down their cheeks. (Let me interpolate right here that I love Mr. Carnegie for this—that his peasant mother was to the end of life his queen).

CARNEGIE'S heroes were, almost without exception, the kings of intellect. And, to him, Herbert Spencer, his dear friend, was the King of Kings.

Which starts a fruitful reverie. The Man of Mind, so poor however he may be, is evermore the master. I sometimes imagine this: that, say, a goodly gathering of the Fords, the Carnegies, the Rockefellers, the Rothschilds, the Mellons, the Westminsters, kings of finance and fashion, were gathered in some central office, say hard by the Bank of England.

How—and justly—they might plume themselves upon their sovereignty and their power in the realm of ducats, or of dukedoms, of caste and cash alike!

But, let us imagine—a liveried servant should knock and enter and say, "Sirs, Robert Burns stands at the door!"—that penniless immortal!

Ah me! how would those masters rise and go down before him! And make obeisance to the regal ploughboy! And cast their crowns in homage at his feet!

Because he filled the world with song! Because he kindled the fire on a million hearths! Because he framed that social Magna Carta of mankind: "the rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gowd for a' that!"

Yes, more than any one of them—more than all put together — the black-haired bard endowed the age!

Toronto Ont.
Mail Empire
12/9/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Contributed by W. S. DINGMAN.

THE centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie has been celebrated on the 25th of November, both in Europe and America, with special reference to his benefactions. The event calls up the benefactions also of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., which have been larger, nevertheless a romantic element pertains to the Carnegie career that makes it the more arresting. Carnegie died in 1919 at nearly 84 years of age; Rockefeller is yet living at over 96 and is said to hope to attain the century mark. Carnegie's fortune is estimated to have reached $360,000,000, of which 90 per cent. was invested in world benefactions; of Rockefeller's fortune of around one billion dollars, something over $500,000,000 is represented by his benefactions, or about 50 per cent., and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has likewise invested over $60,000,000 in charity. When the Rockefeller Foundation was re-established in 1929, "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," it commanded a fund of upwards of $200,000,000, the other Rockefeller trusts completing the half billion mentioned. The Western Hemisphere has produced astounding evolutions of wealth, in figures to make the brain whirl, and devoted them in the main to human good. They constitute some of the most remarkable developments in human history, and unquestionably will make the names of both these men remembered with regard for many centuries.

Carnegie Claims Attention.

Conceding the claim of Carnegie to present attention, much has been published about his career. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and also president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has just contributed an impressive sketch in the New York Herald Tribune, besides which the encyclopedias furnish much, as have also various biographies. Early in life, Carnegie began to evolve projects for distribution of his wealth and to initiate new principles for possessors of vast wealth to follow, possibly furnishing ideas which ripened in the Rockefeller brain. Dr. Butler offers pertinent observations derived from study, showing that the modern multi-millionaire has before him four stages of possible evolution, viz., (1) the acquisitive stage, when his concern is with the amassing of his fortune; (2) the possessive stage, when he hugs his wealth and allows it to absorb his whole self, this being as far as most multi-millionaires get; (3) the contemplative stage, when he wonders what he will do with his money, usually finishing by pouring it out in huge sums upon members of his immediate family, thereby wrecking their lives and those of descendants to the third generation, until his accumulation has performed its demoralizing work and been dissipated; (4) the distributive stage, which became to Andrew Carnegie the supremely important function of his active life. In 1868, when 33 years of age, and in possession of an income of $50,000, Carnegie in soliloquy formed this resolve: "Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever except for others." He denounced the amassing of wealth as the worst species of idolatry.

Plans Reach Fruition.

Carnegie persevered in gestation of plans which in due time reached fruition in remarkable fashion. His gifts of over 2,500 public library buildings, and various other benefactions, formed, so to speak, a sort of preliminary canter to his fully ripened benefactions. He put himself through a process of self-education by his practice of assembling at his Skibo Castle in Scotland brilliant companies of guests who found gratification in being entertained by this one-time poor Scottish boy, including amongst them prime ministers, heads of universities, great judges, leading scholars and scientists, with men of letters, forming companies of surpassing significance, who inspired Carnegie in the formulation of his distributive plans which substantially enabled his escape from the disgrace of dying a rich man. Among his specially prized friends were such great men as William Ewart Gladstone, John Morley and Elihu Root. The hitherto unimaginable instrument by which he instructed his trustees in this regard leaves a spell upon the reader. We quote a few sentences:

Charge to Trustees.

"The Trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determine how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon earth.

"Let my Trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward, and to this end devote this fund."

Libraries Destroyed by War.

In providing for his various Trusts, Carnegie thought in units of ten millions, apportioning such units on scales which he thought commensurate with the estimated requirements. By unhappy coincidence the world war threw its awful shadow over the world just as his Peace Trust became organized, near the time of his death in 1919, but his Trustees with the broad interpretation which he had himself enjoined, built sumptuous new libraries for those ruined at Rheims, Louvain and Belgrade, and restored various devastated areas in the war zone. The good flowing from Carnegie's endowments by way of amelioration of human adversity, promises to be incalculable, and to adorn with a real aura the brow of the poor Scottish lad to whom it had been given to prove that the making of a great fortune was wholly subordinate to his magnificent use of it.

Little Rock Ark
Democrat
11/25/35

Carnegie's Sale of Steel Corporation for Fortune Retold on His Centennial

New York (AP)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall Street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

While hurrying financial district traders observed no rites on the one-hundredth anniversary of his birthday today, his exploits may be recalled by the oldest members of the Rockefeller and Morgan clans.

Out of a clash in which John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan matched wits with the Scottish bobbin boy, grew the great United States Steel Corporation, first billion-dollar company in the nation.

After Carnegie entered the steel industry, he gathered around him a group of the finest executives in the business. Their Carnegie corporation became skilled in pricing its products, expert in profiting from rebates on charges made for services by other corporations, and it weathered the fire of hot allegations blasted at many of its practices.

The Rockefeller interests wanted Carnegie Corporation. It was for sale—for $100,000,000 cash.

After much dickering, the deal fell through, not without acrimony, and Morgan sought to buy at a bargain price by building up competition to Carnegie products. The Scotsman fought back, hard and bitterly.

Morgan saw he could drive no bargain, but when, about 1901, Carnegie offered to sell for more than $492,000,000, Morgan snapped, "sold." The deal was closed with an exchange of securities.

Carnegie thus became the cornerstone of the billion-dollar United States Steel Corporation, which today has a capacity of more than 40 per cent of the domestic production of steel ingots against some 13 per cent for the nearest competitor.

Wall Street's legend of Carnegie's disappointment shortly after the sale is retold frequently, whether it be true or not.

Carnegie is supposed to have met Morgan some months after the transaction, and because of the banker's ready purchase the steelmaker wondered whether he could have sold for more.

"Yes," Morgan reputedly replied, "a hundred million more."

Hollywood Cal
Citizen News
11/25/35

Carnegie's 100th Anniversary Recalls Big Corporate Battle

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New Haven Conn.
Register
11/25/36

Anniversary of Carnegie Recalls Financial Battle

Canny Scot Fought Morgan, Rockefeller Before Selling For $429,000,000

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GATHERED EXPERTS

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SOLD FOR $492,000,000

Morgan saw he could drive no bargain, but when, about 1901, Carnegie offered to sell for more than $492,000,000, Morgan snapped, "Sold!" The deal was closed with an exchange of securities.

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Jacksonville Fla
Journal
11/25/35

Andrew Carnegie Would Have Been Just 100 Today

Great Philanthropist Remembered in Wall Street for Winning Greatest Corporate Battle

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Birmingham Ala
News
11/25/35

CARNEGIE REVERED AS MAN WHO FOUGHT WALL STREET

U. S. STEEL SALE GREATEST VICTORY

Scot Outwitted Morgan And Rockefeller In Unloading Huge Corporation

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Tucson Ariz
Citizen
11/25/35

100th Birthday Of Andrew Carnegie Recalls Strategy

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Phoenix Ariz
Gazette
11/25/35

WALL STREET RECALLS FIGHT BY CARNEGIE

Battle With Morgan Is Retold On Centennary Of His Birth

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FOUGHT MORGAN

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West Palm Beach Fla
Times
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE AGAIN LIVES IN MEMORY OF WALL STREET TODAY

Drove Hard Bargain In Selling Steel Interests

100th Anniversary Of His Birth Recalls Early Life

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Covington Ky.
Times Star
11/25/35

Carnegie's Noted Exploits Recalled

Clashes With Morgan and Rockefeller Remembered.

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Lansing Mich
State Journal
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S CAREER RECALLED

Financier's Bitter Battle Against Morgan Still Remembered

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Wall Street's legend of Carnegie's disappointment shortly after the sale is retold frequently, whether it be true or not.

Carnegie is supposed to have met Morgan some months after the transaction, and because of the banker's ready purchase the steelmaker wondered whether he could have sold for more.

"Yes," Morgan reputedly replied, "a hundred million more."

Milford Mass
News
11/27/35

CARNEGIE FEATS ARE RECALLED

Wall St. Reflects On Mighty Corporate Fight On His Anniversary

New York, (AP)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

While hurrying financial district traders observed no rites on the 100th anniversary of his birth today, his exploits may be recalled by the oldest members of the Rockefeller and Morgan clans.

Out of a clash in which John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan matched wits with the Scotch bobbin boy, grew the great United States Steel corporation, first billion dollar company in the nation.

After Carnegie entered the steel industry, he gathered around him a group of the finest executives in the business. Their Carnegie corporation became skilled in pricing its products, expert in profiting from rebates on charges made for services by other corporations, and it weathered the fire of hit allegations blasted at many of its practices.

The Rockefeller interests wanted the Carnegie corporation. It was for sale—for $100,000,000 cash.

After much dickering, the deal fell through, not without acrimony, and Morgan sought to buy at a bargain price by building up competition to Carnegie products. The Scotsman fought back, hard and bitterly.

Morgan saw he could drive no bargain, but when, about 1901, Carnegie offered to sell for more than $492,000,000, Morgan snapped, "Sold." The deal was closed with an exchange of securities.

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Dayton Ohio
Daily News
11/26/35

Carnegie Anniversary Recalls Business Deals

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—(AP)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall Street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

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Faribault Minn
News
11/25/35

Carnegie Day Brings Tribute To Benefactor

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While hurrying financial district traders observed no rites on the 100th anniversary of his birth today, his exploits may be recalled by the oldest members of the Rockefeller and Morgan clans.

Out of a clash in which John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan matched wits with the Scottish bobbin boy, grew the great United States Steel Corporation, first billion dollar company in the nation.

Scots Honor Tonight

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland—(AP)—Men who are devoting their lives to the spending of the fortune left by Andrew Carnegie met here today to do honor to the famous benefactor on the centenary of his birth.

In a palatial $60,000 Music Hall, built by Carnegie money, they will review, at a banquet tonight, the use to which they have placed the millions earned by a man who was born in a humble weaver's cottage here.

Gloversville N.Y
Leader Republ
11/25/35

Carnegie's Victory In Cooporate Fight Recalled On Anniversary

New York, Nov. 25 (AP)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall Street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

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Duluth Minn
Herald
11/25/35

BIG CARNEGIE EXPLOITS ARE RECOUNTED

Won Nation's Major Corporate Battle; Birth Observed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—(AP)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall Street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

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Houston Texas
Chronicle
11/25/35

Huge Corporate Battles Won by Carnegie Recalled On Anniversary of Birth

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 25.—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall Street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

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Palestine Texas
Press
11/25/35

100th Anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's Birth Is Unheralded In The Sreet Where He Won Fame

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Barre, Vt.
Times
12/2/35

CARNEGIE CANNY SCOT.

Wall Street Recalls Him as Man Who Won Corporate Battle.

By Rader Winget.
(Associated Press Financial Writer)

New York, Dec. 2 (A.P.)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

While hurrying financial district traders observed no rites on the 100th anniversary of his birth Monday, his exploits may be recalled by the oldest members of the Rockefeller and Morgan clans.

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Portsmouth Va.
Star
11/25/35

Carnegie's Greatest Fight Recalled On 100th Birthday

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O.O. McIntyre widely known New York columnist included the following paragraph in his column which is used by daily newspapers throughout the country.

Kansas City Mo
Times
11/20/35

Andrew Carnegie was an enthusiastic admirer of Victor Herbert. He once said his idea of heaven was to have Herbert playing his tunes days without end. The composer, like the steel master, was something of a philanthropist. He did not give libraries away but always carried a vest pocket well jingled with $5 gold pieces so any actor at the Lamb's, where he lunched, might be tided over a rough stretch. One day, leaving the club, a small, almost shabby man, with a shaggy gray beard buttonholed him. "Could I speak to you a moment,

"COULD I SPEAK TO YOU A MOMENT?"

Mr. Herbert?" he murmured deferentially. Herbert, absent-mindedly took from his pocket a gold piece and pressed it into the stranger's palm with a handshake. Carnegie really wanted to engage Herbert for his Pittsburgh symphony, which he did. But he kept the coin as a lucky pocket piece until his passing.

* * *

Chicago Ill
Herald & Examiner
11/20/35

New York Day By Day

by O.O. McINTYRE

* * *

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Los Angeles Cal
Examiner
11/20/35

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ANDREW CARNEGIE.

* * *

New Orleans La
Times Picayune
11/20/35

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New York
American
11/20/35

Des Moines
Iowa
Register
11/20/35

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HERBERT.

Williamsport Ind.
Republican
11/28/35

HONORING CARNEGIE

Appreciation for inestimable cultural benefits should be reflected by a nation-wide observance this week of the centenary of Andrew Caregie's birth, says the Indianapolis Star. Monday marked the anniversary of the day when the steel magnate and philanthropist was born in a cottage at Dunfermline, Scotland. The name now is familiar to almost every resident of this country through the hundreds of libraries which dot the land and through the benefactions of various foundations which derive their support from Carnegie bequests.

The activity which touches most intimately millions of our population is the system of Carnegie libraries. It is most appropriate, therefore, that much of the current week's program should be centered in library buildings or devoted to that phase of the Scotchman's philanthropy. Many of the local observances will take the form of "Library Progress week." The schools will play an active part in commemorating the outstanding public service rendered by the ironmaster. British dominions and colonies will join in the celebration.

It is proper that Indiana should take a leading part in the week's observance, since it was the chief beneficiary of the Carnegie library plan. That it grasped the opportunity afforded to raise the intellectual level by widespread public library building demonstrates the educational progress of Hoosierdom. Indiana fared better than any other state in the Union in accepting the means of improving library facilities. There are 164 Carnegie libraries in this state. California came second with 142, with Illinois and New York third, each having 106.

The conditions of Carnegie's library gifts required that a community provide a site for the building, possess or obtain books and suitable equipment and pledge an annual appropriation for maintenance. When these assurances had been made, Carnegie funds provided the library building. In addition to these structures throughout the state, Carnegie built college libraries at DePauw and Earlham and also established endowments for Notre Dame, Wabash and Butler and a building for Moores Hill. The library movement began in 1881, a time when few American communities had free public libraries.

In addition to these library grants Carnegie's wealth did much for schools and colleges, medicine, science, music and other arts. Most of the country is familiar with the efforts of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of peace and the pension system established for university professors. Many humanitarian organizations owe their opportunities for service to the generosity of the man who learned telegraphy while working as a messenger boy in Pittsburgh, who entered railroading and then began the career which brought wealth and fame. His life and benefactions are worthy of this week's grateful tributes.

Middletown Conn
Press
11/29/35

Carnegie Reminders

Perhaps the most extraordinary jog given to memories by the centennial of Andrew Carnegie's birthday was the extraordinary variety of his interests and gifts. In the public mind it is the scores of libraries which have become identified with the name. The amiable weakness for seeing his name carved in stone on a building has served, oddly enough, to push into the background many of the other fine gifts, the creations of a true generosity and a bold imagination.

Immortality is a willful jade, in short. She selects what appeals to her for public preservation, and neither organization nor the mere power of money can alter her decisions. Among the many different gifts, from the Peace Palace at The Hague to beloved Carnegie Hall in this city, it is undoubtedly the vast funds granted to education, both toward the betterment of the lot of the professor and, even more significant, toward the advancement of research and learning, which best deserve to be Andrew Carnegie's monument. If the present celebration does nothing else than to remind the public of these great donations it will have justified itself.—New York Herald-Tribune.

Wichita Kan
Beacon
11/25/35

A Great Man Born 100 Years Ago!

HE WANTED to die poor! "The man who dies rich dies disgraced" was a favorite remark of Andrew Carnegie, born 100 years ago today, in a modest cottage in Scotland, destined to change the course of industrial history. And some say that he did as much as any other man to change mankind's course of thought.

Thruout the land today, are tens of thousands in libraries that his wealth made possible, earnest seekers after truth, reading hour on hour, books, newspapers, magazines of opinion. Andrew Carnegie may have been no great scholar in his own right. He knew more of the arts of making steel than of contents of ponderous tomes. He gave others the opportunities that he was denied in his youth.

He wanted to die poor! He said it again and again. And in his efforts to do that which was right, he gave more than 350,000,000 to philanthropies and to education. Yet he could not spend it all, as he desired. He was possessed of a fortune of 150 million dollars when he died.

In these trying times, of radicalism on the one hand, of reactionary stupidity on the other, it might be well were we to give more thought to the life and works of Andrew Carnegie, the canny Scot who began life as a weaver's bobbin boy.

Stillwater Minn
Daily Gazette
12/17/35

When the hundreth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was celebrated, a little, white-haired Washington matron told of an unusual compliment the Carnegies paid their dinner guests one night.

As the dinner ended, each guest was handed a pencil and asked to write his name in front of him on the fine linen cloth. They looked surprised, but complied.

Carnegie explained that his wife would embroider over the signatures so they could keep the cloth as a souvenir of the evening.

Plattsburg N.Y.
Press
12/17/35

The Washington correspondent says when the hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was celebrated, a little, white-haired Washington matron told of an unusual compliment the Carnegies paid their dinner guests one night. As the dinner ended each guest was handed a pencil and asked to write his name in front of him on the fine linen cloth. They looked surprised, but complied. Carnegie explained that his wife would embroider over the signature so they could keep the cloth as a souvenir of the evening.

Boston Mass
Transcript
12/4/35

THE CARNEGIE EXAMPLE

(From New York Herald Tribune)

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Hanover Pa.
Sun
12/5/35

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[From the New York Herald Tribune]

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The following story was syndicated by the Western Newspaper Union in its news review to more than a thousand weekly newspapers from coast-to-coast.

Birmingham Ala. Call 11/30/35

Butler, Ind. Herald 12/5/35

Weaverville Cal Journal 12/5/35

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

© Western Newspaper Union

Carnegie Centenary Is Widely Celebrated

ONE hundred years ago Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and the anniversary was celebrated not only in that town but in Pittsburgh, Pa., and in scores of towns and cities to which the iron master donated public library buildings. In Dunfermline everybody participated in the festivities, for Carnegie practically transformed that city by his gifts and his memory is highly honored. John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, was a speaker at a formal banquet there.

The American celebration centered in Pittsburgh, where Carnegie built his mills and fortunes and made 40 of his partners millionaries. Carnegie Institute of Technology was founded there by the little Scot who spent millions in beneficences.

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Ontonagan Mich Herald 12/7/35

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Greenleaf Kans Sentinel 12/5/35

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ONE hundred years ago Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and the anniversary was celebrated not only in that town but in Pittsburgh, Pa., and in scores of towns and cities to which the iron master donated public library buildings. In Dunfermline everybody participated in the festivities, for Carnegie practically transformed that city by his gifts and his memory is highly honored. John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, was a speaker at a formal banquet there.

The American celebration centered in Pittsburgh, where Carnegie built his mills and fortunes and made 40 of his partners millionaries. Carnegie Institute of Technology was founded there by the little Scot who spent millions in beneficences.

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Geneseo N.Y. Republican 12/5/35

Frankfort Ky
State Journal
11/19/35

Centenary of Carnegie's Birth Recalls His Vast Benefactions

By CHARLES NORMAN
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

"The man who dies rich dies disgraced," said Andrew Carnegie, the centenary of whose birth is being observed this month.

The millionaire steel maker, who began his career as a weaver's bobbin boy disbursed hundreds of millions of dollars through his numerous benefactions—in round figures $350,000,000. But his wealth kept accumulating as fast as he gave away millions. At the end, it is estimated $150,000,000 remained despite his efforts to die "poor."

Perhaps his hard road from a weaver's cottage to luxurious town and country estates helped Carnegie formulate his philosophy. He believed the rich have nor moral right to their surplus accumulations, that their excess wealth should be used for society.

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He was born November 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, a manufacturing town then noted for its weaving. His father owned several hand looms and young Andrew worked them as he grew older.

Steam looms brought poverty to the Carnegies. They emigrated to America, settling in Allegheny City, Pa.

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Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser
11/25/35

Bust Of Famous Philanthropist

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Baton Rouge La.
Advocate
11/23/35

Carnegie Saying on Philanthropy Recalled as Birthday Is Observed

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Lawrence Mass
Eagle
11/16/35

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Duluth Minn
Herald
11/23/35

Centenary of Carnegie's Birth Recalls Numerous Benefactions

Gave 350 Millions in Effort to Die Poor; Wins Gratitude.

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Grand Rapids Mich
Herald
11/17/35

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(Associated Press Staff Writer)

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Poughkeepsie N.Y.
Eagle News
12/9/35

CENTENARY OF BIRTH OF CARNEGIE

His Vast Benefactions Are Recalled, Amounting To $350,000,000

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(Associated Press Staff Writer)

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Plattsburgh N.Y.
Press
11/21/35

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Troy N.Y.
Record
11/22/35

CARNEGIE'S BIRTH DATE RECALLS HIS NUMEROUS GIFTS

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Cincinnati Ohio
Enquirer
11/17/35

Centenary Of Andrew Carnegie's Birth Revives Memories Of His Benefactions

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

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The millionaire steelmaker, who began his career as a weaver's bobbin boy, disbursed hundreds of millions of dollars through his numerous benefactions—in round figures, $350,000,000. But his wealth kept accumulating as fast as he gave away millions. At the end, it was estimated $150,000,000 remained despite his efforts to die "poor."

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Greenburg Pa.
Review
11/22/35

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By CHARLES NORMAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

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Sandusky Ohio
Register
11/27/35

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Charleston S.C
News Courier
11/18/35

Andrew Carnegie Centenary Recalls Benefactor's Career

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Galveston Texas
News
11/26/35

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Walla Walla Wash
Bulletin
12/1/35

Waco Texas
Tribune Herald
11/24/35

CENTENARY OF CARNEGIE BIRTH RECALLS VAST BENEFACTIONS

Millionaire Made Money So Fast He Couldn't Keep Up by Giving It Away to Various Communities

By CHARLES NORMAN
(Associated Press Staff Writer

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Lancaster Pa
Intelligencer Journal
11/15/35

MARK CARNEGIE BIRTH CENTENARY

Recall His Theory That "Man Who Dies Rich Dies Disgraced"

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San Antonio Texas
Express
11/20/35

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A hatred for war led him to support peace movements. He spent huge sums in this cause.

He founded the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College and endowed the Franklin Institute of Boston.

He gave $10,000,000 for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and huge sums for medical and scientific research.

Annually he gave $50,000 to the New York Symphony, Carnegie hall commemorates his aid to music.

Carnegie died at Shadowbrook, Lenox, Mass., Aug. 11, 1919.

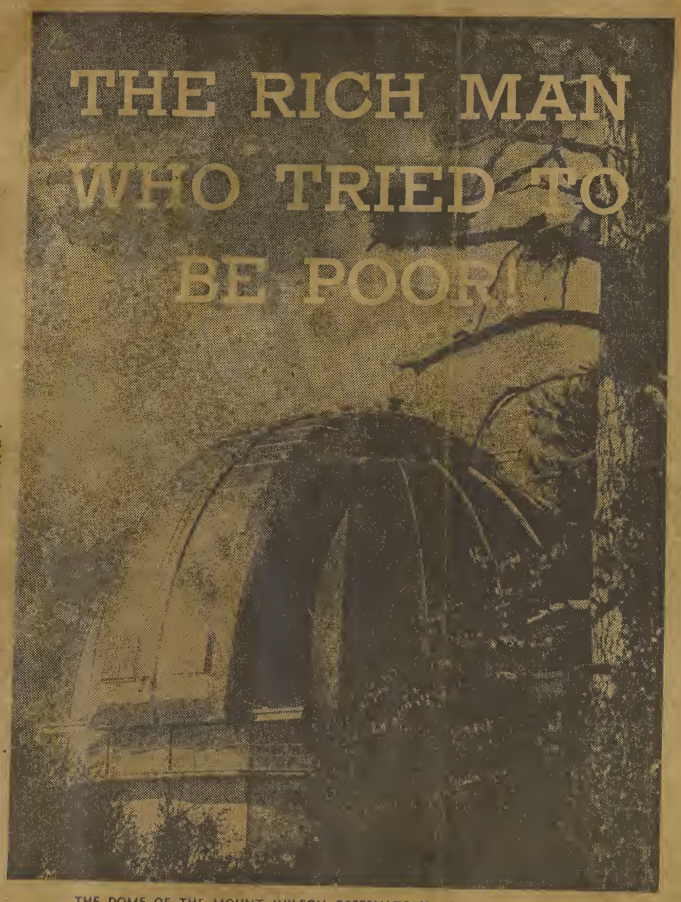
Los Angeles Cal
Times
11/24/35

Milwaukee Wis. Sentinel 11/26/35

THE RICH MAN WHO TRIED TO BE POOR!

Andrew Carnegie will always be remembered though a hundred years have passed since he was born. In his lifetime, he gave away $350,000,000 because he believed that rich men were the only safe trustees of the wealth that belonged to the people in the first place.

By JEAN BOSQUET



THE DOME OF THE MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, THE WORLD'S CAPITAL OF ASTRONOMICAL STUDY. CARNEGIE MONEY HELPED MAKE IT POSSIBLE.

TOMORROW marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who during his lifetime gave away $350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind" and whose 2811 libraries, scattered throughout the world, stand like monuments to his belief that great wealth should only be amassed that it might be distributed among the needy.

Andrew Carnegie reversed the Biblical injunction which stipulates 10 per cent as the amount a God-fearing man shall devote to the welfare of his fellow-men (righteously retaining 90 per cent for himself.) He gave 90 per cent for public use and retained 10 per cent for himself and heirs.

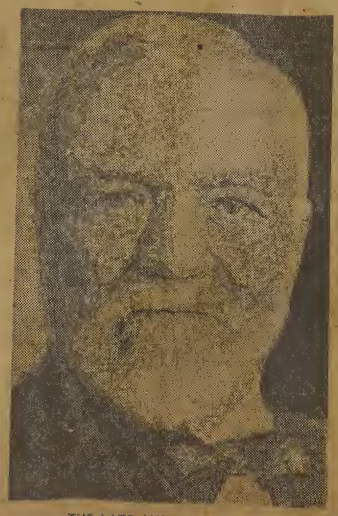
Fitting tribute will be paid the memory of the man who disclaimed the title "philanthropist" and styled himself merely a "distributor," with the various Carnegie trusts in this country and abroad leading in the observance. In New York, Washington, Pittsburgh and other cities the centennial celebration will last three days.

The celebration might well endure for a like amount of time in the Southland, inasmuch as it is funds of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., which support our own famed Mt. Wilson Observatory, a chain of seismological laboratories and numerous other scientific projects in Southern California, while Carnegie gifts are responsible for many public libraries of this region.

Carnegie believed that very rich men had no moral right to their wealth, that it belonged to the public and they were only trustees for its distribution. After his death on August 11, 1919, an old yellow paper was found among his personal effects; even his own family were unaware of its existence. It was a document written by him in December, 1868, when he was 33 years old, and in it he pledged himself to give away his "surplus" each year "for benevolent purposes."

At the time the Carnegie idea for the solution to the social problem was introduced into modern life few of his fellow millionaires were willing to become converted, although one of the earliest to express approval of it was John D. Rockefeller. But Carnegie lived to witness the conversion of most of those to whom his homily was addressed. Since 1880 the attitude of millionaires toward their possessions has changed greatly. In his work on the benefactions of Carnegie, Burton J. Hendrick writes:

"In 1911 Carnegie elevated his conception into an institution, and created what was virtually a new estate in the American realm. His original idea, that the creators of great fortunes should themselves become overseers of distribution, proved impractical. Since 1901, when he transferred his steel interests to the United States Steel Corporation and thus reduced his capital to liquid investment form, day and night had been spent in attempts to disburse the principal and interest on about $300,000,000. But it appeared that it was far easier to pile up such a fortune than to give it away! After the most assiduous efforts $150,000,000 remained persistently in his hands, and Carnegie realized that the program could never be completed in his own lifetime. An agency new in this or any other country was therefore invented: a corporation whose sole purpose it was to give money for public purposes.



THE LATE ANDREW CARNEGIE

"To the Carnegie Corporation its creator transferred $125,000,000 in United States Steel bonds, and to the United Kingdom Trust—for similar operations in Great Britain—$10,000,000. Thus Carnegie and his giving became permanent agencies, the work not limited by one man's life, and not confined to the conceptions of his own time, for the trustees were given free scope in the choice of their benefactions, unhindered by that 'dead hand' which has so impeded many objects of philanthropy. The purpose was expressed most eloquently in Carnegie's 'letter of instructions' to his trustees. 'My chief happiness, as I write these lines, lies in the thought that, even after I pass away, the wealth that came to me to administer as a sacred trust for the good of my fellow-men is to continue to benefit humanity for generations untold, under your devoted and sympathetic guidance and that of your successors, who cannot fail to be able and good men.'

"In establishing this agency Carnegie again acted as a pioneer. He not only implanted in rich men a sense of obligation—the duty of using their money for the public good—but, in creating this corporate system of giving, he originated the machinery. In 1911 the Carnegie Corporation was the only organization of the kind, whereas there are now more than twenty, with aggregate resources approaching a billion, whose appropriations for the public exceed $50,000,000 a year. Before Carnegie there had been endowments for particular purposes—for education, for universities, for religious and charitable ends—but his unique distinction consists in having created an agency, not for specific purposes, but for giving in a general sense, whose business it is to search the field for ways in which money can be spent for useful ends—ends that will promote the welfare of the masses of mankind.

★ "Among all his benefactions Carnegie gave first place to his library work. His first important gift, made in 1881, was that of a public library to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland. He never forgot his obligation to Col. James Anderson of Allegheny, Pa., who opened his private library of 400 volumes to him and other boys, thus inculcating that passion for books which remained with Carnegie throughout life. But his motive in library giving was more than personal—more than a sentimental feeling of gratitude to this early exemplar. That same comprehensive purpose which inspired all Carnegie's benefactions led him to embark on this form of munificence. That motive was never what is known as 'charity.' Carnegie was sympathetic with men and women who had met misfortune, especially if they were old, and, in his last days, was spending $250,000 a year in pensions to the needy. But he regarded this as in the nature of an emotional luxury quite detached from his general plan of giving. 'I am not so much interested in the submerged tenth,' he once remarked, 'as in the swimming nine-tenths.' Remedial institutions—orphanages, asylums, reformatories—were a necessity, but they were the responsibility of the State, not of individuals who were seeking to ameliorate society at its base. For that was Carnegie's real ambition; not to fight ignorance and poverty and crime when they had once manifested themselves—for this was a function of government—but to do his part in uplifting mass intelligence and character, a work which, carried to complete success, would make such things impossible. His aims, that is, were fundamental."

★ It was not Carnegie's idea to establish and finance libraries. That, he insisted, was a governmental duty. He merely gave buildings in which libraries could be established and conducted.

"But he realized," writes Hendrick, "that the possibility of obtaining a building free would be an inducement to library-founding that few cities and towns could resist . . .

"At the present time there is no part of the Anglo-Saxon world in which Carnegie libraries are not found. His gifts ranged all the way from $5,000,000 for sixty-six popular branches of the New York Public Library to a $1000 or $2000 appropriation for some little American village or some tiny island off the coast of Scotland. At the time of Carnegie's death he had spent more than $60,000,000 in this work, of which $45,000,000 had gone to American communities. These expenditures comprised 2811 libraries, of which 1946 were built in the United States. But all this was more than an achievement in brick and mortar. The free public library is today as much a part of American community life as the public school and the church. It would be about as easy to destroy the two latter institutions as the library. American life simply could not function without it. About 1919 the Carnegie Corporation, the millionaire's successor in library giving and other public work, ceased to make gifts of this kind. The reason was that America had learned its lesson. No stimulation of this kind is now needed to induce the people to do their duty. That the free public library has attained this permanent standing in American life is largely the accomplishment of Andrew Carnegie.

"Carnegie distributed about $20,000,000 in gifts to American colleges, mostly in small sums, $10,000, $20,000, $50,000, occasionally $100,000, and most of them to foundations even the names of which are unfamiliar. Two fields of education interested him greatly. The mountain children of the South—our 'contemporary ancestors' some one has called them, for they are regarded as living survivals of Anglo-Saxons of two or three hundred years ago—seemed to him to offer a fruitful ground for training American citizens. He had great sympathy for the children of slaves, left as the backwash of Civil War. One of the chief responsibilities of men of wealth, he believed, was their education on practical lines. Booker Washington he so esteemed that he not only had him as his guest at Skibo Castle, and granted him a life pension so that the man could devote all his energies, free from financial worries, to his work, but gave $600,000 to Tuskegee. The Hampton Institute for Negroes and Indians was also substantially recognized."

Carnegie's greatest single benefaction for universities was made in his native land. In 1901 he gave $10,000,000 to the Board of Trustees for Scottish Universities. The income from this, about $17,000,000 in thirty-four years, has gone to

(Continued on Page Twenty-Six)

upbuild four Scottish universities. The $500,000 which is the annual amount contributed for this purpose will go on for ever, theoretically.

Another $10,000,000 unit, which he subsequently increased to $15,000,000, went for the promotion of higher education and was given the title, "The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching."

Although it may not be generally known, the first laboratory for medical research in the United States was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1835. It is still in existence, being connected with Bellevue Hospital in New York. He also gave $125,000 to Dr. Robert Koch for research work, and $50,000 to Madame Curie for radium studies.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington is the outcome of another $10,000,000 unit devoted to gathering and financing scholars competent to watch Nature's secrets. He kept adding to this endowment until it now amounts to $30,000,000. Scientists of the Carnegie Institution are found today in all parts of the world. The work that has given this institution its greatest fame is that department of astronomy in which Carnegie was most deeply interested. Mount Wilson is now the world's capital for astronomical study.

For many years Carnegie gave $50,000 annually to the New York Symphony. Because organ music appealed to him in a greater degree than any other form of music, organs appeared as if by magic in all parts of the English-speaking world, their numbers far exceeding libraries. At the time of his death he had devoted $6,000,000 to placing organs in churches in this country and abroad and no less than 7689 of the instruments were being played on Sundays in the world's churches which had asked for his help in this regard.

Carnegie had several pension schemes, one of them being his gift of $4,000,000 to provide a nucleus of a fund for pensioning steel workers who had reached old age. Carnegie, who had organized a corps of telegraph workers serving the Union in the Civil War, passed a little pension bill of his own for the survivors of this corps, when Congress refused to admit the veterans to the pension list, and paid them exactly the sum that the government was paying soldiers and sailors of the war between the States. He also provided life pensions for old and decrepit former employees of the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad who had worked under him when he was superintendent of the division from 1859 to 1865.

The literary craft did not fail to catch his benevolent eye, for he gave $250,000 to the Authors Club of New York, to assist writers who were not doing well.

More than $10,000,000 of Carnegie's money went to found "Hero Funds" in this and European countries, that heroes of peace might be rewarded as well as war-time heroes.

The abolition of war being perhaps Carnegie's greatest ambition, he built the Peace Palace at the Hague, at a cost of $1,500,000 to serve as headquarters of the International Court created by the first Hague Conference, the Pan-American Building at Washington, intended to foster peaceful relations between the nations of North and South America, and the Central American Court of Justice in Costa Rica.

One of his favorite $10,000,000 units went toward educating the masses in a new conception of peace, to promote a universal sentiment for arbitration and international courts. Called the Peace Endowment, the work of this fund is for the preparation of the human conscience for a new time, with law and right regulating the relationships of nations. The organization of the Peace Endowment is world wide.

The weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835, humble though it may be, stands as the greatest monument on earth to the man who said that it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

Baltimore Md.
Sun
11/10/35

Baltimore's Debt to Carnegie

OUR LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES LARGEST BENEFICIARIES

by

AMY F. GREIF

NOVEMBER 25 will mark the centenary of one of the most significant characters in the industrial history of the United States. For it was a hundred years ago, November 25, 1835, that, in the village of Dunfermline, fourteen miles north of Edinburgh, there was born in the attic bedroom of a damask weaver's tiny cottage a child who was destined to wander far afield and in strange ways. The damask weaver was a humble man, born to poverty and obscurity for the rest of his days; his wife was a woman of strong character and determination. The child, closely resembling his mother in physical, as well as mental, qualities was Andrew Carnegie.

Ample has been written about this remarkable career which led, characteristically enough during the years when the United States was taking its first infant steps along the road of economic supremacy, from the humblest beginnings to the highest endings. Those who have followed, even casually, the careers of those "builders of America"—that group of financial giants who, despite impoverished youth, amassed huge fortunes during the latter years of the last century and the early years of the present one—are familiar with the picture.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S career differed not much from the accepted formula. Except that the contrast during his early days and the final rewards accruing to him were drawn a little sharper, his was almost a repetition of the others.

Fortunately for the public, Carnegie's hobby was philanthropy, and that on so vast a scale that today in many an obscure community, as well as in practically all the large cities of the United States, his name is a part of the everyday vocabulary. For most of us it has become associated chiefly with books and libraries; but in reality, the scope of Carnegie's philanthropies extends into almost every field of public activity—medical research, musical education, art, teaching, the advancement of world peace, the rewarding of acts of heroism and many others.

Baltimore is, of course, a beneficiary in many of the Carnegie gifts and endowments. Carnegie's favorite project—the one which seemed always closest to his heart—was the free public library. His answer to the question "What is the best gift that can be made to a community?" was "A free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools and, indeed, as an adjunct to them."

IT WAS in March, 1890, that Carnegie paid a visit to his friend, Enoch Pratt, in Baltimore. He was met by Mr. Pratt at Camden Station and in Mr. Pratt's carriage was driven to the new Central Library Building at Mulberry street. Carnegie, who had a similar project in mind for Pittsburgh, was taken on a thorough tour of inspection of this and the five branches, then but recently opened. He showed keen interest in the management of the libraries, and in the card-index system—then a novelty—and expressed himself enthusiastically. . . . considered part of Pratt's scheme, and not a new departure."

Needless to say, the sites were found, land was given by the city (and, in some cases, by the generosity of private citizens) and today in Baltimore there are fourteen branch Pratt libraries (building operations on all Carnegie libraries having been halted during the war years and never resumed) erected with funds given by Carnegie.

A BENEFICIARY OF CARNEGIE MUNIFICENCE

A photographic study of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, by A. Aubrey Bodine

But Carnegie's munificence to libraries in general did not cease with the erection of branches. Through his $125,000,000 philanthropic clearing house, called the Carnegie Corporation, which administers the Carnegie bequests, a grant was made to the American Library Association in 1929 for the printing of a series of popular science book lists. These, and other similar book lists, which are being compiled, are for the purpose of stimulating the reader who is trying to get authoritative information on a subject, by giving him a comprehensive selection of the best books on the subject.

to tie the library and its books into all community activities.

Carnegie in his last years, casting about for further ways in which his fortune could benefit humanity, decided that medical research was a worthy cause in which to interest himself. To further his aim he established the Carnegie Institution in Washington "to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind."

In first considering this project, in 1901, Carnegie summoned to his Fifth avenue home Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, who had been the first president of Johns Hopkins University, and outlined his plan. He asked for recommendations as to what was needed to endow an institution devoted exclusively to scientific research—in other words, the investment was to be made, not in elaborate buildings, not in teaching staffs or in students—only in what was indispensable to the investigation of stipulated problems.

"Mr. Carnegie," wrote Dr. Gilman, "raised many hard questions: 'How is it that knowledge increased? How can rare intellects be discovered in undeveloped stages? Where is the exceptional man to be found? Would a new institution be regarded as an injury to Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard or Columbia? What should the term "knowledge" comprise? Who should be manager of the institution?

himself and the corporation, making the total resources $30,000,000. Baltimore houses one of the most important branches of the institution. The department of embryology, for the purpose of the study of the human embryo, is located at the Hunterian laboratory of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Under the direction of Dr. George L. Streeter, its head since 1917, researches are being carried on which have proved of immense value in the better understanding of the causes of sterility, and the general histology of the embryo. The laboratory also houses a colony of animals, especially monkeys, which are used for experimental purposes. The results of this important work are in widespread use everywhere.

Another important benefaction to Baltimore is the appropriation for the Outpatients Hospital and Clinic Building at Johns Hopkins Hospital. This amounted to $1,100,000 for building purposes and carried with it an endowment of $900,000. It is an impressive addition to the Johns Hopkins group of buildings, and of inestimable value in its functionings.

The white marble Renaissance building of the Maryland Institute, on Mount Royal avenue, was also a gift from the Carnegie Corporation, to the extent of $263,000.

An important adjunct to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is the pension fund for retired professors or their widows. John Hopkins University and Goucher College have been beneficiaries of this intelligent and necessary piece of philanthropic work to the extent of $605,342.

Peabody Institute has been given an appropriation of $25,000; Goucher College has an endowment of $50,000; Morgan College for Negroes has been given at various times the sum of $109,000; smaller funds for various purposes, such as art teaching collections, etc., have been appropriated to Baltimore City College, $2,000; Gilman Country Day School, $2,000, and University of Maryland, $1,500.

Carnegie, always an admirer of organ music, contributed toward purchases of church organs throughout the country, eighty-eight of which are in Maryland.

IN January, 1935, a new grant from the Carnegie Corporation of $2,850 a year for five years was awarded to Pratt Library to promote activity in the fine arts department, to create constant contact between the library and art museums and study groups and to see that the library has the necessary material available at the right time. Out of this appropriation comes the work of preparation on the book lists of the arts and crafts of various countries, upon which Miss Gretta Smith, who studied on a Carnegie fellowship in Europe and the United States, is at work at the present time.

This is the latest of the Carnegie benefactions to Baltimore. But it can readily be seen that a great many of the fine things which Baltimoreans take so much for granted as part of the advantages of living in this city are, in reality, the results of the munificence of a transplanted Scot whose connections with Maryland were few.

☆ ☆

A SEISMOGRAPH AT YESSUVIUS

can do to assure safety to structures, automatic "shaking tables" have been established at Stanford University in the West and at Cornell in the East to test materials and methods of construction for architects and structural engineers.

From the observations made with seismological instruments, four general "layers" have been established as forming the complete earth. They are the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, or oceans; the lithosphere, or land and rock, and the barysphere, of heavy

Washington D.C.
Post
12/2/35

Half-Forgotten Romances of American History

Andrew Carnegie—Louise Whitfield

Andrew Carnegie was a young business man in New York when he met Louise Whitfield. He courted her as they rode together in Central Park. At first she refused him, but later capitulated to his wooing. They were married in 1887, and she was the inspiration of most of his achievements.

Carnegie Paid Rare Tribute to Wife's Influence in Autobiography.

By Elisabeth Ellicott Poe.

FERDINAND in Shakespeare's "The Tempest" declared:

"Full many a lady
I've eyed with best regard: for several virtues
Have I liked several women, never any
With so full soul, but some defect in her
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed,
And put it to the foil; but you, O, you,
So perfect and so peerless are created
Of every creture's best."

In his autobiography, Andrew Carnegie, writes thus of Louise Whitfield who became his wife: "I thought I knew her when she stood Ferdinand's test, but it was only the surface of her qualities I had seen and felt. Of their purity, holiness, wisdom I had not sounded the depth. In every emergency of our active, changing, and in later years somewhat public life, in all her relations with others, including my family and her own, she has proved the diplomat and peace maker. Peace and good will attend her footsteps wherever her blessed influence extends."

Such a tribute to a wife is all too rare, but Andrew Carnegie, whose centenary was celebrated last week, never failed to attribute much of his achievement in life to the influence of the woman who bore his name.

Humble Boyhood.

Peace and learning were the two guiding stars in Andrew Carnegie's life. Born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, "of poor but honest parents, of good kith and kin," the lad whose coming rejoiced the hearts of William and Margaret Morrison Carnegie seemed destined for a simple but useful life in some humble capacity in his native land. Few even of the "fey" of his community would have ventured the prediction that some day" he would walk with kings, and not lose the common touch."

From boyhood in Dunfermline, "Andy," as he was called then, absorbed poetry and romance from the historic scenes about him. His first idea of grandeur must have come from the great Abbey, Scotland's Westminster, where slept "The Bruce" with his royal kin about him. His actual schooling was scanty enought, but it was enhanced by a stock of folk lore and legend that made him a loyal Scot to the end of his days despite his later American citizenship.

Family Helper at 13.

With the introduction of steam machinery into the industrial world of Dunfermline, trade grew worse for small manufacturers such as William Carnegie. Finally he made up his mind to emigrate to the United States of which he had heard glowing tales from two sisters already settled in Pitsburgh. The looms and other implements of his trade were sold at auction and on May 17, 1848, when Andrew was in his thirteenth year, the little family embarked for the New World. It was a seven weeks trip to America on the sailing vessel and Andrew improved the time by becoming acquainted with the seamen.

In two rooms over a store in Allegheny City, the new Carnegie home was established. William Carnegie began the manufacture of table cloths, selling them from door to door but with poor results. To eke out the family income Mrs. Carnegie bound shoes for a nearby shoe maker. Work was found for Andrew in a cotton factory as bobbin boy at a wage of $1.25 a week. Carnegie wrote: "I have made millions since, but none of those millions gave me such happiness as my first week's earnings. I was now a helper of the family, a bread winner, and no longer a total charge upon my parents."

His way upward to fame and riches is a twice-told tale. For a time he was a messenger boy, where he met Col. James Anderson. This kindly gentleman opened his library of 400 books to the lads of Pittsburgh. Andrew Carnegie was one of his constant patrons and there he received the inspiration for establishing free libraries throughout the country. Some years later Andrew Carnegie gave a hall and library to Allegheny City and dedicated it to Col. Anderson in memory of his kindness to him as a boy.

Met Louise Whitfield.

In the early eighties of the last century Andrew Carnegie was a successful young man in New York. Romance had not troubled him very much until one day he was introduced to Miss Louise Whitfield, daughter of a well-known New York family of position.

Both fond of riding, they frequently rode together in Central Park. She was not the only belle who accompanied the young Scotchman on his daily rides, but gradually the others became less and less important in his eyes.

Scot Wooed the Lady of His Choice With Dogged Determination.

In 1886 he lost his mother and his brother Tom, and was sunk in melancholy. Then his thoughts turned definitely to Louise Whitfield. He did not meet with immediate success in his courtship. Since her father's death, when she was but 21—she was then 28 years old, the care and direction of a large family had fallen upon her. Carnegie's wealth was a drawback in her eyes, for she wanted to be a real helpmeet to a man in his struggle for success. Correspondence passed between them, but one day she sent back all his letters to Carnegie, saying she felt she must put aside all thought of accepting him.

Persistent Wooer.

Carnegie did not quail at the blow. With dogged determination he continued to woo her. When he was ill, Louise Whitfield heard of him and called with friends to see him. His weakness and obvious need of her led her to change her mind. He was alone in the world. So the wedding day was fixed.

Their marriage took place in New York City on April 22, 1887, and the honeymoon was passed in the Isle of Wight. When Carnegie was presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh during this visit, a like honor was bestowed upon his bride.

Their life together was ideal. After a time a daughter, Margaret, was born.

When Andrew Carnegie died in 1919 the beautiful romance was over. But the memory of it lives in the hearts of those near and dear to him and in his written tributes to the one love of his life—Louise Whitfield Carnegie.

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WITH COMPLIMENTS OF D.E. HEADLEY.
CARNEGIE CORPORATION
DEC 10 1935
ANSWERED
By book

SUNDAY GRAPHIC and SUNDAY NEWS, November 24, 1935.—Page 15.

Mrs. CARNEGIE *REMEMBERS THE MAN SHE LOVED AND NEVER LOST*

BY A NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT

ONE hundred years ago to-morrow Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, the son of a man who emigrated early to America.

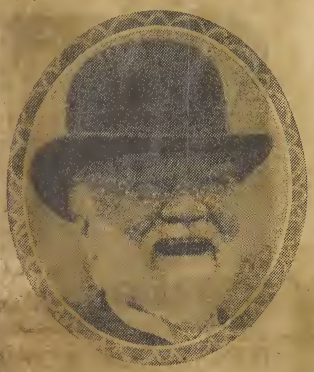
And to-morrow "Andy's" widow, daughter of one of America's finest families, will quietly celebrate the birthday of the one man she loved, the man who gave her everything in life, wealth untold, protection and, greater than all, happiness.

Mrs. Louise Carnegie is seventy-eight years old. She is hale and hearty and as beautiful with the passing years as the lovely debutante who became Mrs. Andrew Carnegie nearly half a century ago.

"Andy's" widow will spend the day in her New York home. She will be surrounded by the four lovely children of their only daughter Margaret Miller.

Quiet celebrations will be observed, and fresh flowers will adorn the desk where the multi-millionaire worked. Fresh laurel will lie near his picture . . . there will be an air of happiness, for though the master is no longer there, in Mrs. Carnegie's lovely home there is no room for sorrow, only an honoured passing and a time of waiting until the hour comes when she will be once more united with her man.

Mrs. Carnegie might have been the richest woman in the world. Instead, she has followed the example of her husband, who gave away more than 400,000,000 dollars. She lives simply, but in perfect taste and luxury, and her house is the same to-day as on that happy day in 1902 when, a young mother,



The late Andrew Carnegie.

she took possession of the house she and her Andy had planned together.

Mrs. Carnegie never grants interviews, and she never allows the public or the Press to enter her home. It was as a special favour to the *Sunday Graphic* that she broke this rule.

"I appreciate sincerely the honour you have afforded me," she told the *Sunday Graphic* representative, "in asking me to talk about my husband, but, my dear, I am an old woman now. I am sure you could find someone of greater importance who would speak as you want.

"His biography tells his life so completely, and our lives together are my memories."

Nevertheless, Mrs. Carnegie graciously permitted me to go over her house and grounds to see the little loved things that remain unchanged, and to understand a little the great love that hallows the home of the world's richest couple.

HIS STUDY UNTOUCHED

Andy Carnegie died in 1919 in Lennox, Mass. His widow has never allowed anything to be touched since his death. His small study, which leads from the great library, reflects the personality of the grand old man. His pens, the ink, dried and thick, stand in the ink-well. His blotter, fresh and clean, awaits the hand that is dead. His easy chair, dark green plush and rather worn, handy to the fireside with his side table ready.

On the desk stands a prized possession. It is a coloured miniature of a beautiful woman . . . she holds an infant in her arms and smiles at the child. It is his wife and their only baby.

The Carnegie home occupies an entire city block on Fifth-avenue between 90th and 91st streets. The ground which forms the garden is said to be worth more than a million dollars. But it is a simple home compared with some of the houses of present-day millionaires.

The dining-room might be anywhere at home with its high round table covered with a green chenille cloth, its wide-open fireplace and heavy serving table.

"We entertained thirty to dinner last night," said a member of the household. "Mrs. Carnegie has many friends. We live quietly here, but we entertain many times a week. The mistress loves company."

Skibo Castle, the Scottish home of the Carnegies. Inset: Mrs. Carnegie.

Out of the many so-called Social Register families of New York, however, less than fifty have ever crossed the threshold of No. 2, East 91st-street.

From another room comes the happy sound of children's laughter, the hurrying of little feet, the shrill barking of a puppy dog, and from there come happy children each day to greet Grannie—their grannie who adores them so deeply.

Mrs. Carnegie lives again in her grandchildren. Portraits of them adorn her walls. Full length paintings line the picture gallery, and everywhere there are informal snapshots of the little only great-grandson of the man who founded the town of Pittsburg, and whose name will live for ever in the history of the world.

HIS PORTRAIT

A portrait of "Andy" hangs over the fireplace in the long library. That and a picture of his wife are the only ones there besides crowned, or once crowned heads of Europe.

A long table contains coloured portraits of the ex-King of Spain, ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, many other departed Royalty, but his chief pride of all, a magnificent portrait of the late King Edward, and a framed letter from Windsor Castle written in the beloved King's own hand.

This is the home which Andy Carnegie made for his wife, the woman of whom he said, on the occasion of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary:

"We have lived together for twenty-five years without an angry word or a moment's misunderstanding."

Their Scottish home, Skibo Castle, was his gift to his darling wife when, after twelve years of married life, she presented him with a child.

Andy Carnegie was fifty years old when he first met Louise Whitfield, the daughter of a successful and wealthy lawyer, John W. Whitfield, whose family had been famous as lawyers since the early days of the colonisation of America.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE

Louise was in her early twenties, and everyone was surprised when the middle-aged Mr. Carnegie was seen escorting her on horseback through the bridle paths and thickets of New York's Central Park.

It had been rumoured that Andrew Carnegie would never marry while his mother was alive. He did, however, summon up courage and propose to Miss Whitfield, who refused his hand on the ground that he was so colossally rich that he did not need a helpmate.

Louise wanted to marry a man who was struggling. A man who would come to her with his troubles and cares, and whom she could help along the path of life to find success together.

Then in 1886 Andy's beloved mother passed on. A few days later his brother followed, and the man of millions had only his money!

Desperately ill, Mr. Carnegie insisted on being brought to New York, and once there wrote to Miss Whitfield. She came to him and, realising that at last he needed her, she accepted his proposals, and they were married on April 22, 1887. The bride was 28 and the bridegroom 53.

The ban on publicity started the day of the marriage and has been strictly adhered to ever since. The young couple departed for Europe, and it was not until many years later that Mr. Carnegie even discussed his trip.

Later, when Margaret was born, the Carnegies decided to buy a country estate; up to that time they had always leased summer homes. Andy had come to regard his daughter as the be all and end all of existence.

It was then that his cup of happiness was full when his wife begged him to buy an estate in Scotland, the land of her husband's birth, and for which he cherished a deep affection to his dying day.

Every year Mrs. Carnegie visits Skibo Castle with her son-in-law, Roswell Miller, her daughter, their three small girls, and one son. The children are being brought up simply but to understand the value of their immense wealth.

MORAL OF MONEY

It was Mr. Carnegie's wish that his children should be brought up to have everything that life could give them and to understand that "money was only a minor essential of life."

Mrs. Carnegie gives away vast wealth every year, but it is a rule that any charity printing her name as a subscriber will lose the subscription, and she insists that the four children who will one day inherit the vast Carnegie wealth shall be brought up to understand that inherited wealth carries with it an obligation to assist the needy and less fortunate.

Andrew left his whole wealth to his beloved wife. Margaret is almost dependent on her mother, according to the legal word, but money has never entered the discussion between the mother and daughter, who adore each other.

Every day the families meet. Every day the children's voices resound in the lovely old mansion, a house where a sweet-faced old lady lives and dreams of the man she loved but never lost, the man whose spirit lives in his work as his love for her lives in the beautiful home which he built for her.

R. T.

New Haven Conn
Register
11/24/35

Celebrate Birth of Andrew Carnegie

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland and the British dominions and colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Chicago Ill.
Examiner
11/24/35

Half Of World To Mark Carnegie Centennial

New York, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland and the British Dominions and Colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observances are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunferlime, Scotland, and at the Hague, Netherlands.

Dunfermline was the birthplace of the man who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

Exercises honoring the Scottish immigrant will be held also in several hundred libraries he endowed in the United States and in British territories.

San Francisco Cal.
Herald Examiner
11/24/35

Carnegie Birthday Celebrations Slated

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland and the British dominions and colonies will be held tomorrow on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observances are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at The Hague, Netherlands.

Richmond Ind.
Item
11/24/35

Carnegie Birthday To Be Observed in Three Countries

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland, and the British Dominions and Colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Formal observance are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at The Hague, Netherlands.

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Indianapolis Ind
Star
11/24/35

Centennial of Carnegie to Be Marked Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland and the British dominions and colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Formal observances are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at The ague, Netherlands.

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Chicago Ill
Tribune
11/24/35

NATIONS WILL MARK 100 YEARS SINCE BIRTH OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

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Formal observance are scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at The Hague, Netherlands.

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South Bend Ind
Tribune
11/24/35

CARNEGIE FETES SET FOR MONDAY

By Associated Press.

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Formal observance is scheduled here, in Washington, in Pittsburgh, Pa., in Dunfermline, Scotland, and at The Hague, Netherlands.

Dunfermline was the birthplace of the man who came to the United States to win a fortune in steel and then devoted the later years of his life to philanthropy.

Des Moines Iowa
Register
11/24/35

PLAN TRIBUTE FOR CARNEGIE

U. S., Britain to Celebrate His 100th Anniversary.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP)—Celebrations in the United States, Scotland, and the British dominions and colonies will be held Monday on the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Baltimore Md
American
11/24/35

Carnegie Birthday Fetes Tomorrow

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Cleveland Ohio
Press
11/23/35

Carnegie's Liking for Ohioan Recalled as Birthday Is Feted

Steel Magnate's Generosity to This State Dates Back to the Time When Dr. Holden Asked His Aid to Rebuild Wooster College

By FRANK C. STEWART

ACQUAINTANCE with an Ohioan cost one of the world's wealthiest men $23,000,000.

The rich man was Andrew Carnegie, famous steel man and philanthropist, whose one hundredth anniversary is to be celebrated next Monday.

The "expensive" Ohioan is Dr. Louis Edward Holden, former president of Wooster College and now a resident of the Wayne County city.

Dr. Holden recalled the story today in connection with the plans to dedicate 2811 portraits of the philanthropist in Carnegie libraries in Ohio and other states.

On the strength of a "you can always see me when you come to New York," Dr. Holden, back in 1901, got up courage to call on Mr. Carnegie.

It was no time to stand on ceremony nor waste energy in proper credentials.

There had been a disastrous fire at Wooster College and the institution needed $400,000 for a new building program.

* * *

"Gentleman From Ohio"

SO Dr. Holden, then head of Wooster, started out for New York with the fragment of conversation dropped by Mr. Carnegie as his hope of interesting the steel baron in aiding the college.

"I handed my card to a servant," Dr. Holden said in describing his visit to the Carnegie mansion, "informing him, 'Please tell Mr. Carnegie that I am the gentleman from Ohio he promised to see whenever I was in New York.'

"In a few minutes Mr. Carnegie greeted me cordially but almost in the same breath he said, 'I received your telegram and was very sorry to hear of your great loss. I know what you are here for—but I must tell you at once that I cannot help you. If I should, every Christian college in the country would be after me!'"

Prior to this time Mr. Carnegie had offered no financial assistance to denominational colleges and had confined himself to donation of free libraries.

But the Ohio college president was not easily dismayed and before the interview was over Dr. Holden had told his story in full and came away with a $100,000 gift.

That $100,000 donation was the start of countless other contributions to colleges and educational activities which was the basis of the remark made by Mr. Carnegie himself that Dr. Holden had cost him $23,000,000.

* * *

Other Ohio Gifts

OBSERVANCE of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the famed Pittsburgh steelmaker has revealed Mr. Carnegie was liberal to many other activities in Ohio.

The state was fifth among the states of the Union in the number of Carnegie libraries donated. Between 1899 and 1915 Mr. Carnegie furnished funds for 105 libraries in Ohio.

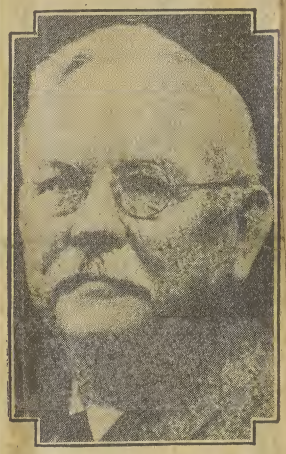
The total amount appropriated by Mr. Carnegie and the Carnegie Foundation for the 105 libraries in Ohio was $2,871,483. Prior to the establishment of the public library system here, Cleveland had 14 Carnegie branches.

With the swift passing of the years, one of the benefactions of Mr. Carnegie which is sometimes forgotten is that he assisted churches throughout the English-speaking world to purchase and install pipe organs.

Singularly, Ohio was second among the states in the receipt of organs as gifts from Mr. Carnegie. Pennsylvania was first with 1342 and Ohio second with 437, New York third with 289 and Illinois fourth with 207.

The established policy was that Mr. Carnegie would pay half the cost of an organ if the church would pay the other half. In this way the steelmaker paid $401,947 for church organs in Ohio.

Friend of Carnegie



Dr. Louis E. Holden . . . friend of Carnegie.

Cincinnati Ohio
Post
11/25/35

How an Ohioan Led Carnegie Into Spending $23,000,000

Steel Magnate Refused to Make Grants to Colleges Until President of Wooster Took Up Invitation to Request Funds After Disastrous Fire at School in 1901

By Post State Wire.

WOOSTER, Nov. 25.—Acquaintance with an Ohioan cost one of the world's wealthiest men $23,000,000.

The rich man was Andrew Carnegie, famous steel man and philanthropist, whose 100th anniversary it was today.

The expensive Ohioan was Dr. Louis Edward Holden, former president of Wooster College, now a resident of this city.

Dr. Holden recalled the story today in connection with the dedication of 2811 portraits of the philanthropist in Carnegie libraries in Ohio and other states.

On the strength of a "You can always see me when you come to New York," Dr. Holden back in 1901 got up courage to call on Carnegie.

No Time for Ceremony

It was no time to stand on ceremony nor waste energy in proper credentials. There had been a disastrous fire at Wooster College, and the institution needed $400,000. So Dr. Holden, then head of Wooster, started out for New York.

"I handed my card to a servant," Dr. Holden said in describing his visit to the Carnegie mansion, "informing him 'please tell Mr. Carnegie that I am the gentleman from Ohio he promised to see whenever I was in New York'."

Cordial—But Sorry

"In a few minutes Mr. Carnegie greeted me cordially but almost in the same breath he said 'I received your telegram and was very sorry to hear of your great loss. I know what you are here for—but I must tell you at once that I cannot help you. If I should, every Christian college in the country would be after me!'"

Prior to this time, Carnegie had offered no financial assistance to denominational colleges and had confined himself to donation of free libraries.

But the Ohio college president was not easily dismayed. He left with $100,000, the start of a string of other contributions to colleges which was the basis of the remark made by Carnegie himself that Dr. Holden had cost him $23,000,000.

Carnegie was liberal to many other activities in Ohio. The state was fifth among states of the Union in the number of Carnegie libraries donated. Between 1899 and 1915 Carnegie furnished funds for 105 libraries in Ohio at a total of $871,383.

Dayton Ohio
Herald
11/23/35

Politeness Costs $23,000,000

Former Wooster College President Recalls How He Started Andrew Carnegie on Philanthropic Career After ~~Casual~~ Invitation.

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 23.—(UP)—Acquaintance with an Ohioan cost one of the world's wealthiest men $23,000,000.

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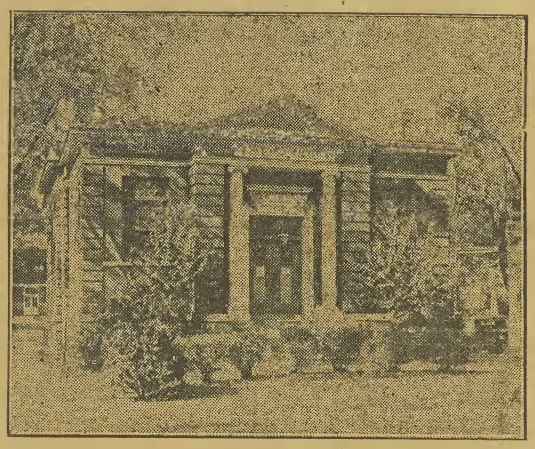
DUBLIN COURIER-HERALD

DUBLIN, GA., MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 25, 1935

1904

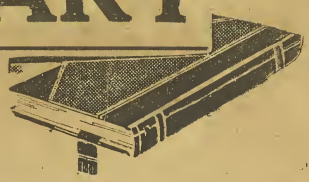


1935

Dublin Carnegie Library

CELEBRATES ITS

31st. ANNIVERSARY



I Am The Public Library

I am the storehouse of knowledge in this city.

I am opportunity.

I am the continuation school for all.

I hold within myself the desires, hopes, theories, philosophies, impressions, doctrines, culture, attainments, experience and science of all ages.

I am a house of wisdom and an institution of happiness.

I am supported by the people for the people.

I offer the opportunity to know all there is to know about your work.

I am for those who would enjoy fiction, poetry, philosophy, biography, or learn more about business, trade and science.

I have boks for all tastes, needs and creeds.

I am free to the public to profit from and enjoy.

I am in the care of courteous attendants, whose duty is to help you profit from me.

I open my doors as a great public mental recreation ground for your leisure hours.

I am the Public Library.

—EXCHANGE

STANLEY RELATES EARLY HISTORY OF LIBRARY CREATION

Andrew Carnegie Was Quick to Help; John Kelly Was Building Contractor

By HAL M. STANLEY

One day about thirty-two or three years ago the telephone in my office rang and from the other end of the line came the voice of Dr. J. H. Duggan, who lived at Elmwood near Poplar Springs Church. He asked me if there was a public library in Dublin. When I answered that there was not, he then asked me if I would not undertake the establishment of one and that he would be glad to contribute $100.00 as a nucleus.

Some months prior Superintendent J. C. Wardlaw of the Dublin Public Schools, now Dean of the University of Georgia Evening School of Commerce of Atlanta, wrote a letter to Andrew Carnegie asking for a donation for the purpose of erecting a library building in Dublin. For some reason nothing came of this letter. After thinking over Dr. Duggan's suggestion, I wrote to Mr. Carnegie myself. Within a few days I received a blank which I filled out and returned,giving the name of the city, the amount of money desired for the library, and other pertinent information concerning Dublin, its growth, population, tax values, etc. Within an incredibly short time after this blank had been returned I received a letter from Mr. Carnegie's office stating that he would contribute $10,000 for the erection of a library building, which must be erected upon property owned by the city and to be supported by an annual appropriation of not less than $1,000. I brought the matter to the attention of the city authorities and was assured by them that the money would be accepted, the triangle bounded by Church Street, Academy and Bellview Avenues would be set aside as a lot upon which the library could be built and that an annual appropriation of $1,000 would be made.

Several months elapsed and nothing officially was done by the City Council. Each time members would tell me that the matter had been overlooked. In order that the proposition might be brought to a head, one day I wrote an ordinance accepting the offer by Mr. Carnegie, setting aside the triangle referred to, making the appropriation for the support of the library of $1,000 and providing for a Library Board of nine members to be named by Council, three for three years, three for two years and three for one year. I took this ordinance to a meeting of the council and turned it over to a councilman, Mr. W. F. Schaufele who introduced the ordinance. It was unanimously passed. The following day I secured a certified copy of the ordinance and forwarded it to Mr. Carnegie. Within a week I received a letter from the Home Trust Company of Hoboken, New Jersey, stating that $10,000 was on deposit with that institution for the erection of the library building in Dublin and advising that the amount would be withdrawn in sums of $3,000 upon draft signed by the Treasurer of the Board and countersigned by the supervising architect. As I remember it, three drafts were drawn, two for $3,000 and one for $4,000.

Several months more elapsed before the contract could be let. Morgan & Dillon of Atlanta were selected as the architects. The plans were drawn and accepted and bids advertised for. A number of bids were received, ranging all the way from $10,000 to $21,000. The contract was given to John Kelly of Dublin for $10,000. Mr. Kelly voluntarily contributed $100.00 of this sum to be used in purchasing books. He did a most excellent job, as any one visiting the library can testify. That he did not lose money on this contract was remarkable as considerable water was encountered in making the excavation for the west wall and it required barrel after barrel of cement to close up this spring. John R. Dillon of the firm of Morgan and Dillon supervised the construction of this building, visiting Dublin a number of times while the building was in course of construction. As an evidence of the care given by John Kelly, the contractor, Mr. Dillon several times informed the Board that Dublin was securing a building worth considerably more than the contract price.

From its very inception the library proved to be very popular. Books were donated by many people. The late Judge Peyton L. Wade, who possessed one of the best libraries in Dublin, contributed several hundred books. With the $200.00 contributed by Dr. Duggan and Mr. Kelly a nucleus was formed and from time to time the latest current fiction was placed upon the library shelves. So popular was this library that shortly after its establishment a prominent citizen of the city ran for the Aldermanic Board on a platform antagonistic to the library. He was badly defeated. This was prior to the passage of the equal sufferage law or the majority against him would have been very much greater. Dublin did not have then any community center and the library was used for meetings of civic societies and women's clubs. That the library is still popular I have no doubt.

It is a source of pride and gratification to me that I had a part in securing the money and in the establishment of the Dublin Carnegie Library.

Fur Animals Coarser

Quebec, Que. (U.P.)—Quebec's fur industry is in danger of becoming ruined because of the depletion of fur-bearing animals, J. Betts, director of the fur-bearing branch of the provincial department of public works, believes.

Seedless Persimmons Grown

Eastland, Tex. (U.P.)—Seedless persimmons, result of many years experimentation, are the boast of J. Y. Jordon of Eastland. Considered rarities by nurserymen, the seedless variety have been grown by Jordon for 16 years.

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—and—
Many Other Wonderful Features
Exclusive to Chevrolet
Marshall-Peacock Co.
CHEVROLET
The Complete Car

IN MEMORY OF

ANDREW CARNEGIE

1835 1935

He Was A Worker In Steel
But Had A Heart of Gold

CITY LIBRARY OBSERVES 31 YEARS SERVICE

Joining in With 100th Anniversary of World Famous Andrew Carnegie

By ROBERTA SMITH

In these pages is set out the story of our Library—its beginning and its growth these past thirty-one years.

This is a most appropriate year for an anniversary observance by the Carnegie Library of Dublin. November twenty-fifth marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who made our library possible. This year also celebrates the establishment of the first free children's library in America, one hundred years ago. During these thirty-one years the library has grown greatly. The circulation for the first year was 11,484, that of 1934, 33,043. The 500 volumes at the opening of the library have been increased to over 3,000 in active use. The number catalogued has reached 8,300.

At the end of the first year there were 792 borrowers. During the thirty years following, our records show that nearly 7,000 people have been members of the library. Today there are 1,562 borrowers. This number is somewhat smaller than it will be at end of the next few months because of registration which is still going on. We began our registration in August conforming to the general custom of revising the list of borrowers every three or five years.

The present collection of books possessed by the library has been made possible by the fine spirit of cooperation and support of the individual citizens and the organizations of the city—the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Woman's Study Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution the Parnassus Club, the Parent-Teacher Association, and others. Citizens of Dublin have from the beginning shown their appreciation of the worth of a public library to a community by material gifts as well as by their splendid spirit of support.

We still have not reached the standard set by the American Library Association for libraries, however. These standards require 1 1-2 to 3 books per capita, the number being in inverse proportion to the city's population; a circulation of 5 to 10 books per capita a year, the number being in inverse proportion to the city's population. The standard for income is $1.00 per capita annual budget for the population to be served.

Many of the new books for the library are paid for through a rental plan. n this way a number of volumes are being added continuously to the shelves.

Among the worthwhile books to be found in the library are those of the International Mind Alcove. Again we pay tribute to Mr. Carnegie when we mention these.

If the different peoples of the world could become better acquainted, could come closer together in sympathy and understanding, the chances of war would be lessened in proportion to the growth of that world friendliness. Because of this belief, Mr. Carnegie established in 1910 the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Ever since this Foundation has sent at different times books for this shelf. Books about people from every corner of the globe can be found on it. There is also a children's department, and many a delightful juvenile book has come to the library through this plan. This service is discontinued at present.

Our reference section, though small, is well chosen and is widely used. The library board has constantly added new volumes, the last addition being the Britannica Junior.

We are proud of our books on child-training. They are known as the Tommy Middleton Memorial Shelf for Parents. Every year new books will be added to this. Also a collection of Tommy Middleton Memorial books for the children's reading has been begun. Ten books have been placed on this shelf by the Parnassus Club recently.

A very important part of the library is the children's department, known as the Mary Hicks Thompson Corner. This is one of the most popular spots in the building—with decidedly the most attractive personnel of readers.

How eagerly each new book is sought! Even the little tots not yet in school come saying, "I want a book!" The keen interest and quiet behaviour of these children is always an inspiration.

The Dublin library has for several years served as the library for the high school, the high school receiving its accreditation through this arrangement. It is a pleasure to be the librarian for this splendid body of students because of their thoughtful consideration and courtesy.

One of our goals is to build up a larger non-fiction section, and we are adding steadily, if somewhat slowly to this group of books. The increasing circulation of non-fiction volumes is evidence of the growing appreciation for this type of reading.

MRS. THOMPSON FIRST LIBRARY BOARD CHAIRMAN

LIBRARY DEVELOPED IN MANY WAYS SINCE OPENING

By MRS. O. L. CHIVERS

Since November of 1904 when the Carnegie library formally opened its doors to the public, it has developed every branch of its service and today Dublin citizens rely upon this institution more and more as a place to go for education, entertainment and inspiration.

In the early days of this library there were few organized clubs, and the schools rarely used library references. Today a number of clubs draw regularly from its resources and many school children seek its service daily. I was appointed by the city council to serve as treasurer of the Carnegie library during the administration of James B. Jones as Mayor of the City of Dublin. For some time I served in this capacity, paying the librarian and other current bills of the library. I sent to council a quarterly report and a detailed annual report, showing all receipts and disbursements. At that time Miss Lilly Hightower was serving as a most capable librarian, carrying on every department of work in the library.

When Miss Hightower resigned and a new librarian was appointed I asked the mayor and councilmen then serving the city to name a library committee of ladies, representing the different sections of the city, to work with me as treasurer and the new librarian, who was Miss Minnie Brice (now deceased).

A group of representative ladies was named and the library board reorganized with Mrs. Mary Hicks Thompson as president of the new board. This board functioned for several years working together for the good of the library until the passing of the chairman, Mrs. Thompson whose culture, versatility, and pleasing personality found their highest expressions in her human contacts.

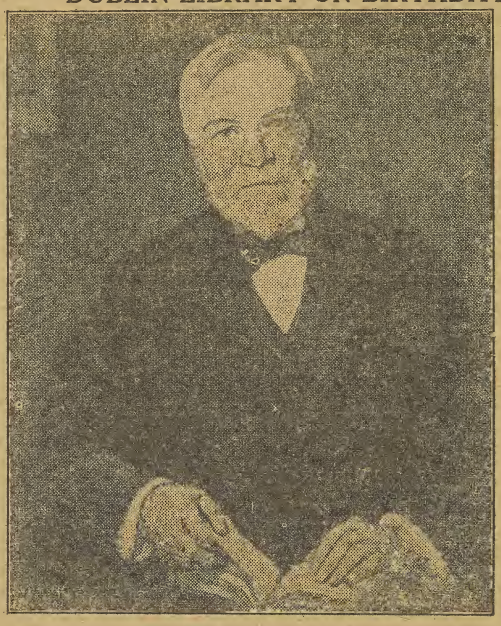
Because of her keen interest in this work and valuable service as a board member, Mrs. C. H. Kittrell was then named as president of the board, and much was accomplished under her splendid leadership. This gentle woman sought no honors for herself, but lived a life of service which rewarded her through giving help to others.

When the passing of Mrs. Kittrell left the board without a chairman, I was named as presiding officer of this well organized library board and with its splendid cooperation undertook to carry on the work being done.

The constitution and by-laws of the library were revised and were brought up to meet the needs of the day (after due notice was given) and the following members served on the revision committee: Mrs. W. W. Ward, chairman; Miss Hope Chavous, Mrs. L. L. Porter, Mrs. Josie Carswell and Mrs. O. L. Chivers. For 16 years it was my pleasure to have a part in the work of the Carnegie library, first as treasurer and then as chairman of the board.

Today a group of splendid women all of whom are keenly interested in this work, form an enthusiastic board under the capable leadership of Mrs. M. A. Shewmake, as chairman.

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT PRESENTED DUBLIN LIBRARY ON BIRTHDAY



ANDREW CARNEGIE

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

BOOKS HANDY TO MILLIONS

THROUGH CARNEGIE

During the week of November 25 the Carnegie Library of Dublin is joining with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one-hundreth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries—1,900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World War, but the Corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a ten-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie Corporation which included grants to the American Library Association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities; the founding of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago; aid to college libraries and to library schools; grants for rural library extension; library surveys, studies and demonstrations; grants for library fellowships and scholarships and aid in promoting adult education through libraries.

MORE CHRONOLOGY

Mrs. Emma Manning was elected librarian in June, 1904, and served for a time before the formal opening of the library, being succeeded that year by Miss Lil Hightower.

In June, 1921, when Miss Hightower resigned, Miss Minnie Buice became acting librarian, serving until the end of the year. In 1922 Miss Bruce became night librarian, Mrs. Carswell being chosen librarian.

MRS. A. J. TOOLE WAS LIBRARIAN FROM '30 TO '33

SHE SERVED DURING THE DEPRESSION YEARS AND WAS MOST EFFICIENT.

Among the librarians who have given their service to the citizens of Dublin is Mrs. A. J. Toole. Mrs. Toole's capable management extended over four of the most difficult years in the history of the library—those following the financial crash of 1929. These were the years 1930-'31-'32-'33.

During those years the library felt the effects of the depression very keenly, but Mrs. Toole made every effort to maintain and even to lift the standard. Many valuable volumns which will not die with time were added to the shelves. It was during her administration that the book, Lamb In His Bosom, from the pen of the Georgia writer, Caroline Miller won the Pulitzer prize. Four copies of this interesting story were not able to keep up with the demand of readers for it.

Mrs. Toole threw her whole being into her work and proved one of the most efficient of librarians. Because of her pleasant personality and her keen interest in the affairs of the library, Mrs. Toole was greatly appreciated and loved.

ORR WAS MAYOR AT TIME OF THE CARNEGIE OFFER

E. R. ORR HEARD RESOLUTION OF ACCEPTANCE OF CARNEGIES OFFER.

It was my privilege to serve the city of Dublin as mayor at the time the council passed the resolution necessary to the acceptance of the ten thousand dollars donation offered by the Honorable Andrew Carnegie, whose birth anniversary we commerate today.

The council met August, fourth, 1903, and ordained that the free public library, to be known as the Carnegie Library, be erected on property owned by the city and constructed under the supervision of the Mayor and Council and a board of directors. A maintenance sum of one thousand dollars was ordained to be appropriated annually. Members of the council at that time included: W. F. Schaufele, H. T. Jordan, and the late F. H. Rowe, J. C. Pittman and O. H. P. Rawls.

The site designated for the erection of the library was then occupied by the old school house, a big wooden structure. This building was purchased by the late James H. Reinhart and removed to Gaines street where it was converted into a colonial residence.

John A. Kelly was the builder of the library. The first obstacle which he encountered was a flowing spring which had to be sealed with cement before the foundation could be laid. It is to the builders' credit that the Library, erected more than thirty years ago, is one of which we are most proud, and conforms in line and dignity with the Dublin High School and the Baptist Church, a group which always impresses a viistor to Dublin.

My information is, that prior to my assumption of the duties of mayor, the late Dr. A. T. Summerlin, and council met in February for the consideration of the Carnegie fund and that a mass meeting of citizens was held in April. One enthusiast for the establishment of a library for Dublin was the late Dr. J. B. Duggan, whose home was at Elmwood. Dr. Duggan donated one hundred dollars toward the movement and, I was told, this money was used for the purchase of books. Credit for the realization of a Library for Dublin must also be given to the efforts and interest of the late Mrs. J. A. Peacock of this city and to Honorable Hal M. Stanley of Atlanta, who was at that time a citizen of Dublin.

Appointed to serve as the first board of directors for the Library were: F. G. Corker, J. S. Simons, Jr., H. G. Stevens, to serve until July 31, 1906. A. R. Arnau, J. E. Smith, Jr., H. M. Stanley, to serve until July 31, 1905, and A. T. Summerlin, P. L. Wade, G. H. Williams, to serve until July 31, 1904. The minutes of the council from which this was taken were dated August 4, 1903.

E. R. Orr.

November 1935.
Dublin, Georgia.

LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian—Miss Roberta Smith.
Night Librarian—Mrs. E. B. Freeman.
Assistant Librarians—Miss Elizabeth Lanier, Miss Virginia Graves.

THE LIBRARY BOARD

President—Mrs. M. A. Shewmake.
Secretary—Mrs. H. W. Waldron.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. A. Hobbs.
Mrs. L. L. Porter.
Mrs. J. H. Beacham.
Mrs. J. R. Laney.
Miss Mamie Ramsay.

MRS. J. H. BAXTER RECALLS OPENING OF NEW LIBRARY

One Farmer Thought Potatoes More Valuable Than All Books in World

How often have I wished that Ashburn, my home town, had a library similar to the one we organized in Dublin back in 1904. Having been a librarian, I realize keenly what my five children have missed by living in a town with no library facilities, especially in this day of change and unrest, when our young people are having to face so many new and difficult problems.

Those days spent in Dublin over thirty years ago, stand out very vividly in my memory.

I had often heard it said that Laurens County was the Garden Spot of the earth. It surely seemed so to me that fall, it was Indian Summer and it was harvest time, and how wonderful it was!

There were some beautiful houses in Dublin then, but automobiles were just beginning to appear on the scene. If I remember correctly, my brother, H. G. Stevens, owned the second car bought in Dublin and the pleasure of riding was somewhat lessened, owing to the fact that he had to slow up or stop every time he met a horse or mule for fear of frightening them.

It was a lively walk from Judge Adams' home out on Bellevue when I was stepping to the library. Often, when I passed Mrs. Hal Stanley's home I would see her out in her flower garden and she would give me such a sweet friendly smile.

Dublin was fortunate in having "Miss Lil" (Hightower) as librarian in those early days. She was not only diligent in learning to classify and catalogue books, but she knew the people and was anxious to be of assistance in every possible way.

A librarian has need of tact and much patience and feels that part of her job is to educate the public.

While I was organizing the library, a prosperous farmer informed me that he wouldn't give a bank of yellow yam potatoes for every book that had ever been printed. It is my recollection that he eventually contributed to the library.

The members of the Woman's Club on the library Committee were very enthusiastic and helpful and were tireless in their efforts to raise funds for books. "A Country Store" was the most successful project. The merchants of Dublin were exceedingly generous in donating articles to be sold and in offering attractive prizes. In addition to the store, we had a booth where we sold hot chocolate and hot coffee.

We felt that "Opening Night" was quite a success. The library looked very attractive with the dark wood work and furniture and with large vases of lovely flowers and with shelves of bright new books. Every citizen of Dublin was urged to come and to bring a book as a donation. The response was gratifying. Rev. Theron Rice, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, was present and made a brief talk.

There is a bery tender spot in my heart for the Dublin Library, naturally, and my sincere good wishes are to the people of Dublin for its continued success.

Mrs. J. H. Baxter,
(Anna Stevens Baxter)

FIRST LIBRARIAN RECALLS HOW HER JOB HERE STARTED

Mrs. J. C. Manning Recalls First Day of Work as First Dublin Librarian

Today, as I think of the formal opening of Dublin's Carnegie Library, thirty-one years ago, it is hard to realize that Dublin's Library of today is the same institution.

The Library was opened on Friday, November 4th, 1904, with a total of five hundred books. These were catalogued and arranged with the help of Mrs. J. H. Baxter, at that time Miss Anna Stevens, a sister of Mr. H. C. Stevens, of this city, who, by the way was enrolled as the first member of the new library. Miss Stevens was a graduate librarian, on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Dr. J. H. Duggan, for years a prominent practicing physician, living between Dublin and Irwinton, was the first donor, giving to the library $100 in cash and a number of valuable books. The total number of books in annual circulation today, number in excess of 33,000 and the active membership is nearly 2,000 which shows that the citizens of this city have approved of and are proud of their library. Each thought and each visit to the Library bring fond memories of the days, long past, spent as first librarian in Dublin's pride, the Carnegie Library.

The membership, during the days that have followed, has been served by the most competent and pleasant librarians. The successive boards of directors are to be complimented on their selections and in the capable manner in which the Library has been managed and operated, for it serves this city in a manner gratifying to every citizen.

Mrs. Emma Manning, First Librarian,
Dublin Carnegie Library.

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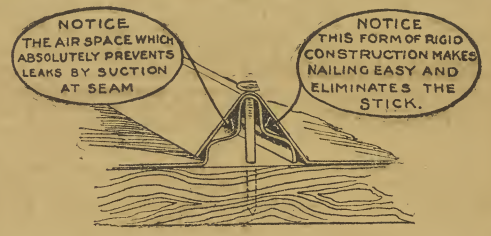

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CITY FORTUNATE IN LIBRARY, IS ATLANTAN'S IDEA

Beverly Wheatcroft Compliments Dublin on It's Carnegie Library

Dublin is one of the fortunate places in the state whose citizens were progressive enough to obtain the gift of a library building from the late Andrew Carnegie some years ago and this library has been the cultural center of the community, supplying thousands of books to children, young people and adults over a period of years and rendering a most worth while service in so far as resources would allow. I have had the personal pleasure of knowing three of the librarians, who have had charge of the library during the past twelve years during which I have visited the library from time to time as a part of my official duties as executive secretary of the Georgia Library Commission. All of these librarians and the library board members have been most cooperative with the State Library Commission at all times; they have made use of our book loan service to supplement the local collection and meet the special needs of readers and in return they have always responded promptly and efficiently to any call for information, statistics, or other demands which we have made ways. The number of readers has in-

During the decade and a half of the Library Commission's active existence, we have seen the Dublin Carnegie Library grow in strength and importance in the community and extend and improve its services in many way.s The number of readers has increased from 1,708 in 1919 to 3,270 in 1934 and the use of the books in the library made by these readers, the "circulation" in library terms has increased from 8,943 in 1919 to 33,043 in 1934. Support for the library has fluctuated, increasing from $1,200.00 in 1919 to $1,975.00 in 1931, but like all other public services, the effect of the depression has been felt in recent years and the library income from all sources for 1934 only reached $1,600.00. Since the library is a business institution, like any other commercial firm so far as finances are concerned, it is inevitable that library services are limited to the ability of the city to support them; and since libraries have played such an important part in enabling citizens to weather the depression, it is to be hoped that they will reap a rich reward to greatly increased appropriations as times get better, taxes are paid and cities and counties have money to invest in educational facilities for their people.

The passage of the County Library Law at the 1935 session of the Georgia Legislature was a great step forward in library progress. Now county people can have books on the same footing as their city cousins. It is to be hoped that counties will take advantage of this law and especially counties like Laurens in which there is already established a strong public library, for here is opportunity for a maximum of library service to the county people at a minimum of expense. It will not be necessary for Laurens county to set up an entirely new library system, to have the expenses of providing quarters, overhead and administrative expenses, but the County Commissioners can contract with the city and the Dublin Carnegie Library Board and simply buy library service from this library, just as Fulton County has done for the Atlanta Carnegie Library. What would be a more fitting observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth than for this step to be taken and for the Dublin Carnegie Library to become headquarters for library service to all the people of Laurens county.

Beverly Wheatcroft, Secretary,
Georgia Library Commission, Atlanta.
November 15, 1935.

More Library News in Main Section

MAGAZINES AT LIBRARY MAKE FINE FEATURE

LOCAL INSTITUTION HAS ALL LATEST AND BEST MAGAZINES

By MRS. F. N. WATKINS

For an hour or two of real enjoyment without money and without price there is no place comparable to the reading room of the library. There one will find good lighting, adequate heating, a warm welcome and magazines to fit the taste of the scholarly and those of simpler taste. You may have what mental diet you choose, a streak of lean and a streak of fat.

On the reading table nearest the librarian's desk one may find "the big four"—The Atlantic, Harpers, Scribners, and Forum which now combines with Century. Here is also the Scientific American, Yale Review, Review of Reviews, New Republic, Time, Literary Digest, Scholastic and the Reader's Digest.

On the authority of the librarians the most popular of this group and indeed, the favorite of all the periodicals in the library, is Reader's Digest. Of this group Time holds second place. There is a certain group of readers with whom Atlantic is the prime favorite, and Harpers and Scribners close seconds. Forum makes an appeal to those who like a controversial subject, or to one who likes to have the discussion of both sides of a question. Scribners is a favorite with any discriminating reader and probably no department is more popular than that of William Lyon Phelps, "As I Like It", in which he discusses the new books each month, giving his own estimate of them.

A magazine to which High School students need no introduction is the delightful little periodical known as Scholastic. It may be found on the reading table and is fast proving itself invaluable to those who know it. Scholastic is published during the nine months of the school year and contains current book reviews, world news, current topics, new poetry and a short story or two of literary value. For those who do not already know it the Scholastic is a real find.

On another table in the library reading room ithere is a good choice of the lighter magazines and the womens magazines. Among these are Good Housekeeping, McCalls, Delineator, Vogue, Pictorial, Ladies Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, and Hollands. Less known, perhaps, is Hygeia whose sub-title is the Health magazine. It is published by the American Medical Association and is written in a popular style that makes it readable. For the lovers of music the last edition of Etude is always available. This month's copy carries a picture of Rachmaninoff on the cover and inside are new compositions, songs, piano music and selections for children.

On the children's table there is the old, and ever popular, St. Nicholas and Boy's Life, whose current issue shows whether it is much used or not. It is the favorite of all the boys magazines, so popular in fact that the copies are worn out and cannot be filed. Popular Mechanics is the other great favorite with the boys. This has to be kept at the librarians desk that it may be loaned impartially to the readers.

The National Geographic is also to be found on this table, not because it is a child's magazine, but the many pictures make an appeal to youth and the librarian is hoping to make it popular with younger readers as well as the older ones.

On the table to the left of the desk is a small group of gift periodicals. These include The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, the Southern Magazine, the organ of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Clubwoman, the gift of the Parnassus Club, and the National Parent-Teachers Magazine, the gift of the P.-T. A. associations of the city.

From the different churches comes the gift of denominational magazines, The Christian Index from the Baptist Church, the Christian Observer from the Presbyterian and the Bulletin from the Catholic Church, the Wesleyan Advocate from the Methodist church. The Christian Visitor, which is published from time to time by the local Christian church is also on the reading table. There one may find Weekly Unity which is a gift to the library.

Thanks are due Mr. R. E. Braddy for the excellent and rather expensive magazine, Natural History, which each month he lends to the library.

Special mention must be made of the Sunday edition of the New York Times which, in itself, has a weeks reading of choice material, particularly in the magazine section and the department known as the Book Review. There is no place in Dublin where the Times is on sale, but it is always on the ract at the library, for which many patrons of the library are grateful. On the magazine rack are also the Atlanta papers, The Macon Telegraph and the Dublin Courier-Herald.

If there were no books in our Carnegie Library we should still have a store of excellent reading in the periodicals. These may all be checked out at will except in the case of the current issues which must be left on the reading tables until the next number arrives.

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IN MEMORIAL

JOSEPHINE ROWE CARSWELL

By ELIZABETH GARRETT PAGE

Josephine Rowe Carswell served as Librarian for Dublin Carnegie Library for a period of twelve years, beginning her duties in the year 1922, and continuing until her health failed in the year 1930. She died in July 1933 after a lingering illness which she bore with fortitude.

Her work at the library marked the first steps forward in line with modern library activities, and it was through her efforts, working with the state library heads that the Dublin Carnegie Library was re-catalogued in keeping with modern standards. She also inaugurated the feature of having night library service for the convenience and pleasure of members who could not visit the library during the day.

"Miss Josie" was loved by all who knew her and through her public work in the library she added friends by her acquaintances for every visitor to the library became her friend. She sought always to align herself intelligently and consistently with affairs of her home community, her church and in cultural circles.

She was such a woman as Tennyson had in mind when he wrote "A good woman is a wondrous creature, cleaving to the right and to the good under all change, lovely all her life long in comeliness of heart".

Miss Minnie Buice Served Many Years

Miss Minnie L. Buice was born in Atlanta. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Buice, and lived the most of her girlhood in Atlanta and LaGrange.

In 1908 she moved to Dublin and resided with her sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Donaldson.

Miss Buice was connected with the library for nearly twenty years, serving first as assistant librarian and then as night librarian. She was the library's first night librarian.

Resigning in 1928, she returned to Atlanta where she lived with Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Donaldson until her death on July 27, 1929.

"Miss Minnie" was known and loved by all. Her courteous, pleasant service made the library a friendly, helpful place and there was wide regret at her leaving in 1928 and sorrow among her many friends at her death.

COURT APPEAL OVER $45,000 IN 13 VOLUMES

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (U.P.)—An appeal book, containing 13 volumes which stand three feet in height, has been filed in an appeal case in the New South Wales Supreme Court.

The appeal is against a verdict for $45,000 in favor of B. Davis, Ltd., of London, in an action against Tooth and Company, the largest brewers in Australia, for an alleged breach of contract arising from a whisky agency

The appeal book contains 3,390 pages and a large index, and cost $2,-500 to prepare and print the limited edition of 12 copies. Evidence of 70 witnesses, speeches of four counsel and three judgments are contained in it.

It is expected that the appeal and cross-appeal will require a month's time.

The principal of the plaintiff company is "Boydie" Davis, race-horse owner.

READING MADE AN ART WITH STANFORD PLAN

MODERN METHODS OF READING OF GREAT BENEFIT TO STANFORD COLLEGE STUDENTS.

PALO ALTO, Cal. (U.P.)—Marked improvement in the grades of students enrolled in a new reading training course has been announced by instructors at Stanford University.

First steps in the course are elaborate photographs of the student's eyes, taken while he reads. The length of pause, regressions, winks and movements of any kind are recorded. Then the photographs are thrown upon a screen and the student is told how to correct his errors.

Too many movements of the eyes and regressions are the chief obstacles encountered, instructors say. One of the ways devised to overcome these faults is a mechanical pacer, a device comparable to a metronome. A rhythmical beat is established and the student adjusts his eye movements from line to line in time with the pacer.

Another way to develop more rapid reading, instructors say, is for the student to time himself when reading an article, then to reread it with a view to increasing speed. Although much will be missed at first the individual will soon find himself reading more rapidly and retaining more of what he reads, Stanford professors assert.

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DUBLIN LIBRARY

NOVEMBER, 1904 RED LETTER ONE IN CITY HISTORY

"Lil Hightower" Recalls Beginning of Famed Dublin Institution

By LIL HIGHTOWER RAMSEY

November, 1904 was a red letter month for Dublin. During this month the Carnegie Library opened its doors to the public. It was popular from the beginning and has ranked with the schools and churches as a potent factor in the educational fields of Dublin.

It would not be fitting to give an historical account of the library unless due credit for its existence was awarded to the man who worked hardest to get it. Hon. H. M. Stanley, who at that time was editor of a local paper, went after it with that undominotable will that characterizes the man. Through his influence others were induced to work for it and, in the end, Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave the building. The city gave the lot and promised to maintain the library with an appropriation of one thousand dollars a year for ten years. After this the deed would be given the city.

Upon the resignation of Mrs. Emma Manning, which took place before the formal opening of the library, I became Librarian and served continuously for seventeen years. My work was pleasant and the public was my pet—their foibles and whims—their sorrows and joys were mine. We lived and enjoyed life together. All were my friends and did what they could to make my work pleasant.

Miss Anna Stevens, sister of Mr. H. G. Stevens, who was with the Atlanta Carnegie Library was secured to instruct the Librarian in classifying, catologuing and keeping the record of the books. She was thorough and painstaking and her efforts did much to insure success in the fundamental work of the orgainzation. There were only about 500 volumes divided into all classes, fiction, poetry, history, juvenile and biography.

Just before the library was opened to the public, a book shower was given on Hallowe'en night and quite a number of volumes was donated and the public had its first view of the interior of the building.

Many public spirited people made valuable donations. Among them was Judge P. L. Wade, who gave many bound periodicals and standard works Col. George Williams gave a hundred volumes to the children's department in memory of a young son who had recently died. Mrs. Summers, grandmother of Mrs. Alice Brinson and Mrs. Trammel Keen also contributed many valuable volumes. The Dramatic Club, a local organization, gave a handsome set of books.

Mr. Stanley used his influence in securing, free of charge, several daily papers and a telephone.

My work was varied and interesting. The library—situated as it is—near the high school, makes it accessible to the pupils for reference work and required reading. It was in this field that my best efforts were directed in helping the pupils.

I think the past twenty-five years have done more to advance people to higher thoughts and learning than the century before. Libraries, radios, good roads and automobiles have brought the world to our doors. They have broadened our concept and brought us into closer relation with one another. We have the best literature and the best critics and can judge for ourselves the worthwhile things of life.

My work brought me in close contact with many dear and lovable characters. Many have gone but their influence is still the dominant force that moulds the good in me.

Best wishes to the library and to the noble women who are at the head of it. I wish you all the success. And to you, my friends, I offer a fervent "God Bless You".

SINCERE THANKS

In addition to extending thanks to merchants whose participation makes this special library section possible, the Dublin Carnege Library Board wishes to especially thank the Parnassus Club for the splendid work done by it's members.

All display advertising space in this section was sold by members of the Parnassus Club, and its members also wish to express appreciation to merchants whose participation makes it possible.

In addition to giving the fine local library some valuable publicity, profits, all of which go to the Board, will be used to put some new books in the library. Most of the new books will be for the juvenile shelves, thus being a direct benefit to the children patrons of the library.

Although not personally profiting by the section, The Courier-Herald wishes to add it's most sincere thanks the Parnassus Club and business men for their splendid cooperation, and the substantial interest they have shown in the library.

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ORDINANCE FOR LIBRARY PASSED IN AUGUST, 1903

Copy of City Ordinance and Resolutions Shows How Library Was Possible

AN ORDINANCE

To maintain in the City of Dublin a Free Public Library.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Dublin and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, that a Free Public Library shall be established in said City.

Be it further ordained that for the erection of a building to be used for a Free Public Library the Ten Thousand Dollars offered by Hon. Andrew Carnegie be and the same is hereby accepted.

Be it further ordained that said Free Public Library Building shall be erected on property owned by the City, and shall be erected under the supervision of the Mayor and Council and a Board of Directors to be hereafter elected.

Be it further ordained that for the purpose of maintaining said Free Public Library the sum of one thousand dollars from the funds of the City in the hands of the treasurer shall be appropriated annually.

Be it further ordained that the said Free Public Library shall be managed by a Board of Nine Directors, three of whom shall be elected by the City Council annually for a term of three years, said annual election to occur the first regular meeting after the first Monday in July or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the directors elected at such annual election to hold office from the 1st of August following for three years or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Be it further ordained that before entering upon the discharge of their duties the directors shall take an oath to faithfully discharge their duties according to law, the said directors to be governed by the same rules and regulations made by the government of the other officers of the city.

Be it further ordained that the first board shall be composed of the following:

F. G. Corker, J. S. Simons, Jr., H. G. Stevens to serve until July 31st, 1906.

A. R. Arnau, J. E. Smith, Jr., H. M. Stanley to serve until July 31st, 1905.

A. T. Summerlin, P. L. Wade, G. H. Williams to serve until July 31st, 1904.

Be it further ordained that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

August 4, 1903.

Resolution Introduced

A resolution was then introduced, accepting the Ten Thousand Dollar donation offered by the Hon. Andrew Carnegie to the City of Dublin for the erection of a free public library. It was moved by W. F. Schaufele, seconded by J. C. Pittman and carried that said resolution or ordinance be put upon its first reading and is as follows:

Councilmen:
J. C. Pittman.
F. H. Rowe.
H. T. Jordan.
W. F. Schaufele.
H. P. Rawls.
Mayor:
E. R. Orr.

Extracts from Minutes
February 9th, 1903.

Whereas a Public Library is a necessity to every City and whereas Dublin has reached that point when nothing would add so much to the best interests of the City as a library.

Be it resolved by the Mayor and Council of the City of Dublin that in the event a donation is made by Hon. Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a building in this City to be used as a Public Library, we do hereby pledge ourselves to frame and pass an ordinance appropriating $1,000.00 for the maintenance.

E. D. White, Clerk.
A. T. Summerlin, Mayor.

Extracts From Minutes
April 8th, 1903

The question of the Public Library was discussed, and the communication from the Hon. Andrew Carnegie was read. After consideration, it was decided to have a mass meeting of the citizens of the town on Thursday, April 9th at the Court House at 8 o'clock, in order to obtain the desire of the citizens. And after knowing the desires of the citizens, then to act finally upon the matter.

E. D. White, Clerk.

Missouri Goes Back to Farm

Columbia, Mo. (U.P.)—Missouri has gone back to farming, according to recent figures published by the College of Agriculture here. There are now 1,340,000 acres more in farm land than in 1930, and 22,514 more farms.

Statues Wear Bonnets

Paris (U.P.)—In many French churches the people cover the heads of saints statues with little bonnets. These hats follow the style of those of the province the church is in, and are changed each year on the saint's day.

College Girls Taller

Painesville, O. (U.P.)—Freshman girls at Lake Erie College are lighter than those which entered three years ago but they are taller, and have greater lung capacity and fewer tonsils.

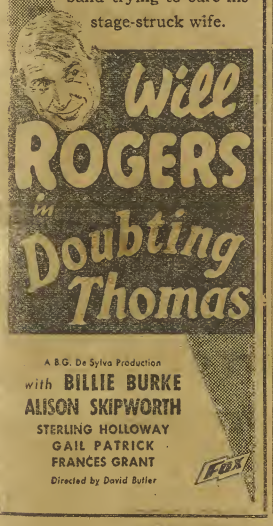
PRIDE of DUBLIN — RITZ — MARTIN THEATRE

"Where Sound Is Perfect"
PHONE 567

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

HE BREAKS HIS OWN LAUGH RECORDS

as a thunder-struck husband trying to cure his stage-struck wife.



COMPLIMENTS
OF
ADAMS FUNERAL PARLOR

GULF REFINING COMPANY
PRODUCTS
A. A. COLEMAN
Distributor

Congratulations to the Carnegie Library
FRUIT CAKE MATERIALS

Fresh Shipment of everything needed for the cake.

Glace Citron—Lb. 33c
Glace Cherries—Lb. 47c
Glace Pineapple—Lb. 47c
Glace Lemon Peel—Lb. 33c
Glace Orange Peel—Lb. 33c
Figs—8-Oz. Pkg. 10c

PITTED DATES

4-Oz. Pkg. 10c
7½-Oz. Pkg. 15c
16-Oz. Pkg. 25c

Currants—9-Oz. Pkg. 15c
Shelled Almonds—Lb. 60c
Raisins (all kinds), Pkg. 10c
White Raisins—Lb. 12½c

PIERCE & ORR

Compliments
LOVETT & BRINSON, INC.

Men must be at liberty to say in print whatever they have in mind to say, provided it wrongs no one.
—CHARLES A. DANA

The Carnegie Tartan

Today's Editorials
Space a Dime
Too Many Fraternities?

VOL. 30. NO. 8 — CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PITTSBURGH, PA. — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1935

Dr Frederick Keppel
522 Fifth Ave.

Margaret Morrison Sorority Rushing Ends Tomorrow

Concluding Supper Held Silenee Period Began At Midnight Sunday

Sorority Leaders Are Confident

3 Sororities Pledged Total Of 58 New Members In 1934-35 Season

Rushing season in Margaret Morrison College is brought to a close tomorrow at 4:30. The actual period of rushing ended with each sorority holding a supper last Sunday night. The silence period began then at midnight.

Leading girls of the three sororities expressed a belief that rushing this year would have successful results. Said one girl, "Despite the fact that there has been an apparent decrease in the pledges to the Fine Arts sororities this year, I believe that Margaret Morrison rushing will be just as successful as it was last year." Fine Arts sororities pledged only 35 new members this season as compared with 49 in the season of 1934-35.

Last year the Margaret Morrison sororities pledged a total of 58 girls. Kappa Phi Delta pledged 20 members, Alpha Theta Sigma pledged 23, and Gamma Phi Sigma pledged 15. Both Alpha Theta Sigma, and Gamma Phi Sigma were officially recognized last year, after being recommended by the Intersorority Council and voted in by the Student Council. Kappa Phi Delta was officially recognized January 30, 1934.

The Margaret Morrison sororities come under the official head of the Intersorority Council as well as the Fine Arts sororities. The presidency and vice presidency however are usually divided between the two colleges, with each officer taking the lead in their own college's sorority work.

During this year's rushing season each Margaret Morrison sorority gave three functions: a formal dance, a tea, and a closing supper. All three sororities held their formals in the private room of the Hotel Schenley. They were limited to a rushing expense budget of $100 each.

Bids were issued from the office of Dean Mary Watson Green yesterday.

Tartan Ranks Second, Third In Contest

Temple, W. & J. Capture First Place Honors In Paper Ratings

The Tartan ranked second and third in advertising and news, respectively, in the Intercollegiate Newspaper Association of Middle Atlantic States rating announced Saturday. Temple University News with first place awards in the news and advertising divisions dominated the field of 36 college papers.

Prizes were awarded in three fields—news, editorials and advertising. The Carnegie Tech Tartan was the only Pittsburgh district publication besides the Washington and Jefferson paper to figure in the awards.

The complete list of winners as announced by Charles A. Wright, newly-elected executive secretary, were:

News—Temple University News, first; Gettysburg College Gettysburgian, second; Carnegie Tartan and George Washington University Hatchet, tied for third.

Editorials—Washington and Jefferson Red and Black, first; Temple University News, second; George Washington University Hatchet, third.

Advertising—Temple University News, first; Carnegie Tartan, second, and the Bucknell University Bucknellian, third.

Cosmopolitan Club Meets on Saturday

Foreign Students Compose Membership of Group

Cosmopolitan Club will hold its first meeting of the year this Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Davis, 5604 Forbes Street at 8:15 p. m. Representatives of the various organizations interested in the work being done by the group will be present. Dean A. W. Tarbell and Dean Mary W. Green have also been invited.

The Cosmopolitan Club was formerly known as the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, and its members were students from Pennsylvania College for Women, Duquesne University, University of Pittsburgh, Mount Mercy Academy, and Carnegie Tech.

Mystery Play With All Girl Cast Opens

"Ladies-in-Waiting" Is Year's Second Major Presentation

Professor Wallace Directs Production

Play to Run for One Week; Tickets Distributed By Registrar's Office

"Ladies-In-Waiting," a three act mystery play by Cyril Campion will open in the Little Theater of the College of Fine Arts on November 20. The second major production of the year is an all-women's play under the direction of Prof. Chester M. Wallace.

Mary Louise Mehler and Tod Egli are double cast as Una Verity, the ingenue about whom the mystery is centered.

The action of this play takes place in the English country home of Evelyn Spate, played by Mary Clark Hubley and Elizabeth Moore, where a group of women are gathered in honor of the coming marriage of Una. From the rising of the first curtain the play is packed with the baffling mysteries of missing pearls, a slashed wedding gown, an attempted murder, and even suicide. Janet Gerner, a psychic, played by Barbara Kocyan and Henrietta Cohen, adds to the already gloomy atmosphere by constantly going into trances. Eugenia Kehr and Thelma Schnee are double cast as Pamela Dark, a detective who only muddles the plot further.

Other members of the cast include Jane Witmer and Margaret Herd as Dora Lester, Amalia Rose and Jane Van Duser as Phyllis Blokeney, while Patricia Blokeney will be played by Cornelia Funkhouser and Jane Ferguson. Emma Louise Suess, Margot Dee, Georgie Etta Taylor and Mary Biggert are also in the cast.

Tickets were ready for distribution from the registrar's office on November 15.

Cwens Sponsor Twin Sister Tea For Transfers

Cwens will hold a tea in the Margaret Morrison Recreation hall tomorrow for the "Twin Sisters." Sue Kyak and Margaret Kieffer are co-chairmen of the tea.

Dean Green is the sponsor of the "Twin Sister" movement which was inaugurated last year and has proved very successful. Transfer students from other colleges have as their twin sisters, sophomores, who aid them to become acquainted with campus activities.

Carnegie Day Is Celebrated Next Monday

Classes Suspended That Entire Student Body May Attend

PROGRAM GIVEN AT MUSIC HALL

Dr. C. Watkins Presides; Scottish Airs Played By Kiltie Band

All classes will be suspended next Monday from 10:30 to 1:30 in celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Andrew Carnegie, founder of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. A procession including the Executive Board, faculty, and students will leave the campus for Carnegie Music Hall promptly at 10:45.

The Band and R. O. T. C. will meet on the road in front of Industries Hall, the Executive Board at Dr. Guild's Office, 100 Industries Hall; Student Council in Room 104, Industries Hall; Women's and Men's Glee Clubs, Room 104, Industries Hall; scholarship holders, basement corridor, Industries Hall, facing lower entrance; faculty, first floor corridor, Industries Hall, facing main entrance; graduate students, first floor corridor, Industries Hall, behind faculty; seniors, first floor corridor, Industries Hall, rear of graduate students; Juniors, first floor corridor, Industries Hall, rear of seniors; sophomores, second floor corridor, Industries Hall, west end, nearest Carnegie Library; freshmen, second floor corridor, Industries Hall, rear of sophomores.

> The Carnegie Day program will be broadcast over station KDKA from the Carnegie Music Hall. It is requested that all students be at the Music Hall before 11 o'clock so that their arrival will not interfere with the broadcast.

In case of rain the groups will not assemble on the campus, but at the Music Hall. The Executive Board and Student Council will assemble at the rear of the stage, the faculty, in the west end of the foyer, while the band, R. O. T. C., scholarship holders, graduate students, and the four classes will congregate in the east end of the foyer, in accordance with posted signs. Alumni will join the procession at the Music Hall.

Dr. Charles Watkins, acting president, will preside at the assembly. The program includes a processional, to be played by a group of bagpipers; the singing of "America," by the audience; "Some Memories of the Founder," and an address, by Samuel Harden Church, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Technology; Scottish airs, by the Kiltie Band under the direction of Edward F. Sullivan; an address by Douglass S. Freeman, LL. D., winner of the 1935 Pulitzer Prize, for his biography, "Robert E. Lee;" "Overture of Euryanthe," to be rendered by the symphony orchestra of the Department of Music under the direction of Professor J. Vick O'Brien; awards of fraternities, sororities, and dormitory scholarship trouphies; and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," by the audience. An organ postlude, an allegro from Widor's Fifth Symphony, played by Clyde Neville English '36 will complete the exercises in the hall.

Dr. Baker Improves Following Operation

Dr. Thomas S. Baker, former president of Carnegie Tech, was operated on for hyroid last Wednesday. His doctors say that the operation was very successful, and promise that he will have better health.

In a letter to Dr. Watkins last week, Dr. Baker said he plans to stay in Baltimore or in Ferryman, Maryland, for some time, but intends to come to Pittsburgh in the spring.

Thanksgiving Dinner Served

Christian Association Is Host to Students

Half of Cost Paid

Ask Out-of-town Students To Buy Tickets Early

On Thanksgiving day the Christian Association will hold its annual dinner at Carnegie Inn. This dinner is held for those students who must remain at Carnegie during the Thanksgiving recess.

The purpose of this occasion, which is a campus tradition, is to provide a Thanksgiving dinner equal to one that could be obtained at home, and one that will be served in a Thanksgiving atmosphere. James Layton '37 is in charge of the arrangements and tickets sales. Half of the expense of the meal will be paid by the Christian Association. Tickets may be purchased at the Christian Association office for fifty cents.

Last year a large crowd attended, and a large attendance is expected this year. Therefore, tickets must be purchased early in order to secure accomodations. The dinner is usually followed by a party at the women's dormitories.

Dormitory girls will get their meal at no extra charge as it is included in their board.

Carnegie Tech Is Honored By Y. M. C. A.

"All-American College" Program Features Andrew Carnegie

Carnegie Tech will be honored by the downtown branch of the Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A. on its weekly radio program, "The All-American College," over station WCAE tomorrow evening at 10:30.

The program will be a tribute to Andrew Carnegie, marking the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth. It will consist mainly of a brief biography of Mr. Carnegie and a summary of his many philanthropic endeavors. The program will also include a short address by Alan Bright, registrar, who is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A, and songs by the Y. M. C. A. Singers.

The "All-American College" is a weekly fifteen-minute program saluting outstanding Amercian colleges.

Council Acts On Delinquent Thistle Bills

Trouble Is Brewing For Delinquent Campus Organizations

UNPAID ACCOUNTS AMOUNT TO $730

Salaries of Staff Members To Be Held Back Till Debts Are Paid

There is trouble on the horizon for those campus organizations which have been delinquent in settling their accounts with the 1935 Thistle. At its meeting of November 12, Student council passed a motion approving a petition presented by James M. Latta '36, editor of the 1935 Thistle, which vests in the Council the authority to collect all outstanding bills before December 1.

The resolution, as it was passed by Student council, is as follows:

"I move that the collection of Thistle bills be placed under the supervision of Student council, and that if the bills are not paid before December 1, Student council investigate the financial stability of the organizations in question with the possibility of refusing them future recognition as campus organizations."

Last week, letters containing the above resolution were sent out to those organizations which still owe for their section in last year's yearbook. Student council also expressed in the letter the desire that the delinquent organizations take proper steps to settle their accounts with the Thistle before the stated deadline so that no investigation of the organization would be necessary.

At the present time the collectible accounts of the 1935 Thistle amount to approximately $730, $430 of which represents claims against student organizations.

The passage of this bill was a protective measure for the salaried members of the yearbook. Although all expenses incurred in the publishing of the 1935 book were paid before September 1, without causing a deficit, none of the staff members will be paid until all collectible accounts have been paid in full. It is for this reason that Student council has assumed the responsibility of collecting the bills.

Student council took similar action last year with very satisfactory results.

Tau Beta Pi Gives Dinner

Engineering Honorary Receives Initiates

The Carnegie Tech chapter of Tau Beta Pi, national honorary engineering fraternity, is holding its fall initiation and banquet today. The initiation will be held at four-thirty, to be followed by the banquet this evening at the Carnegie Inn.

The speaker at the banquet will be Mr. G. A. Burrell, well-known petroleum engineer, who is a Tau Beta Pi from Ohio State. Mr. Burrell, a Pittsburgh man, has traveled extensively, spending two years in Russia. He has just returned from Texas. He has not chosen a definite subject but will probably talk about his travels.

Richard Dennison, president of the organization, will give a speech of welcome to the new members. A reply will be given by Philip Morrison. Ray Hanna, representing the alumni, and Director Jones will also talk. In the course of the evening a prize will be given the initiate who has written the best thesis on the subject, "What Tau Beta Pi Can Do for the Engineering School."

Admittance to the affair is by invitation only.

Music Students Present Recitals

Musical Programs Planned For Sunday Evening

Students of the Department of Music will present a recital in the Little Theater of the College of Fine Arts, November 24, at 8:15 p. m. The program will consist of Wider's "Allegro from Sixth Symphony," played by Clyde English; Saint-Saens' "Allegro Appassionata" and Faure's "Elegie" played by Novaes DeMarkus; Beethoven's "Piano Sonata, Op. 109" played by Bertha Chaitkin; Bizet's Air, "C'est c'es Contrebandiers" (Carmen) sung by Marie Motter; Wagner's "Traume" and Siegmund's "Liebeslied" (Die Walkure) sung by Milton Berlin; and Grieg's "Sonata for Violin and Piano Op. 45" played by Wilma Meise and Marjorie Cribbs. Winifred Sullivan and Matthew Frey will accompany the students.

Students and their friends are invited. Admission is free.

Freshman All-Carnegie Dance Features Al Buhl

BAND LEADER

Al Buhl, who brings his twelve-piece orchestra to play for the Freshman All-Carnegie dance at Thistle hall.

Popular Orchestra to Play Friday At Thistle Hall

Harvey Neiss and Eleanor Bright, Freshman Class Presidents, in Charge of Affair; Tickets On Sale at Christian Association Office

Al Buhl and his twelve-piece orchestra will furnish the music for the Freshman All-Carnegie Dance this Friday evening from 9 to 1 at Thistle Hall. The orchestra is well known on the campus, having played for the Fraternity Sing and Swing, the Women's Junior Prom, the Intersority Formal, and the Temple-Carnegie football dance. In addition to his interpretations of the latest songs, Al Buhl presents as featured vocalists Buddie Billar, Anne Hamilton, and Jach Behrenberg.

The chaperons who have been invited are: Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McCully, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Squitieri.

The list of patrons includes: Dean Mary Watson Green, Dean and Mrs. Arthur W. Tarbell, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Watkins, Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe M. Ihrig, Mr. and Mrs. Webster N. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Bright.

Those in charge of this affair are Harvey Neiss, president of the freshman class of the College of Engineering, and Eleanor Bright, president of the freshman class of Margaret Morrison.

The committee in charge of decorations and posters includes Max Lich, Jr., chairman, aided by Edward Rosenthal and L. Fry.

Those in charge of programs and tickets include Harvey Neiss, chairman, Bill Smith, Edward McCarthy, and Dick Craig.

The chaperon committee is composed of Eleanor Bright, chairman, and Jane Shaffer.

Margery McCoy, Betty Stevens and Ruth Brahmer are members of the general committee in charge of the affair.

The price of admission is $1.25. Tickets may be secured from the members of the ticket committee or at the Y office.

Cwens Close Fund Drive Tomorrow

Campus-wide Tag Day Concludes Year's Welfare Activities

Cwens, sophomore women's honorary, will end the Community Fund drive by a campus Tag Day to be held under the direction of their president, Maxine Foster. Pledges and cash contributions will be accepted.

Margaret Morrison College has climbed to second place in the race between the three colleges with the engineers still leading. The freshmen class leads in each college.

Faculty returns amounting to $3,400 are practically complete. Student contributions amount to about $350.

The Cwen tag day was prompted by the success of the night school tag drive conducted last week by the seniors of Margaret Morrison, the Women's Guild, and Cwens.

Unless student contributions materially increase our quota of $6,000 will not be approached. Students who have not contributed are urged to do so at once in the Christian Association office.

Richard Mayne Chosen Assistant To Mr. Beatty

Mr. Richard H. Mayne, president of the senior Engineering class of 1930, has been chosen to fill the position of assistant to Mr. John Beatty in the Bureau of Recommendations. He is replacing Mr. Ray H. Waterson '29, who resigned recently.

Since graduation Mr. Mayne has been engaged by the Koppers Rheolaveur Company, Sloan Zook Oil Company, and the Ford Motor Company. He assumed his new duties on Saturday.

Mr. Waterson is now employed in the construction department of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company.

Military Men Join Honorary

Initiated After Formal Pledging Ceremony

Called At Dance

New Members Will Accept R.O.T.C. Commissions

Twenty-one pledges were initiated into the Scabbard and Blade honorary fraternity Saturday morning, November 16. After a six-hour initiation period, from midnight to dawn, they were formally accepted.

The Scabbard and Blade is an honorary society which chooses its members from those students who are taking advanced courses in the R. O. T. C. with the intention of accepting a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Twice a year new students are pledged. This pledging takes place at the Spring Carnival and at the Military Ball.

Those from the junior class who pledged Scabbard and Blade are William L. Latta, Glenn Daughton, John Wurtz, Lynden Osgood. Lewis Johnston, Charles Ziegler, Raymond Q. Duke, William Franz, Edward Muklewicz, Warren Roberts, Sheldon Hartford, William Closs, George Jonic, Charles Schwerin, Will Wheeler, Henry Rychanek, Charles Raisig, Guy Emery, Stephan Sherba, and Edward Kreh. Owen Coho '36 was also pledged.

Doctor James Will Speak

Carnegie To Be Subject Of Teknon Club Talk

Teknon Club will celebrate the one-hundredth birthday of Andrew Carnegie at a meeting in the Shadyside Presbyterian church on November 21, at 6:15.

Dr. James of the Department of Chemistry will be guest speaker. In his speech, he will discuss Mr. Carnegie's relation to this school.

Included on the program will be the reading of a letter from Mrs. Carnegie, who is in New York city at the present time; the reading of a letter from Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr, pastor of the Shadyside Presbyterian church, and now in Scotland; and a contralto solo by Miss Mabel King accompanied by Mr. Charles Pearson of the faculty.

Among the guests of the Teknon Club will be Dr. and Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. James H. Reed, Mrs. C. H. Spencer, and Mrs. James Kay.

Graphic Arts Group Formed

Purpose Is to Promote Interest in Printing

Carnegie will be represented in the newly organized National Students' Graphic Arts Society by Professor Glen U. Cleeton, head of the Department of Printing and Industrial Education. This society was organized recently by the National Education Association. The purpose of the N. S. G. A. S. is to promote interest in printing in junior and senior high schools.

The National Education Association is the most influential organization in determining the national policies of public education. "Hence," says Professor Cleeton, "the establishment of the National Student Graphic Arts Society under its sponsorship is a very favorable move for those of us interested in printing education. It means that more schools will teach printing and that more students will learn the rudiments and possibilities of printing as a vocation. It also means that the quality of work in schools already teaching printing will be improved, through the influence of the N. E. A." Professor Cleeton states that the N. E. A. is to the teaching profession throughout the United States what the National Bar Association is to lawyers. The "Student Leader," published monthly by the N. E. A., is the official organ of the society.

Pi Tau Sigma Hold Annual Initiation

Members and Pledges Meet Tomorrow At Inn

Pi Tau Sigma, honorary Mechanical Engineering fraternity, will hold its annual fall dinner and initiation tomorrow. The meeting will be held at 4:30 in the Faculty Club room, and will be followed by the dinner at 6:00 in the Carnegie Inn.

Mr. R. F. Ferry, General Superintendent of the Aluminum Corporation of America, is the speaker for the occasion. Mr. Ferry is a graduate of M. I. T. and is active in the local Y. M. C. A.

Toastmaster for the dinner will be Prof. W. Trinks. A response in behalf of the new members will be given by Edward Kreh '37, a student in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Pledges to Pi Tau Sigma are: J. Cox '36, D. Kellner '36, J. Heatley '36, W. R. Patterson '36, D. G. Buckman '37, E. Kreh '37, W. A. Class '37, H. Ryshanek '37, H. Kriutzman '37, H. R. Strohocker '37, A. F. Kritscher '37.

Listening to Radio Does Not Decrease Mental Efficiency, Tartan Survey Shows

Students Who Tune In During Work Have Higher Factors

By Al Schwartz

Are you bothered by a deflated grade factor? Does the fact worry you? Would you like to do something about it? Well you can. From now on just do your studying with the radio on, and your factor will be bound to improve. At least that is the conclusion that can be drawn from the results of a survey recently conducted by the Tartan on the effects of studying while listening to the radio.

For the poll, conducted amoung 375 students selected at random from all three colleges, revealed the rather interesting fact that, despite generally accepted opinion to the contrary, radio does not have a harmful effect on the mental efforts of college students.

Radio Raises Factor

Perhaps in this modern age of speed and hustle, with its necessary accompaniment of clamor and uproar, we have come to accept noise as a necessary evil and have become more or less immune to it; or perhaps Carnegie students have simply developed superior power of concentration. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that those students who listen to the radio while studying have a higher average factor than those who pursue their studies amidst deep silence. The figures, compiled from the factors for the second semester of the 1934-1935 school year, show an average factor of 2.39 for those who study with radio as compared with 2.31 for those who study without.

SCHOOL	Number Students Canvassed	Students Studying With Radio	Students Studying Without Radio	With Radio Average Factor	Without Radio Average Factor
Margaret Morrison	176	52	124	2.56	2.46
Arts	78	40	38	2.48	2.60
Engineering	121	60	61	2.07	1.93
Carnegie Tech	375	152	223	2.39	2.31

The 375 students who were canvassed represent approximately one sixth of the total day school attendance at Carnegie. Each was asked his or her name and the question, "Do you listen to the radio when you study?" The factors were obtained from the permanent records kept by the recorder.

Women Prefer Silence

The survey revealed a number of interesting facts. Women students, it seems, still believe rather firmly in the notion that radio is a distraction to be avoided when the more important matter of preparing lessons is at hand, whereas the men are more inclined to consider it a more or less pleasant background for their mental efforts. Thus, of 176 Margaret Morrison women who were questioned only 52, or a little less than 30 per cent, admitted studying with the radio on, whereas in the College of Engineering 60 out of 121, or very nearly 50 per cent, made the same admission. The College of Fine Arts with its mixed student body was also closely divided on the question. Of the 78 students canvassed, 40 answered "Yes" and 38, "No."

Listeners Have Higher Factors

Despite the fact that 70 per cent of the Margaret Morrison misses allowed nothing to distract them from their work, their average factor was 2.46, exactly one tenth of a point lower than the 2.56 average of those who worked under the supposed handicap of trying to do two things at once. Likewise among the engineers those who studied with radio had a higher rating than those who worked without, the figures in this case being 2.07 and 1.93 respectively, a difference of 0.14 of a point.

The College of Fine Arts proved the exception in this case. The 40 listeners averaged 2.48, as opposed to the higher mark of 2.60 for the 38 non-listeners.

A number of the students when questioned answered quite frankly, "I don't study.' It seems too bad that their factors were not included in the survey. They may have offered some interesting comparisons.

Seniors and Plebes--Take a Look! Latest Diversion--Little Red Book

By Alta Moses

Topping all else on campus for its usefulness, the new Student directory is rating—and we mean rating, in all Carnegie circles. From Senior to Plebe they are devouring this little red book—gloating over their own names in print and laughing at others; observing telephone numbers, and even pointing out errors (like the one where Sigma Nu is classified under "Women's Honoraries").

The directory, it seems, is being put to some uses for which it was never intended by its publishers. For example, a student of painting claims that he has found inspiration in this guide. When he just can't think of one particular color to finish off his masterpiece, he opens the directory to any page and uses the first color whose name strikes his eye. The **Hughes—Gray, Green, Black, Brown,** and **Blue(stone)** are really there, in the form of students' names. Then there is the desperate senior who has turned to the directory for help in choosing a vocation. He has actually found several suggestions from a long list of names such as **Gardner, Sawyer, Smith, B(u)ilder, Mason, Baker, Butler, Miller, Fisher, Porter,** and **Taylor** (or **Schneider** if he's German). Carnegie students will make thirty-five cents buy more than money can offer.

The new directory, of course, has its more practical uses, too. What a blessing the little book is for lonely hearts! If the little girl from Manila just feels like talking to somebody from close to home, she simply refers to the faithful directory for the telephone number of the boy from China. When the ambitious Plebe wants to date some notable, such as the Treasurer of the Soph class at Margaret Morrison, again the little book is first and foremost. As a matter of fact, the directory has convenient information for every student. It contains the address, telephone number, course, and class of everyone registered at Carnegie; even officers and members of every Greek organization on campus are included.

Doubtless, the Student directory is as interesting as it is useful. One can spend hours (or maybe just minutes) leafing through the book, noticing the variety of names and places that are listed. It is worth the satisfaction alone which every Tech-ite should have in realizing the size and extent of his (or her) school. There's no question about it: it's just perfect in every respect, this Student Directory.

The Carnegie Tartan

PHONE MAYFLOWER 2600
After Office Hours Call

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Give the Lady a Big Contribution

IF YOU lost a nickel or a dime, would you brood over it? True, you would make a concerted effort to find it, but it would not agitate your mental or financial equilibrium to any perceptible degree. Operating on this hypothesis, the Cwens, women's sophomore honorary, will distribute change boxes tomorrow in the various eating places on the campus to raise additional money for Carnegie's contribution to the Community Fund. Under the direct canvassing system of soliciting funds, there are many students who either were not contacted or were abashed by financial circumstances to contribute what they could afford. The "box" campaign is a logical solution.

According to all indications the students' share of Carnegie's contribution to the fund will total about $400 at the end of the campaign, November 20. This amount represents an average donation of twenty cents per student. This is unbelievably low. The majority of Carnegie students are in an enviable position. In fact, all young people who have the opportunity to go to a school of higher learning are in an enviable position. Here at Carnegie there are those who support the social calendar to such an extent that many affairs must of necessity be limited in attendance. Yet, this same group of social lions will balk when asked for a contribution of a few nickels.

Do you know that the dollars spent in education and development of character among boys and young men save themselves many times over in preventing the costly problems of delinquency, crime and maladjustment, and producing better mental and physical health in the community? Here is concrete verification taken from the Catholic Boys' Welfare Bureau report of last year. "It costs the taxpayers of the county $410 per year for each boy placed in a corrective institution while the cost of protective care such as is given by this and other social agencies is about $10 per boy per year." The Community Fund does not represent "charity" in the true sense of the word. It is rather a sensible, practical attempt to HELP human beings in the wisest way. It is as scientific as the work of a physician. YOU can help. See to it that a few of your nickels find their way into a Cwen collection box tomorrow.

Are There Too Many Fraternities?

FRATERNITY rushing season is almost upon us. In less than two weeks begins the mad whirl of activity—a strange and bewildering experience for the freshmen and an exciting but polite contest for the fraternity men. As there is little time then for thoughtful evaluation of any sort, it would be a good thing if the fraternities, as they are beginning their preparations for the various events, would devote a little time to a more or less serious self-appraisal.

Some persons have said, recently, that American fraternities are declining slowly but inevitably. Others, in contradiction to this gloomy prediction, have said that any noticeable decline in fraternity organiation is merely a temporary phenomenon that necessarily accompanied the depression, but that will vanish in time. Whatever the future will be, it is true that at present many fraternities are encountering difficulty in maintaining themselves financially independent, some have even found it necessary to disband. Such a situation is unfortunate and embarrassing not only for the members themselves, but also for the Administration, which of necessity bears part of the responsibility; and for pledges, who could be involved in obligations whose existence they did not suspect during rushing. The problem of financial weakness is an important one for all concerned and merits serious consideration.

Some have suggested that perhaps the best solution to the problem would be that of having those fraternities which feel themselves weak to withdraw from the running and leave the field clear for those stronger groups who are definitely able to fulfill their obligations. Certainly in theory this is the simplest solution; whether it is the wisest or the most practicable remains for the fraternities to decide. The chief difficulty, it seems to us, is that of determining what a weak fraternity is, for a single successful rushing season may raise a group from a precarious to a very secure position.

And decision on this proposal involves in effect a decision on the relative merits of two systems—that of the large number of small fraternities now existing at Carnegie Tech, or that of a small number of large fraternities existing at many Eastern universities. Whether it is better to have financial security of a few powerful groups at the expense of a certain intimate fellowship associated with smaller groups remains for fraternity members themselves to decide. The discussion of this problem does not lie within the scope of our present purpose.

In any case, we can only advise freshmen to use discretion in choosing a fraternity, to try to penetrate the inevitable display of rushing season, and determine the true standing of the groups in which they may be interested, before making a final decision on any one of them.

Writers' Row

Foreign critics have found a great number of faults with the American government. Some of them are trivial, and if desired by the people, could be remedied in a short time; others would take years and then the cure probably would not be complete. Among the latter group we find that men elected to positions of authority frequently do not have the ability necessary to manage their duties properly.

In studying this condition, one thing is very noticeable, and that is that young men of real ability, talent, and honesty very seldom have any desire to engage in politics as a life work. If any young man does consider it, there always seems to be a large number of arguments to dissuade him. One of the most powerful of these is the financial compensation involved. It is a well known fact that the income of an honest politician cannot even be compared with that of the professional man, or even a skilled laborer with the same length of experience. (This situation has not been created by sub-normal salaries for public employes, but by the abnormal incomes from other occupations, compared with the same two items in other countries.) This is what has led to the large amount of "graft" in our national, as well as state and local governments.

In addition to receiving but a comparatively meager income, we find that the average politician in the United States must pay out almost unbelievable sums for campaign funds. This is the cause of still further dishonesty, for very few young men, or even those who are older and have earned money for some time, could provide these funds themselves. They must of necessity resort to promises of future favors to any number of persons, who are able to supply the amounts needed. There are very few of our legislators who are not supported by some person or group of persons who expects their actions to be guided toward the best interests of themselves, regardless of the welfare of the people as a whole.

Another great difficulty confronting the average young man desiring to enter politics is the problem of getting started unless he has a "drag." This consists of finding backers who will contribute to his campaign in other ways than financially, such as using their own influence and supposed good names, or even "stumping" for him. Unless he is willing to promise a political plum to them, they usually will have nothing to do with him. At times these supporters are a hindrance instead of a help; but with our present electoral set-up, they are an almost universally necessary evil.

Next in importance to the support of others in any successful attempt at election to public office is the personality, or appeal to the people, of the individual. He must be able to talk persuasively. He must be able to meet people and make friends with them. It seems that many of our present public officials are little more than dramatic or picturesque characters who have appealed to the average voter through this medium. A great number of men whose ability to govern would be undoubted if ever tried, are lacking in these essential for election, and therefore are lost to some other line of endeavor which does not require these qualities to such a great extent.

We have spoken above of the fact that in order first to get elected and then to increase the monetary return of public office, it has been customary to resort to dishonesty. These practices are certainly no worse than, and often are not as reprehensible as those of a number of highly esteemed financial figures of the present day. But there seems to be a stigma of dishonesty associated with politics which is not connected with any other business. This is probably associated with politics which is not connected priated for private use in this instance is collected by force, while that taken by Wall Street wizards is offered voluntarily in the hope of gain. Be that as it may, the general opinion persists that politics is not an honest profession. Because of this feeling, it is usually shunned by the individuals most capable of the government of our people. The finger of guilt is most powerful and repulsive when its direction and target become easily visible to everyone's sight.

Still another seeming drawback to politics is the impermanent nature of any elective position. Although we may find instances in which the public services of an individual have been continuous until his death, more frequently it is not so. When a party goes out of power, it usually carries along everyone who has any affiliations with it, whether they are worthy of re-election or not. At times even, the party as a whole is no deserving of removal, but falls before a whim of the populace, or the propaganda of an opposing group. Most people are not willing to live such an "in today an dout tomorrow") existence, for which they cannot greatly be blamed.

What we have said above is far from being a complete dissertation on the subject, but is a mere outline of the more salient facts. As such it can do little but call to mind the situation as it exists, and in a few words to appeal to those who have the power of remedying it.

Apparently what we need is a change in governmental set-up which will make possible the participation in politics, or better, in the management of agencies for the people's welfare, of men whose ability and honesty will be beyond a doubt above that of men in these position today. Such a change can be brought about only by the wish of the people. But it is in the power of certain of these people to lead the rest. These leaders should be chosen from among those of the coming generation who have already shown their ability and leadership thus far in schools and colleges throughout the country. It is these young men and women, and they alone, who must worry about the future and who can also take care of it by thinking and acting now toward a definite change for the better.

JOHN J. KEILEN, JR.

Intercollegiate Clips

If you're driving between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening of a clear day, preferably Saturday or Sunday, during the month of December, in a passenger car on a straight dry, well-paved road in the country AND have had a couple of drinks—watch it, because you're heading for a crash.

So says Prof. Harry Tucker, director of the North Carolina Engineering Experiment Station and head of the highway engineering department. He draws the picture from statistics gathered during his long experience as a highway authority.

In addition to the setting for the ideal fatality depicted above, the car is most likely to be in good condition, with four-wheel brakes and balloon tires, the driver between 25 and 54 years of age, and with one or more years of driving experience.

Baton Rouge, La.—When Sen. Huey Long, dying, asked, "My university boys, what will become of them?" he was referring, according to Dr. James Monroe Smith, president of Louisiana State University, to his plan to send 1,000 needy youths to the university this year.

Every effort will be made to carry out Long's plan, Dr. Smith says.

HANGOVER

THE CAMPUS ON SATURDAY night being deader than any engineer in an exam on Monday morning; a few of the more venture some decided to tear over and take in the W. & J. homecoming dance . . . Can't understand though why the dance was over at 12:00 unless the fellows had to be in the dorms by then.

* * *

HEY, HANSON! WHAT'S Boston got that Pittsburgh hasn't? Maybe the moon's brighter!

* * *

THE PLEBE ARCHITECTS HAD a little lesson in swimming the other day ably supervised by the "Slap Happies." It washed some of their cockiness away and once more they wear the bright plaid and black tie . . . and like it.

* * *

IT'S A SECRET YET, but what has Helen Lu Belle received that has all the dorm girls in a panic?

* * *

NORTH PARK WAS THE scene of mysterious war maneuvers last Friday night when the "Stabbers and Gay Blades" held their initiation out there . . . The war zone included a barrel of beer and most of the maneuvering done about it was by that ol' soldier of misfortune "Two Gun" Ackely.

* * *

A LITTLE LATE BUT never-the-less interesting is Helen Arvanitis' denial of receiving any flowers the other day. But how come so much trouble choosing which one of the two corsages she finally decided to wear.

* * *

MARY LOU MEHLER ALSO had cadet memories . . . she forgot the boy scout motto and consequently became a victim in that old army game commonly known as "ding."

* * *

DR AND MRS. ROSENBACH had a swell time at the Beta Sig "Monte Carlo" dance last Saturday. They broke the bank at roulette and poccino.

* * *

MARGARET MORRISON SORORITY finished their rushing Sunday night just two weeks after the Arts gals got down to wearing low heeled shoes and cotton smocks in the Commons . . . the Schenley reaped the biggest harvest . . . all three of the clubs tossed their formals within its walls . . . the Alphas and the Gammas in the patio while the Kappa Phi Delts relived the monotony and used the French room . . . now all the girls have to do is sit down and wait for the dean to announce the winners.

* * *

ADD STUDENT DIRECTORY miscellaneous errors . . . Margy McKeon chalked up as treasurer of Student council . . . wth George Rial still drawing the pay check . . . Ray Horner listed as president of one so-called women's honorary.

* * *

THE DELTS GAVE THE sorority rushing dances competition with their annual Open House dance last Saturday . . . all the clubs sent down their representatives . . . except the Tau Delta Phis they sent down the whole chapter . . . nevertheless everything went OK . . . Dozer was there early to welcome the rest of the Betas at the door . . . who took over the pool room most of the evening . . . most of the ATO's sister Susie Business, et al were there . . . Kappa Sigs found it convenient to drop over from next door . . . while the PiKA's coasted down to the shelter from Squirrel Hill . . . even the stags were taken care off . . . brothers Kissel and Gilmore reluctantly relinquished their dates for the better part of the evening . . . or perhaps we shold say that the stags took care of themselves.

* * *

RUMOR HAS IT THAT the Sigma Nu's were forced to move back into their house . . . somebody had a habit of throwing stones through their windows . . . the boys had to go back to keep the castle from disintegrating.

* * *

POLLY ROWLES CRASHED THE world's news once more . . . carrying a banner for the Army . . . newspaper photos and everything . . . not as a tribute to the Army but to prove her Carnegie allegiance and show up the boys across Forbes Street.

* * *

THERE WAS A NEAR casualty amongst the tea-sippers when one of the boys unfortunately came into the room and said "Hiya Weinberg," while that worthy was firmly and vigorously denying the presence of himself in the house to the tailer who had a fistful of bills for him.

* * *

WE HEAR THAT THE Tartan radio program "Carnegie Tech Presents" is about to resume it's broadcasting schedule for the present season . . . predictions credit a bigger and better quarter hour with Wallington Dozer at the console . . .

Dear Editor

SOPHOMORES—MEN?

Dear Editor:

I am not in the habit of writing letters to Editors, but I feel that there is a very bad situation in our school, and if by publishing these facts this situation might be even party alleviated, I will feel that my letter is successful.

The rotten situation is centered in the Sophomore class of the Department of Architecture. I never in all my life saw such a collection of yellow-livered anemics in one drafting room. They are actually afraid of the Plebes. They wouldn't get within ten feet of one for their dear life's sake. In fact it has gone so far that when the sophomores do get up enough courage to show themselves in the freshman drafting room, the Plebes bat them on their delicate noses, and put them in the sink.

I have heard of rare cases where the freshmen in some colleges have successfully overthrown the sophomores and made them wear regulations, but I never thought that such a black cloud would ever descend upon us. And it is entirely the fault of the sophomores.

Last fall on the day when the plebes are generally supposed to be kicked around en masse, I heard one timid sophomore from the Department of Architecture say, to a towering plebe, "I don't want to paddle you, really I don't! Let's be friends and I'll come upstairs and help you with your work!" And this I'm afraid is the attitude of that whole sophomore outfit. If something isn't done about it soon, the first thing we know, the sophomores will be petitioning Student Council for the right to organize a sorority. Purpose—knitting.

W. M. B.

Scibo Scoops

LEAN PLEDGE LIST

Fraternities face the leanest year in their history at the University of Minnesota, with less than 150 men accepting dates for formal rushing, in contrast to 240 last year. As there are 30 fraternities on the campus, an average of only five men to a house will result even if all the men pledge, which would be an unprecented occurrence.

CLAMOR FOR SPEAKING

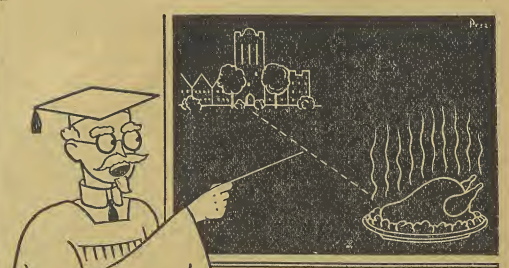
Yale university's course in public speaking will be conducted this year by "The Yale News," since it has been dropped from the regular curriculum as an economy measure.

Since no academic credit was given for the course, the authorities felt justified in relieving the budget of its expense. The wave of student disapproval was so pronounced, however, that the News acted in response to undergraduate demand, and it is expected that at least 175 students will enroll for the course this semester.

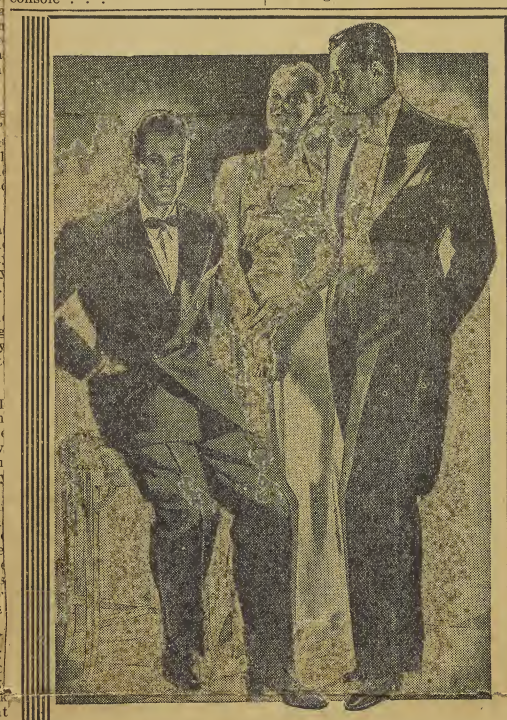
TALL STORY

One student from every ten at Loyola university is at least six feet tall, and 36 exceed that level, the tallest man on the campus reaching the 6' 9" mark.

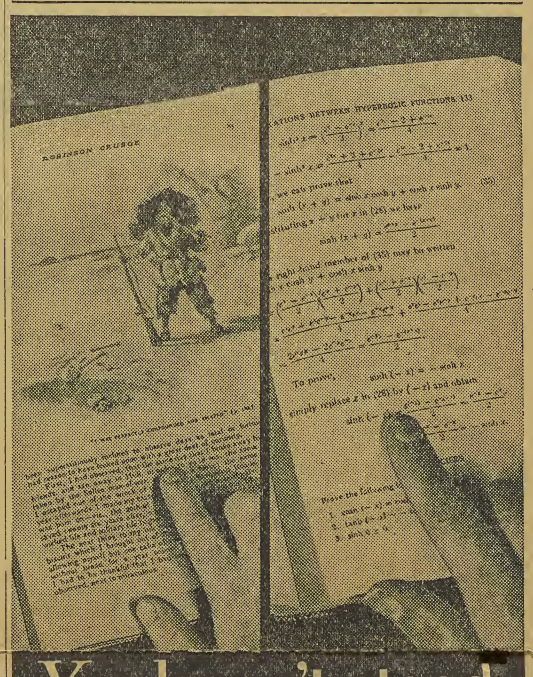
RUSSIA'S NEW GREAT TRIUMPH
"Peasants" "A Superb Screen Drama." N. Y. TIMES
Vital Chronicle of the fierce struggle for a new way of life
Now Showing ART CINEMA The Theatre of Artistic Pictures
809 LIBERTY AVE. COurt 2304
STUDENT TICKETS AT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OFFICE



"-and the shortest distance between these two points- measured in dollars—is by Greyhound"
Greyhound Bus Terminal
1010 Liberty Avenue
Phone: GRant 5700
GREYHOUND Lines
SAVE dollars on your Thanksgiving trip home—or to the big game. Comfortable, heated coaches. Conveniently-timed departures.
Campus Agent, Valet Shop, Welch Hall, SChenley 9468

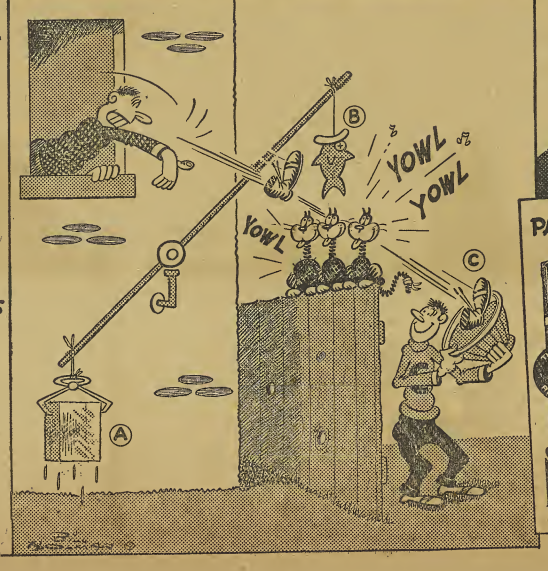


Fashionably Correct
HOWARD
FULL DRESS and TUXEDOS
There is a definite vogue for "midnight blue" (which appears blacker than black in the night light) Tuxedos and Full Dress. Handsomely trimmed with lustrous satin or rich grosgrain lapels. For that affair..better be attired in a style-inspired Howard evening suit.
"Tux" or Tails $19.75 ALL WOOL SERGES
Backless Dress Vest $2.75
HOWARD CLOTHES
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Between Wood and Market Streets
New York Brooklyn Jamaica, L. I. Philadelphia Pittsburgh
Providence Boston Jersey City Newark Syracuse



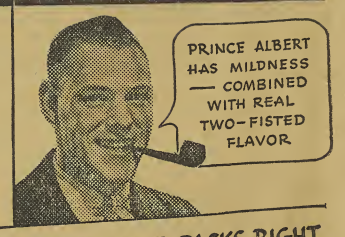
You haven't stood still since 1925
. . . neither have we
YOU have made great progress in the past 10 years. Let's see *some* of the things the Bell System has been doing in that time.
Since 1925, we've cut the average time for completing Long Distance connections from 7½ to 1½ minutes. We've made the service more immune to weather—94% of our wires are now in cable. We've increased the telephone's scope about 80%—you can now reach nearly 31,000,000 telephones, in every quarter of the globe.
The *next* 10 year period may bring equally important advances. That is one of the ever-present thrills in telephone work!
See for yourself how fast you can "go home" by telephone. Bargain rates on station-to-station calls after 7 P. M.
BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

EASY WAY TO BORROW YOUR ROOMMATE'S SHOES



BLOCK OF ICE (A) MELTS—SLOWLY LOWERING FISH (B) TOWARD CATS ON FENCE CAUSING THEM TO YOWL LOUDLY. ROOMMATE THROWS SHOES AT CATS AND STUDENT CATCHES SHOES IN BASKET (C). (NOTE: SHOES CAN BE RETURNED WHEN SOLES GET THIN.)

..AND AN EASY WAY TO ENJOY A PIPE



PRINCE ALBERT HAS MILDNESS — COMBINED WITH REAL TWO-FISTED FLAVOR

PACKED RIGHT-PACKS RIGHT

PRINCE ALBERT IS PACKED RIGHT—IN TIN, TO KEEP P.A.'S RICH, MELLOW FLAVOR INTACT. AND P.A. IS "CRIMP CUT"—PACKS RIGHT IN YOUR PIPE. BURNS SLOWER AND COOLER. AND THERE ARE AROUND 50 PIPEFULS IN THE 2-OUNCE ECONOMY TIN. TRY P.A. TODAY

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE!
Copyright, 1935, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

TARTAN SAUCE

By Scotty Charles

THIS, BOYS AND GIRLS, was a dull week-end for Tartan grid followers and a tough one on the writing personnel. With little to say, it was said in great detail.

* * * * * *

WITH THE FOOTBALL SEASON rapidly drawing to a close, the open season for coach knifing is approaching. Thousands of alumni are gathering at the gates of every college of any dimension and getting their licences for the sport. Shooting coaches out of season is considered uncricket in most sectors but the old grads are always in there when the time rolls round.

* * * * * *

THIS IS NOT INTENDED TO MEAN OUR OWN ALUMNI, I rush to explain. However, it is an age-old custom to get the teacher after anything but an undefeated season. With this Golden Rule in mind, there are now approximately 3,467 mentors putting in their reservations in the bread line. It is difficult to follow the ouster logic but the cold cash on the line is an argument not to be denied.

* * * * * *

ON THE HOME GROUNDS the boys are loosening the hempen for Harpster. We have been rather coy in mentioning this fact previously but now it is common gossip. However, rumors of Red Grange coming here and other sundry gossip must be taken as such without substantiation. We remain coldly neutral in this situation so that we can duck everyone instead of only half of the maddening mob. More democratic.

* * * * * *

SOMETHING IS WRONG SOMEWHERE but it is difficult to say just what it is. After watching the Plaid for several seasons, the conclusion has been reached that their play is about as offensive as a Petty cartoon—i. e., they can't gain much on the ground. Another interesting note is that of the slowness in starting showing that they weren't mentally prepared for most games. The Skibos haven't scored a touchdown in the first half of a football game since the Miami goofer of last year.

* * * * * *

ONE THING WE WILL SAY FOR THE PLAID THOUGH—we'd rather see them make the showing they are making against the teams they are playing than to have them beating a bunch of small time teams that no one ever heard of.

Tartan-Puppet Game Hot Dish Ready; All-American Berths Hang in Balance

Journalists Prime for Tilt; Sellout Is Certain As Overend Rejoices

By Barfly Weinberg

Outshining all other Thanksgiving grid classics and giving tremendous headaches to the respective athletic associations of Pitt and Carnegie Tech, will be the contest between the Tartan Tramps and the Puppet Pimps. These journalistic aces will meet in a strictly grudge game on Turkey Day to decide the mythical East McKees Rocks title.

Strict training practices have been going on in both camps under the supervision of Liverslip Boutelle for the Tramps and Droopydrawers Van Valkenburgh of the Pimps. Boutelle who was a star at Punxsatawney State Teachers College during his seven years at that institution, spoke very confiedntly of the prospects for the game. "Shoes," as he is affectionately called by his boys said, "Those guys ain't got a thing; in fact, if they had a thing, they wouldn't know what to do with it."

"I ain't sayin' a thing," said the modest Van when interviewed by Gallico and Runyan of the smaller sheets, "except that we're not joshin when we get into our Palace Kredit (advt.) uniforms—$18.75, with two pair of pants."

Other remarks were similar in their originality and brittleness. Capt. Josh Charles, Tramp captain, smiled demurely when asked his opinion of the situation, and said, "We'll do or die, sink or swim, fail or fight, lose or win—but think of the money we save." Brilliant fullback that he is, "Dixie" Charles comes from a first family of the Philadelphia Breadline, was educated in several industrial homes and by experience. He started his football career at the age of fifteen when he ran 85 yards before the truant officer downed him.

A mention must be made of the captain of the Pimps one E. Senseny Reed of Hagerstown, Maryland, the town dude and athlete. "Butterfly" as he is called by his intimates, followed several different lines before dabbling in football. He has followed the horses, cut out jig-saw puzzles, split hairs, and bred gold fish, all in his short colorful career of twenty-one years, come next St. Swithin's Day.

The teams are as well balanced as any two insane asylums and we can see a fine scrap coming up. The Tartan warriors have lost the valuable services of Brick Kappel who has suffered a nervous breakdown through financial difficulties. Brick has been of great use to his team mates this year, having one of those never give up spirits—ask his creditors.

Gedwilas Captures Junior A.M.A.Toga

W.Virginian Stars, Pinkerton Leads Tartan Harriers

On Armstice Day the Junior A. M. A. Cross-Country Championship grind was run off over a soggy, slippery course through Schenley Park. Over fifty entries from the tri-state district answered the starting gun. Although Pitt entered three varsity and three freshman teams, it took a lone entry from the Mountaineer State to show the boys the way. Barney Gedwilas of West Virginia University completely out-classed the talented field by finishing far ahead in the fast time of 22 minutes and 43 seconds. Pinkerton, of the Skibos and "Red" Tost of the Panthers battled for second place all the way, the Tartan finally copping third. Pitt ran away with team honors as the Plaid varsity captured fourth place.

Tartan Offers Survey Of Gridiron Situation

Observer Comments On Current Criticism Of Carnegie Team

RUMORS OF CHANGES ARE UNFOUNDED

Caaching Staff, Players and Athletic Association Share Criticism

By Scotty Charles

One of the most popular topics of conversation at the present moment is "What is the matter with the Carnegie football team." It is the opinion of this writer that the team has done quite well this season, all things considered, but the balancing of wins against losses looks bad for the Plaid. In any consideration of the situation, there are several factors to be counted in.

What About the Coaching?

Much has been said in criticism of Coach Harpster and his system. Harp is a comparatively young coach who has made some mistakes, readily admits them and is willing to explain anything he has done. However, the responsibility can't be placed entirely on his shoulders.

When he gives the team a play calling for three man interference for the ball carrier and all three men miss their block, it can't all be blamed on the coach. The boys have had more drill on fundamentals this year than ever before. General lack of experience accounts for the erracity of most of the players.

In Harpster's first year at Carnegie, Lib Lewis caught a pass that beat Notre Dame and Harp was a hero. The next year at South Bend Lewis missed the same kind of pass, the Plaid lost and Harpster was a bum. If an end is sucked in or a half gets out of position and a score is made, the coach can't be any more at fault than the player who is only human.

On the other side of the ledger there are three points generally opined by the sideliners. One faction claims that he knows football but isn't able to teach it—this is quite possible. The best student isn't always the best teacher and an inability to impart knowledge is no fault of the individual. One point, generally admitted, is that he is too easy on the boys. He seldom clamps down or makes them put on the pressure and he isn't a master at the art of stinging oratory. This laxity may be one of the difficulties of the present situation. However, the big reason, in my opinion, is lack of confidence in the coach. Without the confidence of the players in his actions and methods, any coach is a lost man. Harpster does not command this confidence from the Carnegie gridders and, though it is no fault of his, it has hurt the team's spirit.

Most of the Tartan gridders are relatively young, as football players go, and are comparatively inexperienced. The small number of candidates for each position makes the sledding even bumpier.

A defensive team, such as Carnegie had last year, is built around a pair of big tackles. Look at this year's list of tackles: Henrion, a swell guard moved out to help at the post but as yet green in this capacity compared to the opposition; Yeknik, a sophomore with little experience; Slaminko, another boy who never played till last year and Hall with only about twenty minutes of varsity experience at the beginning of the season

You can go through the whole team in the same manner. They are all good boys, but generally light with inadequate reserves to give the tired and injured gridders a rest. The difficulty of the courses and lack of finances make it impossible for a big, experienced squad to carry on the Plaid of the school to victory.

And Now the A. A.

The Athletic Association is the organization that makes the football teams possible at Carnegie. The opportunities afforded the gridders here are as lucrative as can be found in any college of this size in the country. They don't have such a wide choice of candidates because of the difficulty of the courses offered here—a factor that keeps many a fine plebe player out and knocks the varsity aces out of the lineup. The mistake seems to lie in the schedule.

The Carnegie football reputation was built in the halycon days of 1926-1930. A glance at those schedules reveal a nice record over good teams, but between each big league game, there was a setup for the boys to rest on. These goofers added up the total points, made individual stars and gave better opportunities for victories in the tougher frays. The present schedule is tough from start to finish, nary a breather in the entire length. It has been said that the present schedule is too much for the squad, but as we look over the records we wonder how the famous Tartan teams of yore would fare against such competition. They might make a little better showing, but undefeated or untied—hardly.

Skibo Mermen Prepared For Hard Schedule

Skibo Swimmers Faced With Severe Tests During Season

The Tartan swimming aggregation is shaping up in fine style. Tryouts for the team were held yesterday where some pretty good performances were turned in. As it is now the team is being sifted and sorted.

This year ought to see quite a relay team as there are quite a number of men to swim it. Mort Leavitt, Captain Holiday, Clint Froelich, Lee Hammerschmidt and Jim Pendleton are all candidates for the relay. The 200-yard breaststroke race will be upheld by Patterson, a last year freshman swimmer, and Dick Dennison, shifting this year from the 440.

The dashes, the 50 and the 100, will be flashed by Captain Holiday, Froelich, another freshman, Leavitt and Hammerschmidt. The 220-yard swim, which has degenerated into merely a 220-yard dash will be swum by Captain Holiday, assisted by Tom Hughes and Micky McGuire, both new to the team.

Paul Caldwell, who showed up quite well last year in the freshman diving and who is present Junior Champion of Pennsylvania, and Phil Bright will do the diving for the Alma Mater, while Scotty Charles, editor of this page, and Pendleton, last year's plebe, will undertake to last the 440-yard distance swim. In backstroke, Boutelle, Zeigler, and Captain Holiday will swim the 150-yards.

Swimming Schedule

January 11 — Slippery Rock (State Teachers)—here.
January 18—Delaware—here.
February 8 — Slippery Rock — there.
February 21—Franklin and Marshall—here.
February 28—New York University—there.
February 29—Manhattan—there.
March 6—Western Reserve University—there.
March 7—Case School—there.
March 11—W. & J. (tentative)—here.
March 14—E. C. S. A.—Manhattan.

Boxing Team Getting Ready

Squad Appears Strong As Veterans Return

This last week the candidates for both the freshman and varsity boxing teams started working out in the gym. This year's team has the prospects of being the best in the school's history because of the wealth of material present. Boxing has been one of the fastest growing sports at Carnegie and this year should be no exception.

The majority of the men on last year's squad were sophomores and are back this year ready to go. Brooks Ely, Ray Wisniewski, Shapira, Krintzman, Beal, and Boyd, the neucleus of last year's team, are all back and should be better because of the experience gained in the ring last year.

This year, as was done last year, there will be a series of intermural bouts which promises to bring out many entries. After the intra-mural matches are over the regular boxing season starts. At the present time matches have been tentatively scheduled with Catholic University, West Virginia, and Pitt. The climax of the season will come with the Intercollegiate Bouts at West Virginia March 20-21.

Carnegie Booters Continue Season

Carnegie Tech's soccer team starts out today on the second half of its season when it plays the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf on the home field. The last game was a defeat by Slippery Rock State Teacher's college last Monday at Slippery Rock. The first game with this team was a 1-1 tie, but in the second game Tech was swamped in the first half when Slipery Rock scored its seven goals, after which Tech tightened, permitting no goals, but scoring two of its own, making the score 7-2.

Friday the team goes to Grove City college. Following that the team plays Duquesne here on the Tuesday before Thanksgiving. The Munhall High school team comes here December 7, and following that is another game with Duquesne with, as yet, no definite date.

Women's Athletics

By Margie Green

According to the weatherman, we miscalcuated our change of seasons by only one week. That last week, however, was to have been the wind-up of outdoor sports, and without a spirited climax, what do you have? Nothing but a disillusioned, half-hearted enthusiasm hanging in mid air. The much heralded Field Day fizzed up like well dampened fireworks, mostly due to the marshy condition of the cut and archery court. A few gallant lassies, primitively armed with bows and arrows, braved the swamp land, only to sink knee deep (well, ankle deep, anyhow) into the mud puddles. If these pesty, hourly rain-drizzles should cease for as much as two days this week, Grace Griffin, Florence Martz, and Ruth Millikin, along with several others, could match wits for the bull's eye championship.

However, as far as bowling, basketball, and swimming are concerned, it can rain from now until —. Betty Kenny, Bowling Club. manager, has already arranged for her practice schedule, with due consideration to the freshmen because of their lack of basketball in gym classes. Beginning this week, freshmen will practice every Wednesday, at 3:30, while upper classmen have the choice of 12:30 and 3:30 periods on Thursdays. The latter are urged to favor the 3:30 practice, to avoid the usual congestion at the noon period.

The bowling season began last Friday at the Murry-Beacon Alleys. Rose Serrao, as you know, is your manager for this sport. The big advantage with bowling is the freedom of schedule. Twenty lines per season, from November 15 till December 27, is the requirement, with any day, except Sunday and holidays, from dawn till seven o'clock in the evening, in which to bowl them. Take a little advice, nevertheless, from one who knows. Rose suggests the psychology of better technique with a wider distribution of practices than with the cramming of all twenty lines into one. So—do not bowl more than four lines each practice, especially if there is a crowd waiting to use the alleys. Christmas and Thanksgiving vacations should provide some convenient spare time for those of you who are just rushed to death. Come out and try it, plebes. If I don't miss my guess, you are bound to like bowling.

Dotty Booth has tentative plans for opening the swimming season this Thursday, so do not overlook any notices that may be posted concerning the details. Like basketball and bowling, swimming will be open to freshmen, as well as upper-classmen, with a program of games and instructions for each practice.

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WHAT THE MILDNESS OF CAMELS MEANS TO FAMOUS AVIATORS

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"Speaking of cigarettes, I make it a rule to smoke Camels," says Mrs. T. W. Kenyon, sportswoman pilot. "They are the mildest cigarette! Morning, noon, and night, I can smoke Camels steadily. They never upset my nerves. And each Camel renews the zest and enjoyment of the last one."

"They Never Get on Your Nerves"

"I smoke Camels all I want," says Col. Roscoe Turner (right), 'cross-continent speed ace. "Because of their mildness, Camels never tire my taste. A speed flyer uses up energy just as his motor uses 'gas.' After smoking a Camel, I get a 'refill' in energy—a new feeling of vim and well-being."

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"I appreciate the mellow flavor of Camels," says Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, the transpacific flyer, in a recent interview. "Camels refresh me so when I'm fatigued," he continues, "and they are so mild that I can smoke any number without throwing my nerves off key."

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Night School Section of Tartan

General News--Editorial Comment--Fraternal Organizations

The Carnegie Plaid

Nov. 25---Carnegie Day
Think and Work---Editorial

Appearing in This Week's Issue

Think and Work

When imprinted in heavy black type on a white background, the words "THINK" and "WORK" appear as the most forceful monosyllable words of the English language. So favorable was the impression upon the head of one of the largest corporations of the world, that he adopted these words as mottoes and supplied every branch sales office with framed copies of each word for display and inspiration. "THINK" and "WORK" have become the pass-words of this organization. Even in the foreign offices, where the business is transacted in foreign languages, "THINK" and "WORK" are conspicuously hung on the walls.

Success is assured where the mottoes, "THINK" and "WORK," are faithfully applied. From the smallest to the largest, both financially and structually, an organizations value lies in the available mental and man power. Cooperation with resultant efficiency can replace the existing unorganized and inefficient conditions in any institution only after considerable thought and effort have been expended to provde a program whose initial topics are "THINK" and "WORK."

Today, masses are led because they refuse to "THINK" and "WORK." Polticians roam and plunder the country, and citizens allow the smoke-screen of political party lines to drug their thoughts and enervate their actions. Prejudice and hatred are bred, and many decry the supposition of required effort without monetary compensation, while intellectual individuals allow ambitious inferiors to herd masses to lazy and incapacitated humans and preach untrue doctrines of crime and ultimate misery. With "THINK" and "WORK" as mottoes, unhealthy conditions could not exist.

Inspiration towards constructive effort would naturally follow the universal adoption of these forceful words as individual mottoes by the people of a nation. If the American people are serious in their endeavors to create a utopian nation, "THINK" and "WORK" should become the nucleus of the reformation. The plight of the present generation is not yet determined, and it is not too late to inject reputable remedies. Let those who seriously appreciate the joy of understanding and the comfort obtained from thought make use of the available means of teaching and spreading the doctrine of "THINK" and "WORK."

Seriously, every college student should cherish the thought of his independence upon another guidance. Often, solicited guidance is unwise, for the contributor might have been foiled by his own laxity and therefore only heap burdens upon the solicitor's shoulders. Let's resolve to help ourselves to the fruits and benefits of "THINK" and "WORK."

Accident Prevention

Various organizations within the city have taken upon themselves the noble task of instituting a program of safety in driving during the month of November. While on the surface this may appear to be a difficult undertaking, it represents the endeavors of those who have come to realize the horrible results of automobile accidents.

Many drivers have yet to experience the grim scene of a wreck where broken bodies with perhaps a twisted bone protruding from a stocking or a blood covered stump of what was once a leg or an arm, are strewn over a road. Picture the horror in seeing bodies terribly mutilated beyond recognition or squeezed and broken into murderous shapes. Stories of such unbelievable incidents are numberless, however most drivers have never been brought face to face with the facts and an intimate experience is doubtless the cruelest preventative for recklessness.

Prevention of accidents in November is the aim of the campaign and to this end the people of this city are being enlisted. In view of the fact that Pittsburgh has an enviable record in safety and to avoid the possibility of an unfortunate experience, drivers should be brought to the realization that speed and tragedy are analogous.

The Carnegie Plaid

Page edited by Night School students of Carnegie Institute of Technology. All views or opinions expressed in the editorial column are not necessarily endorsed by the Editorial Board of the Day School staff.

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Dance Held By Art School Is Great Success

Jim Bray Makes Initial Appearance at Arts School Affair

The Armistice dance held November 11, in Thistle hall, by the night College of Fine Arts will probably go down in history as one of the most successful events ever staged by that college. Judging by the attendance at the affair, the student body must have taken advantage of the holiday for every department was well represented.

The decorations, which were the same as those used for the Military ball, were of a militaristic nature and consisted of flags, shields and banners. Sixteen foreign countries were represented by the various flags hung about the walls of Thistle hall. Potted ferns completed the setting. The dance programs, which were of a novel nature, represented cannons and added to the spirit of the occasion.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the evening was the appearance of Jimmy Bray and his orchestra for the first time at a night school event. The enthusiastic acclaim of those who attended the affair was a good indication of the excellence with which this group of musicians functioned. The committee made a wise choice in the selection of Mr. Bray's orchestra and it is expected that the Night Student council will again favor Mr. Bray in the near future with a return engagement.

Among the invited guests who attended were Mr. and Mrs. J. Vick O'Brien.

'Tis Said

THAT "Art" Grimm must have been the only night student who didn't attend the Arts dance.

THAT you can expect some high-pressure salesmanship from the Night Thistle staff.

THAT romance must have found a place on the Plaid staff. At least, two of the associate editors have been seen going home together these Friday evenings.

THAT by the time Lalli finishes the article on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, the war will be classed as ancient history.

THAT the best thing to use to keep falling hair in is a good old cigar box.

THAT a loud speaker has been installed in the Council office this year.

THAT something had Sally Lang so flustered the other evening that she forgot to bring her ticket to the Arts dance.

THAT the Council will hold a turkey dance soon. Some stuffing?

THAT if you think this is Hooey, you didn't even know Mr. Long.

THAT the parking situation still needs improvement.

THAT the Arts know their decorations.

THAT the Puppet is on the Night Campus again.

THAT a lot of "good neighbors" on the campus are proudly displaying a feather in their hats.

THAT the cigars were out in the Council room last Friday. Who got married or what have you?

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Anthony Lalli To Edit Night Section Of Carnegie Annual

William Maurer Named Business Manager Of 1935-36 Thistle

At the recent meeting of the Night student council, Mr. Anthony Lalli was appointed editor of the night section of the 1935-36 Thistle, the Carnegie yearbook. Mr. Lalli is registered in the Architectural department of the Night College of Fine Arts. While he has been in this country but six years, he has shown remarkable progress during his matricultation at Carnegie. In addition to his fine scholastic record, Mr. Lalli has also attained an excellent activities record. He has been a member of the Night student council during the past year as well as during the current year and has received Insignia keys for his activities work. In addition, Mr. Lalli has served as Secretary of the College of Fine Arts and at the present time is serving as Treasurer of the college.

To assist Mr. Lalli in his new duties, the Night student council appointed Mr. William Maurer as Business manager of the Thistle. Mr. Maurer is registered in the College of Engineering where he holds the office of vice president. While this is Mr. Maurer's first year on Council, he has taken part in activities for several years. During the past year he was awarded a Night student council scholarship in recognition of his activities and scholastic records. Mr. Maurer is a member of the Nu Sigma Alpha fraternity.

Student Workers Names Requested

Mr. R. A. Lahr, social chairman of the Night Student Council, requests that all student workers send their names and addresses either to the Night Student Council or to any authorized representative from their colllege.

All students interested in earning the Insignias presented by the Council are urged to comply with this request. The mailing list of the volunteer workers is being compiled and will be completed within a week. The students are no doubt aware that certain rules and regulations govern the presentation of an Insignia. It is necessary to earn a specific number of points during the school year in order to be eligible to receive an award. Several of these points must be earned in work done for the college in which the student is registered, the others may be earned either by work done for the Council social affairs or by work done for the Plaid. In order that a student may receive proper credit for points earned, it is essential that the Student Council should have his or her name and address.

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THISTLE EDITOR

Mr. Lalli, who was appointed Editor at the last Council meeting.

NIGHT LIGHTS

Our talented sign-painter, Floyd Grimes, takes a quart of ice cream home to his wife every night he is late . . .

Johnny Stutz has changed his ambition from that of a ballet dancer to a mechanical engineer, with the permission of the engineers and to the relief of the ballet-dancers! Henry Shappacher and Leon Paule, night student in the Kiltie band, are becoming more uneasy as the cold weather draws on . . . Mr. Hanson gives his German class the go-by just to sit on those cold-stone benches in the Art school and talk to his girl-friend . . .

Professor Warner's first year chemistry class were treated to a fine example of scholarship last week when a big, black dog came in, went to the back of the class like all good students, and listened attentively to the lecture for ten minutes before Professor Ernst helped him out with his right foot. It takes a dog to enjoy a chemistry lecture! . . . Isabelle Benshoff, night arts student, is a fashion model at another art school! . . .

Highlights on the Arts Dance . . . Willie Wesseley showed up at the dance 5 minutes to 12, just in time for the Great Waltz—to the checkroom . . . Fashion note: Although velvet was the keynote of the evening, many thought that bathing suits would have been more appropriate . . . Eugene Herman thought the programs were the best they ever had—he made them! . . . Neil Blochinger just thought he would rest when the "hot" numbers were being played . . . When the dance ended, Jimmy Fisher was seen brushing off the girl-friend's suede shoes . . .

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Twenty-third Carnegie Day Plans Made

Students, Faculty and Alumni to Observe Founder's Birth

PULITZER PRIZE WINNER SPEAKS

Carnegie Music Hall Place Of Annual Celebration On November 25

On November 25, the Carnegie Institute of Technology will celebrate its twenty-third annual Carnegie Day, which this year commemorates the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie at Dunfermline in the Scottish Highlands. A procession of the student body and faculty will march to the Carnegie Music Hall where they will be joined by the alumni. The program includes a group of bagpippers, a rendition of Scottish Airs by the Kiltie Band, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the audience.

Dr. Samuel Harden Church, chairman of the Board of Trustees will give a short address concerning "Some Memories of the Founder." However, the principal speaker will be Douglass Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer Prize for the best biography of the year, a life of General Robert E. Lee. The symphony orchestra of the Department of Music will play the Overture to "Euryanthe" by Weber.

The three honorary fraternities with highest scholastic ranking will make their calls, and fraternity, sorority and dormitory trophies for scholarship will be awarded.

After the program at the Music Hall, hundredth anniversary features, "memorial issue" of the Tartan and four-colored cover programs containing short illustrated articles concerning Andrew Carnegie and his former relations with the campus and students, will be distributed. This program will also contain a chronology of the outstanding events of the Institute since the year 1900.

LARGEST SELECTION OF PORTABLE AND STANDARD-SIZED

Council Dance Will Be Held In Thistle Hall

Committee To Announce Selected Orchestra In Next Issue

Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the annual Thanksgiving recess dance which will be held by the Night Student Council on November 29 in Thistle Hall.

Russell Lahr, social chairman of the Council is in charge of preparations and will be aided by Edmund Drenson, assistant social chairman. While the committee has made no definite announcement regarding the choice of an orchestra for the event, several of the better known groups of musicians have been contacted. Among the orchestras which are being considered for the affair is that of Art Giles.

The decorations will conform to the spirit of Thanksgiving and the harvest season. In addition to the social chairman and his assistant, several members of the Arts social committee will assist with the preparations and lend an artistic touch to the setting for the event.

Due to the fact that this dance will be held on Friday evening, dancing will be in progress from 9 until 1 and thus the students will be given an extra hour in which to further their terpischorean ambitions. Since the dance will be held during the holiday vacation period, no classes will be scheduled and a large attendance really anticipated.

Tickets have been sent to the various student workers and it is hoped that those attending the dance will purchase their tickets from these volunteer salesmen. In this way they can assist those who are trying to earn points toward the Insignia award. The admission fee for the affair will be the same as in the past, that is, one dollar per couple.

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Student Groups Make Plant Tour

On Saturday afternoon, the group of students taking the course "Power Plants," will make an inspection trip through the Colfax and Springdale power plants. Professor Thomas G. Estep will be in charge of the trip.

The Colfax power plant is a major unit of the Duquesne Light Company system and supplies power to most of the Greater Pittsburgh district. The Springdale plant is the major unit in the West Penn Power Company system and supplies power to the majority of the communities in Western Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburgh. Both of these plants are located along the Allegheny river near Springdale. They use steam turbine generators which are among the largest in use in this section of the country. The visit to these plants will afford the "Power Plants" class an excellent opportunity to see how industry puts the theories of scholars to work.

Similar inspection trips are arranged at various times throughout the school year for students in many classes. The cooperation of industrial firms in this district with Carnegie Tech, in the matter of inspection trips, gives the students a broader and more practical viewpoint of their particular course than would be possible by school work alone.

Winner of Prize Will Be Decided By Public Vote

Of interest to those who have not as yet visited the 1935 Carnegie international exhibition of paintings is the announcement of the balloting period for the popular prize. As is customary, the winner of the prize will be determined by the votes of the public. The balloting period which began November 17 will extend to December 1.

The popular prize consists of an award of $200 made by the Carnegie Institute to the artist whose work is chosen. The name of the winner will be announced December 2. Only two artists, who died during the yast year, will be excluded from the contest. They are Childe Hassam, American, and Max Liebermann, German.

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Littleton Independent

AND ARAPAHOE HERALD

Vol. 48. No. 39. Littleton, Arapahoe County, Colorado, Friday, November 22, 1935. Altitude 5,372 feet. 5c a Copy—$2 a Year

4 Young Denver Women Are This Week's Victims Of Drinking and Driving

Drinking and driving may seen like a lot of fun until one tries the combination once too often.

Four Denver girls between 19 and 22 paid for the experience this past week.

At 6:30 p. m. Monday a northbound Pontiac coach took the railing off the Highline Canal bridge on S. Broadway. One young woman had her right breast torn off by the bridge timbers, incurred a broken arm, and a skull fracture. The other was scalped, and her hair was found stuck on the back of the rear seat. The two men went home in a taxi after the girls had been taken to Colorado General hospital.

Death Takes These Two

On Friday night two couples—bound for a gay evening at Manitou—struck a cement abutment north of Louviers and fatally injured two young women. It is understood that one of the girls asked to drive while the car was going at high speed, and as she slid over the man who was driving the car the machine swerved. Again it was the women who paid.

One girl had to be laid face downward, as it was feared the blood from her face would strangle her. The other also lay on the ground unconscious.

"Where is my watch?' one of the men kept asking as he staggered around the unconscious women, oblivious of their condition. His whole concern was for his missing timepiece.

Finally, an ambulance arrived. When they picked up one of the girls the air wheezed out of her lungs with a ghastly sound.

Spectators were convinced that liquor and cars don't go together.

Woman's Club Got Library Started

The beginning of the public library in Littleton dates back to 1899 when the Littleton Woman's club gathered a few books and opened a free library for the people's use. Mrs. Martha Crocker was the leading spirit in this movement, and the various club members served as volunteer librarians to keep the movement going in the old town hall until the present library organization was taken over by the town in 1915.

LIBRARY RULES

1. Any resident of the town of Littleton may secure books from the library free.

2. Non-residents may secure a library card for $1 a year.

3. The library is open from 2 till 5:30 and from 7 till 9 p .m. every day except Sundays and holidays.

4. New fiction is charged for, but no new books for juveniles are on a rental basis. They are entirely free.

Rifle Club Invites Public to Come Out Sunday for Turkey

Certainly you can have turkey for Thanksgiving. If you didn't win one at the turkey shoot held last Sunday by the Arapahoe Rifle and Pistol Club there is still plenty of time. The organization holds another shoot this Sunday. Three more will be staged as follows: Dec. 8, 15, and 22.

This series of events is not only well conducted but supplies plenty of colorful contests for everyone. Littleton's youngest sports organization stages these events on its well-equipped and conveniently located range out on South Broadway, near the Diamond K ranch. Increasingly large crowds are reported as enthusiasts flock in to claim their share of the loot.

In some way many have concluded that because these meets were managed by a rifle club it would be essential for anyone who expected to win a prize to be a crack shot. Nothing could be further from the truth. True, regular match equipment is used and the whole club cooperates to keep things going and see that everyone has a good time, but there are many forms of competition other than shooting which involve no skill whatever with firearms. So don't hold back because you are not a skilled marksman.

HELP THE GIRL SCOUTS

When you get your fruit cake for Thanksgiving, you can help the girl scouts by purchasing one from them. They are calling from door to door, selling Connett's made-in-Littleton fruit cakes for 50c a pound.

DR. WORK SPEAKS

Dr. Hubert Work of S. University ave., former secretary of the interior and postmaster general, addressed the Littleton Rotarians Tuesday on governmental matters.

CARR LAMB DIES

Carr Lamb of Larkspur, who died last week, was buried Sunday afternoon in Castle Rock. He was the father of Helen McCausland, Gertrude Davis, Grace Lamb, Hildred Warwick, Fred Lamb, and Jennie Best.

This Edition is Dedicated to the Men and Women Who Have Served the Cause of Education thru the Littleton Library. It is published on the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, donor of the library building.

Librarian

—Photo by John Grissinger, Littleton

MISS GERTRUDE NICHOLAS,

Who has served as Littleton's public librarian for the past 13 years.

Three Monuments Stand on Lawn of Littleton Library

Three monuments or memorials have been placed on the library's front lawn since the building was erected.

In 1924 Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sterne gave a beautiful fountain in memory of their lovely daughter, Orian.

Four years later the Littleton Optimist club voted to erect a monument in honor of the pioneers. They brought down a large boulder from lower Deer Creek canon and had a bronze tablet imbedded in its face.

In 1930 the Littleton Hose Co. asked the board's permission to place their old cracked fire bell, which had so much sentimental value to all firemen, at a spot on the north end of the library lawn.

While few people walk around to the rear of the library, the view from this point is most inspiring. The sharp bend in the river below, the old flour mill, the woods across the river, and finally the mountains beyond—this is truly one of the sights of Littleton.

Research Reveals The Correct Date Of Carnegie's Birth

The Littleton Independent, noticing that some encyclopedias give Carnegie's birth as 1837 instead of 1835, wrote to Glenn I. Tucker of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to learn the correct year. Here is the reply:

"I have noticed some reference books which say that Carnegie was born in 1837. This question has come up, and Burton J. Hendrick, author of 'The Life of Andrew Carnegie' made a close search of the Dunfermline records. In a letter explaining the reason for the confusion, Mr. Hendrick pointed out that although Carnegie was born in 1835, the recording of his birth was not made until 1837. It seems, at this time, that Dunfermline had a Registrar ,or similar official, who held up his records until he accumulated a batch, and then entered them altogether. The correct date is 1835 and this is the date on Carnegie's tombstone."

Wm. T. Barnes Dies

William T. Barnes, old-time farmer of Littleton, passed away Tuesday with pneumonia at the age of 76.

Mr. Barnes came to Colorado in 1889 and farmed most of the time until four years ago when he had to retire due to poor health. During this time he has lived with his niece, Mrs. Charles Kinkel of Ft. Logan. Other nieces and a nephew who were raised and are well known in this vicinity are: Mrs. Ethel Payne, Mrs. Florence Behymer, Mrs. Ray Mattoon and Mr. Floyd Brown.

Mr. Barnes was at one time a member of the Littleton Grange. He is survived by three sisters, Clara Edwards, Illinois; Nettie and Mamie Barnes, Washington; two brothers, Arthur, Washington; and Lester of Kentucky. The funeral services will be held at Nickels chapel this Saturday at 2 o'clock. Interment will be in the Littleton cemetery.

IN V. F. W. JUNIOR BAND

Jesse Gern Jr., Kenneth Rhea, Roma and Kenneth Waterbury were the Littleton members of the V. F. W. Junior band that entertained the disabled veterans at Fitzsimons hospital Saturday night.

Early Library Board Worked Two Years to Secure a Building

V. W. Robbins Completed Structure in 1917

The attractive little library at the west end of Main st. probably impresses more visitors than anything else about Littleton. The structure was not secured without effort, however. The library board worked month after month for two years before the building was completed.

Mayor J. E. Maloney had tried to get the Carnegie foundation to increase its grant from $8,000 to $10,000, as it did not seem possible to secure a contractor's bid for the lower amount. He was unsuccessful in getting the larger gift, and so after calling for bids twice the library board was able to get a bid for exactly $8,000. V. W. Robbins, father of Arch Robbins, was the contractor. The contract was let Aug. 29, 1916.

Andrew Carnegie gave the library on the condition that the town would expend 10% of the building cost to operate it. Littleton has more than lived up to its agreement, appropriating from $1,300 to $1,600 a year for this purpose.

J. N. Pease Raised $500 by Petition For Library Site

Plot on S. Nevada Ave. First Considered

When Andrew Carnegie was giving libraries away to many cities in the nation, J. N. Pease of Littleton decided that this town should have one of these libraries.

Accordingly, he prepared a petition and circulated it among the townspeople in order to raise $500 for the necessary building site.

To save expense, some citizens desired to use a plot of ground on S. Nevada ave., but happily the foot of Main st. was chosen as the ideal location, and the land was purchased from the old Denver Union Water Co.

The Littleton Independent has written to Des Moines to ask Mr. Pease's daughter, Mrs. Laura Herrick, to search for this old petition so that the names of the donors might be known, but Mrs. Herrick was unable to find the paper that was circulated 20 years ago by her father.

VILLA BARR WAS FIRST LIBRARIAN

Gertrude Nicholas, Present Incumbent, Has Served 13 Years

The first library board, which began in 1915, appointed Miss Villa M. Barr librarian at the princely salary of $8.33 a month. The books were housed in the old town hall, having been collected by the Littleton Woman's club and other friends of learning.

A year later the board voted to raise the librarian's salary to $35 a month, and there were then several applicants for the position. Miss Charlotte Franklin was the successful candidate, and she served until Aug. 29, 1919, when Miss Velma Hoskin was given the position. On Feb. 26, 1921, Beatrice M. Nicholas was elected, and after her death in 1922 Miss Gertrude Nicholas was appointed. She is still the librarian.

Has Been on Board Of Library 20 Years

MRS. ANNIE H. NUTTING,

Who has served continuously on the library board since the first group of directors was appointed in 1915 by Mayor J. E. Maloney. She is the only original board member still serving. The board is self-perpetuating, appointing its members for three-year terms. The mayor is an ex-officio member, and the school superintendent is practically always on the board.

29 Citizens Have Served on Board Of Local Library

Mrs. Annie Nutting Only Member on From the First

Mrs. Annie Hicks Nutting is the only member of the Littleton library board that has served since the official board was formed on Aug. 31, 1915.

The first board—the one that bore the burden of securing the Carnegie money and supervising the erection of the building—was composed of the following: Mayor J. E. Maloney, president; Rev. Geo. R. Edmundson, vice president; Rev. James MacLaughlin, secretary; Rev. Edward Clarke, Rev. Geo. W. Cooke, Mrs. W. C. Crysler, and Mrs. Nutting.

During the intervening years these served on the board: Fred H. Zimmerman, H. S. Ramsey, S. A. Noyes, Father Hagas, Mrs. John Schley, John I. Cochran, O. W. Rote, O. C. Hoffman, R. B. Hollingshead, C. E. Stephenson, Miss Gertrude Bean, Mrs. Pauline Waring, E. J. Knight, J. D. Leake, J. N. Pease, and Dr. C. C. Harrod.

The present board is as follows: Mayor C. G. Louthan, president; Mrs. Sam Frasier, secretary; Earl J. Hower and A. E. Bradley, building committee; Mrs. . L. W. King, Mrs. Anna Spratlin, and Mrs. Annie Nutting, book committee.

The board members all serve without pay, and under the leadership of Mayor C. G. Louthan they meet regularly on the first Tuesday of each month.

CHRISTMAS LIGHTING CONTEST

The Littleton Independent will conduct its annual Christmas lighting contest again next month. There will be a prize for the best residential lighting and one for the best business house.

Here's What Carnegie Donated to Colorado

Besides the cities listed below, Andrew Carnegie gave approximately $500,000 to colleges in Colorado. The major grants were: Colorado College, $233,000; University of Colorado, $127,500; University of Denver, $127,500. In addition to libraries, Carnegie paid half the cost of 26 church organs in Colorado.

Here are the cities and towns:

City	Cost
Alamosa	$ 6,000
Boulder	15,000
Brush	6,000
Canon City	13,000
Colorado Springs (and 1 branch)	60,000
Delta	6,500
Denver (and 8 branches)	360,000
Durango	15,000
Florence	10,000
Fort Collins	12,500
Fort Morgan	10,000
Grand Junction	8,000
Idaho Springs	10,443
Lamar	12,000
Leadville	20,000
Littleton	8,000
Longmont	12,500
Loveland	10,000
Manitou	6,500
Monte Vista	10,000
Pueblo	70,000
Rocky Ford	10,000
Salida	9,000
Silverton	12,000
Sterling	12,500
Trinidad	15,000

New Non-Fiction Is Donated to Library

An "International Mind Alcove" has been started at the Littleton library this week with the arrival of six gift books from the Carnegie Corporation. Six such books will be sent each three months until about 100 are donated to Littleton. The books are sent with the expectation that they will develop good will among nations and help towards peace in the world.

Here is the first group:

The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie.

The Old Savage in the New Civilization—Raymond Fosdick.

The Last of Free Africa—Gordon MacCreagh.

No One to Blame—Margaret Hubbard.

An Amiable Adventure—Amy H Jones.

The Book of Good Deeds—Bernard Diebold.

George Matthews Gave $2,117.97 to Littleton Library

Next to Andrew Carnegie the greatest benefactor of the Littleton library is the late George Matthews of Littleton.

Mr. Matthews left the bulk of his estate in 1929 to the Littleton library so that the people might enjoy more books and magazines than the limited income of the library allowed. The library board received $2,117.94 from this source.

HIGHLANDS ELECTION

Mrs. George Himmenkamp served the Highlands Country club members their annual banquet last Monday at the Saar hotel. The 40 members present elected C. M. Hall, George Casey, and Fred Binner to the directorate for three years. Trophies were awarded to tourney winners.

L. O. M. Lucero Resigns After Judge Learns His Connection with Phantom

Court Reporter Loses $15,000 in Incendiary Fire

L. O. M. Lucero, court reporter for District Judge S. W. Johnson for the past decade, was asked to resign last Saturday morning after it was revealed that Mr. Lucero's newspaper plant in Edgewater was printing the Phantom, a newspaper attacking public officials and resorts in Denver and Douglas counties.

No successor has as yet been named by the judge.

The revelation concerning the mysterious paper, which was distributed in Littleton and Denver two weeks ago, came late Friday night when Mr. Lucero's print shop was burned by two men who left an empty gasoline can and crowbar behind.

The shop with its two linotypes and several presses was a total loss, costing Mr. Lucero $15,000. It was uninsured.

The first issue of the Phantom had a circulation of 9,000. The second, a few thousand of which had been printed and were in the building when it burned, was to total 50,000.

District Attorney Harry Behm is investigating the identity of the men who committed the crime.

Mr. Lucero was not the publisher of the Phantom, but was merely printing it at commercial rates for a Denver man. The former court reporter published two papers of his own, the East Jefferson Sentinel and a Spanish language paper. He will probably have these published in another plant until he can rebuild, he said yesterday.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

Whereas, Thursday, November 28th has been set aside by President Roosevelt as a day of thanks and gratitude to God for the blessings he has given us, and

Whereas, we the people of Littleton have many reasons to give thanks to God this year, and

Whereas, it is the duty and privilege of all citizens of our nation to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly implore his protection and favor,

I do, therefore, recommend and urge that all the people of Littleton and the surrounding country meet together for a service of Thanksgiving and prayer on the eve of Thanksgiving day in the Littleton Presbyterian church Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

C. G. LOUTHAN, Mayor.

Big Variety In Dot Count

Highest Count to Date 4397, Lowest 4179; Anyone Can Still Win Award

Human beings are not infallible when it comes to counting.

It has been contended by scientists that no two people can count a large number of like objects with the same result, and the results of the Independent's dot counting contest to date bear out this contention.

The highest count turned in to date is 4397, the lowest is 4179, a difference of 218 in the number of dots contained in the black square which is again reproduced in this week's issue. So it appears that anyone may yet win one of the 76 awards offered, the first of which is $25 in cash. "Accuracy pays and we pay for accuracy."

Turn to Page 8.

More Beet Checks

DENVER, COLO., Nov. 20.—The Great Western Sugar Co. will mail checks Nov. 29 to beet farmers for sugar beets delivered during November, Frank A. Kemp, General Manager announced today. Customarily the payment for November deliveries is made Dec. 15.

Estimates of the total amount to be paid Nov. 29 will not be available until after Nov. 25. The company paid growers $9,728,039 Nov. 15, initial payment for beets delivered during October.

Free Cantata Tonight

The public is invited to a free cantata, "The Building of the Ship," at the high school at 7:30 p. m. this Friday. It is presented by Mrs. Zella Shy and Al Ruland. A tap dance by Evelyn and Virginia Jones will be featured.

WIND CAUSES FIRE

The high wind Wednesday blew some burning trash up against a shed at the old Conrad Fur Farm and caused a small blaze to which the Littleton Hose Co. responded.

L. L. ROARK RETURNS

L. L. Roark returned to Littleton last week after working for the railroad company at Rifle for the past month.

The Victorious Team of Dads and Teachers

Spectators got more fun watching this team play the L. H. S. Lions Sunday afternoon than any other game here in five years. The Crocodiles, as the oldsters called themselves, won 12 to 6. The first touchdown was made by Al Bodemann of the Lions in the second quarter. Two minutes later Samuleson of the Crocodiles (a former D. U. end) snatched a difficult 36-yard pass from Ruland out of the air and made a touchdown. He repeated the performance in the second half. Samuelson was the star of the game with Ruland and Hallie Rhea both making a valuable showing for the Crocodiles and John Hill for the Lions.

This photo of the Crocodiles was snapped at the half by John Grissinger, Littleton photographer. Top, left to right: Victor Howard, C. Samuelson, Armin Bartelds, Clayton Apt, Louis Neff. Middle Row: Marion Stewart, Marty McComb, Tom Bird, H. B. Rhea, Wm. Walker, Kenneth Rhea, Ivy Hunt Jr. Bottom row: C. A. Strong, Hayden Roach, E. N. Broadbent, John Lemcke, Ivan Joss, and Al Ruland.

Delinquent Tax List of Arapahoe County, Colorado, For 1934

Littleton, Colorado

Treasurer's Office
STATE OF COLORADO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF ARAPAHOE)

Public Notice is hereby given that I will, according to law, offer at Public Sale, at the office of the Treasurer, of the County of Arapahoe, in the State of Colorado, on Saturday, November 30, 1935, and succeeding days commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, so much of the following described Real Estate situated in the said County, on which Taxes for the year 1934 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay the Taxes herein below set down, interest and penalties; all of which property referred to above is described below, to-wit:

A

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
A 63	Abbott, J. E. Inc.	Plots 1 and 2	16		F. P. Gumears Bdwy. Hts	810	23.28
A 67	do	27 to 29	74		Harlem	290	11.69
	do	43 and 44	10		So. Bdwy. Hts.	700	½18.40
A 70	do	25 to 48	33		Logandale	1030	54.40
A 75	Abbott, Robert H. & Georgia D.	Plots 44 to 46			Richland Add	340	½6.39
	do	Plots 47 to 51			do	2170	½39.67
A 88	Ackard, H. B. Inc., All ex Min Res		29	5	58	2240	½32.47
	do	7	56		So. Bdwy. Hts.	210	11.26
A116	Adams, Helen	24 to 26	32		Adams Gdns.	435	½6.82
A144	Adams, Hulda. W½ of W½ of NE¼ of SE¼		19	4	67	1060	34.28
	do All that portion of W½ of NW¼ of SE¼ of SE¼, lying North of Conner Lateral		19	4	67	1290	41.64
A156	Agnew, Della	5	6		16-5-67 C. C.	660	19.97
A157	Agnew, Wm. & Julia A.	18 & 19	14		Belmont Park	130	4.20
A173	Albers, Herman F.	18 and S15 ft of 17	3		Higgins So. Bdwy Hts.	1270	½25.06
A183	Alenius, G. A.	13	77		Harlem	30	1.39
	do	3 and 4	76		do	70	2.98
A184	Alexander, C. N.	13 and 14	9		Stark Bros. Wood Add 2nd Flg.	1300	½23.85
A210	Allen, George W.	SE¼ and Min Res	18	4	61	1530	47.35
	do	SW¼ and Min Res	18	4	61	1240	38.41
A220	Allen L. F.	Blks 60 to 63			Wind. Gdns. 2nd Add	2370	87.46
A245	Amalgamated Securities Corp.	S100 ft of Plot 4	44		So. Bdwy. Hts.	630	33.36
A251	Amen, Pete	S½ and Min Res.	12	4	59	1720	50.56
A254	American Bldg & Loan Ass'n	4 to 20	5		Ham. & Killies Bdwy Hts.	940	49.67
A257	American Chain Filling Stations. A tract of land in SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 27-4-67, Beg. at a pt. on S line of NE¼ of sd Sec. 595.21 ft E of SW cor of sd ¼ sec. th N 672.9 ft to pt. on center of Co. Rd., th SE'ly 932 ft on center line of sd rd to a pt on S line of sd ¼ sec. th W 647.5 ft to pl of beg. Cont. 5 A ex rts of way for road		27	4	67	680	19.46
A258	American Industrial Loan Corp.	23 and 24	21		Adams Park Annex	420	13.15
A259	American Investment & Loan Co.	13 and 14	22		So. Bdwy. Hts	680	35.99
A264	Ames Lumber Co.	7 and 8	4		Blvd. Gdns.	520	17.34
	do	33 and 34	22		Belmont Park	640	19.94
A273	Anderson, N. C.	S½ of NE¼ & NW¼ of SE¼ & N½ of NE¼ of SE¼ & Min Res ex. H. L. C.	4	4	66	2520	57.54
A277	Anderson, Alfred & Sigfrid	E 3/5 of N½ 43			Garfield Hts. New Flg.	190	6.06
A278	do	Tr 90			Garfield Hts. Annex	1480	45.84
A293	Anderson, August Theodore	NW¼ & 95% of Min res	32	4	64	710	16.94
A308	Anderson, Flora	15 & 16	7		So. Bdwy. Hts.	940	½24.64
A342	Andrews, Almina May	23 & 24	48		Evanston Bdwy. Add	530	21.20
A354	Antero Lost Park Reservoir Co	Blks 1 to 16			Columbia Gdns.	3170	½65.67
	do	S½ of NW¼, ex Co. Rd	7	4	66	2440	½50.80
	do	SW¼, ex Co. Rds.	7	4	66	1580	½21.01
A368	Ardelt, E. M.	45 & S½ 46	2		Rose Add	110	5.99
	do	N½46, All 47 & 48	2		do	1330	70.19
A370	Arfsten, Rosine	31 & 32	11		So. Capitol Hill	60	1.85
	do	30 & 31	64		So. Bdwy. Hts.	30	1.78
	do	31 & 36	10		do	150	8.09
A384	Armstrong, M. W.	3 & 4	70		Kenwood Park	20	.67
A395	Arnt, Frederick & Rose	26 & 27	21		Peabodys Add	590	½15.17
		28 & 29	21		do	120	½3.25
A397	Arthur, Mrs. Cora	9 & 10	12		E. Colfax Hts.	10	.43
	do	11 to 15, 28, 29 & 41 to 48	8		do	60	1.56
A398	Arthur, Cora & Chas.	1 to 13, W½ 14	37		Adams Gdns.	860	26.72
A401	Ashbaugh, Carrie McI.	W 230 ft of E½	1		Windermere Hts.	960	35.54
A405	Ashby, Dorothy A. Z.	42 to 44	1		Higgins Eng. Gdns.	1060	55.99
A409	Asher, Ruth Ellen	9 & 10	8		Seminary Hill Add to Univ. Park	20	.83
A410	Ashinhurst, Eleanor	25 & 26	12		So. Bdwy. Hts.	1900	100.19
A426	Aubray, F. F.	17 & 18	4		Garrisons Res of Univ Hts.	30	1.16
A428	Aubrey, J. W. & Pearl	N½ 43, all 44	4		Higgins Eng. Gdns.	880	46.51
A446	Axelson, Regina M. & Charles R.	S½ 7, all 8 to 14	6		West View	1560	82.30
A452	Aymami, Helen	All	20		Cherrys Bdwy. Gdns.	1310	31.94

B

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
B 4	Bank of Idaho Springs Comm. 155 ft W of SE cor of Blk 6, Wind. Gal. Sub Home Sub, th W along S line of sd Blk 125 ft, th N and parallel with E line of sd Blk to pt on S line of Park Place th E along S line of Park Place a dist. of 125 ft, th S and parallel with E line of sd Blk topt of beg.				Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub.	90	4.83
B 8	Colorado Nat'l Bank	14 to 17	40		Evanston Bdwy. Add	100	4.16
	do	18 to 21	40		do	680	27.15
B 9	do	16, N½ 17	24		Speers Bdwy. Add	600	31.77
B 17	Denver Nat'l Bank, Exec.	27 & 28	13		Wellshire Park	4290	½68.77
B 18	Englewood State Bank and Stockholders do	7 & 8	2		Higgins So. Bdwy. Hts.	1210	63.87
B 19	Federal Land Bank N½ ex that part of U.P. RR. and ex 5.94 A in Sec. 12, sold to Arapahoe Co.		12	4	62	2010	62.07
B 20	do All ex that part of SW¼ W of U. P. RR. rt of way & ex 30 ft off N to Co & ex additional 50 ft off N to Co for rd.		1	4	62	4830	148.59
B 24	do	SW¼	12	4	61	1640	50.72
B 37	Security Bank & Trust Co.	Tr 14, Orig. Flg.			29-5-67 C. C.	70	2.30
B216	Badger, C. H.	43 & 44	2		Premier Add	1000	½26.20
B236	Baker, Grace May	All	56		Wind. Gdns 2nd Add	830	30.76
B238	Baker, Harry I. & Hazel A. S 120 ft of E½ of S½ of E½ of SE¼ of NW¼		3	4	67	2280	190.57
B248	Baker, Wm. H. & Irma R.	5 to 8	25		Peabodys Add	490	25.38
B250	Bakhaus, Della M.	3 & N15 ft of 4	1		Birches Add to So. Bdwy. Hts.	3700	194.91
B255	Baldwin, Harold G. Com. at a pt 30 ft S and 30 ft W of center of Sec. 30-4-67, th W 287 ft, th S 151.77 ft, th E 287 ft, th N 151.77 ft to pl of beg. formerly known as lots 1 to 6 & 33 to 36, Blk 11, Warrens Univ. Hts., being 1 A together with ½ water rights in Colo. Irrig. Co. & imps.		30	4	67	2490	39.72
B258	Baldwin, Roe	1 to 4	18		Irving Park	50	1.74
	do	51 & 52	19		do	30	1.13
B268	Ballard, Ernest E.	41 & 42	7		Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub. Res. 1/4 & 13/16	410	21.26
B281	Ballinger, George W.	5 & 6	5		So. Cap. Hill	830	23.10
B284	Baltes, Edw. G.	1 to 12	3		So. Univ. Place Annex	50	1.42
	do	45	11		do	5	.33
B285	Baltes, W. H.	25 to 46	2		do	90	2.38
B305	Barber, George & Olive	29 to 39	35		So. Bdwy. Hts.	1250	65.98
	do	40 to 43	25		do	110	5.99
B313	Bardwell, Rodney J.	1 A S of ditch in 11	1		27-5-67 C. C.	10	.50
	do	33 & 34			27-5-67 C. C.	180	5.59
		38, 39, 42 & 43			do	360	10.98
		S 8 A of 44			do	70	2.30
	do	46 to 48 & 51			do	360	10.98
		53 & 54			do	180	5.59
	do	E½ 56, N½ 57					
		N½ 58			do	135	4.24
	do	7½ A W of Co. Rd in 59			do	70	2.30
B314	do	7 to 10, 21 to 23, 44, 48, 49, 51, 3			23-5-67 C. C.	960	22.59
	do	52 to 54, 57, 58, 60 to 62 & 64			23-5-6-7 C. C.	720	16.98
B316	Barger, Edgar H. & John Roscoe	E½ & Min Res	2	4	64	2820	66.52
B322	Barker, J. H.	32 to 35	18		Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.	20	.69
B338	Barney, O. H.	5 to 8	7		Cap. Hill Terr.	80	2.40
B340	Barnhart, Elizabeth June	42 & N½ 41	4		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	30	1.39
B342	Barnhart, Margery E.	40 & S½ 41	4		do	30	1.39
B352	Barrows, George C. Part of N½ of N½ of SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 33-4-68, ex D. & R. G. RR. Comm. 594 ft E of NW cor of SE¼ of NE¼, th S 330 ft, th E 403 ft, th NE'ly 242.86 ft to intersection with line parallel with N line of SE¼ of NE¼, sd pt being 223.26 ft W of W line of Co. Rd., th E 223.26 ft to W line of Co. Rd., th NE'ly to intersection with N line of SE¼ of NE¼, th W 671.45 ft to beg.		33	4	68	1920	½37.97
B353	Barrows, Hubert J. E½ of NW¼ of SW¼ & Min Res		11	4	67	1230	51.83
B358	Barry, Marie F. All ex Min Res		9	4	57	1660	44.71
B360	Barta, John J. S½ & Min Res		20	4	59	1800	52.89
	do	1, 3 to 5	11		Burtons 1st Add to Deer Trail	760	50.42
B361	Barta, Sarah L. NE¼, ex Min Res		20	4	59	790	23.44
B364	Bartels, E. Gertrude Und 15/16 int in NE¼		30	4	68	14000	461.95
B366	Bartels, Louis Und 1/16 int in NE¼ & W/R		30	4	68	940	31.39
B376	Bartols, L. F. That part of S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4-5-68, des. as: Beg. at a pt on N bdry line of S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4-5-68, which pt is dist. 1815 ft W from NE cor of sd S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4, th W along sd bdry. line 200 ft, th S at rt angles to sd N bdry. line, a dist. of 659.5 ft, th E parallel with sd N bdry. line 200 ft, th N 659.5 ft, to pt of beg. Cont. 3 A m/l		4	5	68	1420	40.87
B377	Barton, C. A. & O.	Tr. 35, Orig Flg.			29-5-67 C. C.	70	2.30
B380	Bassett, Claude A. & Stella M.	8 & S 5. ft of 7	48		Evanston Bdwy. Add	650	22.00
B381	Bastemeyer, Carrie	12 & 13	8		Annandale	1810	95.45
	Beg. 163' E of NW cor of NE¼ of NE¼, th S 180' th E 133', th N 180' th W 133 ft, ex roads		34	4	68	220	9.11
B386	Bauer, Carrie O.	37 & 38	3		Terry's Add	580	30.72
B422	Beath, Samuel M. Beg. at a pt 30 ft S & 50 ft E of NW cor of NE¼ of 22-5-68, th S on E line of Bdwy. 500 ft, th E 459 ft, th N 500 ft to a pt 30 ft S of N line of sd NE¼, th W & along S line of Orchard Ave, 459 ft to pt of beg. Cont. 5.268 A m/l		22	5	68	2680	½43.13
B431	Beck, Nannie & Richard H.	N½ 38, all 39	4		Killies Sub Res 6/7	1630	½42.58
B440	Beckley, Alma	12 & 13	25		So. Univ. Place 1st Add	20	.83
B447	Bednar, Frank Beg. at a pt 44 ft E of NW cor of SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 30-4-68, th E a dist. of 421.8 ft to pt th S a dist of 100 ft to a pt th W 421.8 ft to pt, th N 100 ft to beg.		30	5	68	60	2.60
	do Comm. at a pt on N line of SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 30-5-68, which is 465.8 ft E of NW cor of sd SE¼ of NW¼, th running E along sd N line 294.72 ft to pt on W line of land belonging to Board of Water Comm. th SW'ly along W'ly line of Water Co.'s land 110.56 ft, th W 247.65 ft, th N 100 ft to beg. Cont. 5/8 A m/l		30	5	68	590	22.13
B454	Beere, Donald M.	1 to 6	6		Howes 1st Add to Byers	240	½3.84
B470	Belisle, T. J. E½ of NE¼ of SW¼ of NE¼ and S½ of SW¼ of NE¼		9	5	68	5030	143.73
	do All that part of NE¼ of SW¼, E of A. T. & S. F. RR.		9	5	68	2310	66.22
	do All NW¼ of SE¼		9	5	68	5180	148.01
	do That part of SE¼ of NW¼, E of A. T. & S. F. RR.		9	5	68	1400	40.29
B489	Bell, Ruth T.	SW¼	26	5	68	1860	½34.22
	do	NE¼	35	5	68	1860	½31.13
	do	NW¼	35	5	68	1790	½32.95
B492½	Bellrose, Harold D. et al NE¼ of NW¼ ex rds		8	5	68	1250	41.62
B494	Bement, John W.	W 2/5 of N½ of Tr 43			Garfield Hts. New Flg.	2920	44.68
B502	Bender, J. W.	37	2		Terry's Add	380	20.20
	do	35 & 36	2		do	130	7.04
B510	Bennett & Myers Inv. Co., The	25 to 28 & 33 to 37	10		Forresters Sub of Block 10 Garden Home	210	6.68
	do	Blks 13 and 14			So. Univ. Place 2nd Add	370	9.16
B539	Berezin, Lizzie	20 & 21	5		Gilligan Add	1790	149.50
B555	Berry, B. W. W½ of SW¼ ex 30 ft to Co for rd		14	4	66	600	14.00
B566	Berwick, Jack & Anna	All	6		F. P. Gumears' Bdwy. Hts.	1470	42.09
B569	Best, William A. & Addie L. Comm. at a pt 790 ft N & 50 ft E of SW cor of S½ of NE¼ of 3-5-68, th N 50 ft, th E 125 ft, th S 50 ft, th W 125 ft to beg.		3	5	68	1540	61.42
B571	Bethel, Charles E.	19 to 36	11		Brooklyn	210	17.71
B575	Bettinger, John C	45 & 46	6		Hawthorn	300	15.99
B591	Biegler, F.	All	23		E. Colfax Hts	100	2.47
	do	All	24		do	100	2.47
B595	Biggar, Susie	5	3		Stark Bros. Wood Add	870	32.23
B597	Biggar, Thomas & Susie C.	4	3		do	190	7.20
B599	Biggs, Louise K.	11 & 12	[illegible]		Idlewild	900	23.88
B600	Biles, Joe & Florence	25 & 26	[illegible]		Alvarado Place	940	78.61
B603	Billings, L. C. S½ & Min Res		10	4	62	3150	105.20
B613	Binkley, O. E.	3 & 4	10		Idlewild	920	48.61
B629	Bishop, Martha C.	16, 27 & 36	11		Adams Sub of Garden Home	70	2.36
B652	Black, Leo B. & Rosa L.	1 & 2	1		Florida Hts.	1450	44.91
B673	Blake, John J. & Margaret Q.	42 & S½ of 43	4		Birches Add to So. Bdwy. Hts.	720	38.09
B674	Blake, Mrs. Lily NE¼ of NE¼ of NW¼		22	4	67	630	17.78
B675	Blake, T. H.	41 & 42	2		Terry's Add	800	42.30
B676	Blakely, Emmett	N½ 28, all 29 & 30 & S½ 31	1		Strayers Bdwy. Hts.	1020	53.87
B678	Blanchard, William	16 to 18	7		Belmont Park	160	5.13
B682	Bland, J. M.	13 & 14	42		Kenwood Park	20	.67
B683	Blankenship, C. O.	1 to 48	101		Warrens Univ. Hts. 2nd Flg.	2680	85.88
B695	Bletson, Hattie	1 to 4	15		So. Univ. Place 2nd Add	20	.69
B696	Bletson, Herbert & Hattie	4 to 9	8		Cap. Hill Terr.	120	3.51
B697	Blinn, Francis Gray	1 to 20	6		E. Colfax Hts.	80	2.01
B702	Blood, Alice M.	13 & 14	30		So. Univ. Place 1st Add	20	.83
B703	Blood, Chester E.	1 to 6	19		do	30	1.16
B712	Blume, J. A.	3 & 4 & part S of alley in 5	30		State Add	1230	63.39
B723	Bodan, Rose	28 & 29	6		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel 1st Flg.	650	25.96
B724	do	25 to 27	6		do	990	39.43
	do	4 & 5	2		Bank Add	750	39.67
B725	do	6 & 7	2		do	1150	60.72
B730	Bodine, Rachel & Chas.	6 to 10	39		Belmont Park Annex	2340	72.36
B731	Bodine, Rachel	51 & 52	39		do	1000	31.04
B747	Boling, Geo. V.	37 to 39	5		Jackson's Bdwy. Hts.	1280	½33.47
B750	Bolis, Joe	3	1		Knights Add	520	26.92
B752	Bolt, Margaret A.	16 to 21	14		Idlewild	1630	85.98
B754	Bonar, Sarah W.	W½ of 2			15-5-67 C. C.	70	2.30
B773	Booher, Nellie S.	NE¼ ex Min Res	24	5	63	1080	26.80
	do NW¼ ex Min Res		24	5	63	720	18.00
B774	Booker, John	29 to 31	2		Bank Add	350	18.62
B776	Booth, Carrie E. S843 ft of W 465 ft of NW¼ of NW¼		16	5	68	1960	101.09
B777	Booth, Charles H. & Bertha H. do SE¼ of NW¼ of NE¼ & Min Res		20	4	67	730	20.54
B781	Booth, Thomas P. NE¼ of NW¼ of NE¼		20	4	67	730	20.54
B784	Borel, Mrs. Frances H.	25 to 29	3		So. Univ. Pl. 2nd Add	25	.80
B827	Bowers, T. L.	29 & 30	8		Wind. Gal. Sub Home Sub Res 1/4 & 13/16	410	21.26
B840	Bowling, Thomas C. & Lulu L.	4	4		Stark Bros. Wood Add	1140	½20.93
B841	Bowman, Elizabeth	S 252 ft of N 4/5	8		Cherry Creek Gdns.	2610	83.64
B849	Boyd, Thomas E.	11 to 15	107		Cham. Univ. Terr. New Flg	110	3.72
B860	Braby, W. C. & Maude H.	31 & 32	8		Premier Add	840	44.40
B872	Bradley, Mary	21 to 24	19		Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.	20	.69
B882	Bramhall, J. D.	43 & 44	28		Adams Park Annex	950	29.50
B885	Brand, Annie NE¼ & Min Res		14	5	60	1880	55.03
B902	Bray, Ellen Wheeler	7 & 8	2		S. G. Hamlin's Bdwy. Add	760	40.20
B913	Brenn, L. C.	17 to 24	19		Englewood	720	38.09
B920	Bretschneider, Emil W.	11 & N½ 12	3		West View	680	35.99
B938	Briggs, E. W.	34 & 35	1		Anderson's Add to Aurora	840	70.26
B940	Briggs, Marie W.	36 to 38	8		Ham. & Killies Bdwy. Hts.	1880	½49.07
B943	Briley, Alice & Charles A.	19 & 20	11		So. Bdwy. Hts.	1040	54.92
B954	Brockman, Mary E. NW¼ ex Min Res		26	5	63	1010	25.09
	do N½ of NE¼ ex Min Res		26	5	63	360	9.20
	do SW¼ of NE¼ ex Min Res		26	5	63	180	4.80
B955	Brockman, Richard SW¼ of SE¼ ex Min Res		22	5	63	260	6.75
B977	Brouse, Ruby E.	63 & 64	2		Petersburg	750	25.47
B981	Brown, Clara A. N¼ of S½ of N½ of N½, lying E of RR rt of way & W of City Ditch		9	5	68	1650	47.42
	do That part of S¼ of N½ of NE¼ of 9-5-68 lying E of City Ditch & ex 3 A sold to Samuel E. & Anna M. Huffman		9	5	68	770	22.34
B984	Brown, Clarence E. SW¼ of NW¼		8	5	68	1620	53.80
	do E½ of SE¼ of NE¼ lying N & E of center of S Platte River		8	5	68	780	26.12
	do That part of the SW¼ of NW¼ of 9-5-68 beg. at a pt 254 ft S of NW cor of SW¼ of NW¼, th E 991.52 ft m/l th S 9° 05' W 712.44 ft, th SW'ly along N line of Co. Rd. No. 1, to center of S. Platte River, th in a NW'ly direction along center of S. P. River to intersection with W sec. line of 9-5-68, th N to beg. Cont. 12½ A m/l		9	5	68	1690	48.56
B989	Brown, Edna Lucy	41 & 42	8		Adams Park	100	3.29
B999	Brown, Harry R. Part of N½ of NE¼ being vacated Blks 1, 2, 6 to 12, lots 1 to 24, Blk 4, Univ. View Inc Min Res		2	5	67	1030	24.39
	do	1 to 19	5		Univ. View	80	2.06
	do	25 to 39, 42 & 43	4		Univ. View	70	1.83
B1012	Brown, Mrs. Lottie	9 & 10	48		Evanston Bdwy. Add	430	17.24
B1017	Brown, Mark & Sally W.	Lot 10, ex W 6 ft for alley	26		State Add	890	45.93
B1024	Brown, P. A.	31 to 34	25		Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.	20	.69
B1042	Brunton, Daisy B.	25 & 26	8		Leeland Hts.	900	35.86
B1043½	Bryan, Paul F.	N1/3 of E 197.37 ft of S½ tr 6			Garfield Hts New Flg.	80	2.66
B1049	Brynie, Lois V.	8 to 11	2		Bank Add	1250	65.98
B1051	Bryson, James A.	W½ 7			Cherrys Gdns.	1040	25.40
	do	All 8			do	350	8.69
B1055	Bucher, Marie F. & Wm. F. Sauter	3 & 4	3		So. Cap. Hill	60	1.85
B1062	Buckler, Lillian	3 & 4	1		Bank Add	710	37.57
B1076	Buffton, W. H.	3 & 4	17		Belmont Park	340	10.68
B1101	Burden, Elizabeth G., et al	N½	20	4	57	1120	30.10
B1107	Burger, E. F. NW¼ less 1 A to school Inc Min Res		22	5	61	940	29.24
	do	SE¼ ex Min Res	33	5	61	720	22.49
B1119	Burke, Charlotte	N 10 3/10 ft of 34, all 35 to 40	35		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	860	45.46
B1136	Burling, Edmund Hans,	21 to 24	23		Evanstons Bdwy. Add	490	19.62
B1143	Burnett, Margery	9 to 11	16		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2 nd Add	120	4.95
B1156	Buroughs, Est. James N.	E½ of E½ & Min Res	6	5	62	1040	25.82
	do	E½ of NW¼ & Min Res	6	5	62	370	9.45
	do NE¼ of SW¼ & Min Res		6	5	62	190	5.05
	do NW¼ of NE¼ & Min Res		6	5	62	190	5.05
B1160	Burr, Est., A. S.	Tr 29			23-5-67 C. C.	140	3.47
B1178	Burton, Grace P. That part of SW¼ of NE¼, Comm. on W line of Co. Rd, which pt is 274.86' S'ly from intersection of said W line of sd Co. Rd with N line of sd SW¼ of NE¼ for beg. th S'ly along W line of Co. Rd., 345.14 ft m/l, th W'ly at rt angles 381.4 ft m/l, th N 16° 5' E 266 ft m/l, th E'ly to pt of beg. Cont. 2.67 A m/l		4	5	68	1460	49.59
B1192	Bushey, Roy H. & Ada F.	32	4		Bank Add	400	21.25
B1193	Bushnell, Ama E.	9 & 10	4		S. G. Hamlins Bdwy. Add	230	12.31
	do	11 & 12	4		do	230	12.31
	do	13 to 16	4		do	900	47.56
B1195	Bushnell, Mrs. Isora & Ama E. NW¼ of NW¼ & Min Res		12	4	67	2660	111.61
B1196	Bussard, G. D.	1 & 2	3		Littleton Hts.	1630	83.94
B1214	Byrd, Norma, N 50 ft of E 163 ft of Plot 3, ex & res. therefrom a strip of land across the E side of sd tr 30 ft wide which is reserved as & for a public road as continuation of So. Penn St.				Yale Hill	250	10.11

C

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
C131	Cabeen, E. B. W½ of SW¼ of SE¼ & also 5 A of E side of E½ of SE¼ of SW¼ des as: Beg. at a pt, the SE cor of SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 8-5-68, th N1320 ft, th W 69½ ft, th S 11° 45' W 344.25 ft, th S 42° 50' W 70.3 ft, th S 934.25 ft, th E 186.75 ft to pt of beg.		8	5	68	3770	124.69
C152	Calhoun, Anna O.	1 to 48	6		So. Univ. Place Annex	180	4.56
C153	Calhoun, Belle	All	11	5	61	2900	89.37
	do	NE¼	10	5	61	830	25.87
	do	SE¼	2	5	61	830	25.87
C174	Camenisch, Louisa	37 to 42	50		Evanston Bdwy. Add	150	6.15
C195	Campbell, Inv. Co., The	32 & 33	9		So. Univ. Place Annex	10	.44
		32	7		do	5	.33
C199	Campbell, Pearl Wilson	1 & 2	26		State Add	650	33.59
C228	Capitol Guaranty Corp	Tr 9	2		Mt. View Park	1690	52.31
C233	Capps, Lina J.	19	2		Andersons Add to Aurora	40	3.54
C242	Carley, Joseph, et al	1, 2 & N 3/5 of 3	7		Premier Add	1570	82.82
C250	Carlson, Fae L.	16	9		Blvd. Gdns	1370	45.37
C254	Carlson, Gus NE¼ ex Min Res		27	5	64	1060	25.09
	do SW¼ ex Min Res		27	5	64	880	20.90
C257	Carlson, John A. & Albertina	Blk	82		E. Windermere Gdns.	490	18.24
C263	Carlson, Mrs. Oscar F.	39 to 46	12		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	1240	65.45
C266	Carnean, Allie Rice	30 & 31	9		Cap. Hill Terr.	40	1.30
C326	Cary, Lily B.	33 to 36	12		Byers	630	19.53
C330	Casey, Felix G. & Linda SW¼ ex H. L. C.		23	5	68	3780	139.56
	do SE¼ of NW¼ S of H. L. C.		23	5	68	430	16.23
C331	Casey, Linda E.	15 & 16	2		Hills Res of Blk 2 Littleton	3690	189.78
C335	Cashman, Harry J.	41 & 42	1		Alvarado Place	180	15.22
C341	Cassell, Charles B.	25 to 30	8		So. Capitol Hill	670	18.69
C346	Cassidy, A. B. Comm. at a pt 191 ft E of NE cor of Sheridan & Bdwy, th N 154 ft, th E 50 ft, th S 154 ft, th W along Sheridan 50 to beg.		34	4	68	1680	88.81
C352	Cassidy, Patrick & Ellen	28 to 32	3		So. Bdwy. Hts.	290	15.46
C357	Catron, Dr. H. B.	1 to 4	1		Killies Sub Res 2/3	1910	100.72
	do	8 & 9	1		Killies Sub Res 5/8	660	34.94
C361	Cavalcade Bridle Path Ass'n A triangular piece of land in NE cor of Blk 1, Denver Gdns. beg. at NE cor of sd plot or Block, th W along N bdry line of sd plot 125 ft, th SE'ly 134 ft 8' to pt on E bdry line of sd plot, th N along sd E bdry line 54 ft 2' to sd NEcor of sd plot to pl of beg.		1		Denver Gdns.	20	.83
C363	Cawthra, Ella May	9 & 10	6		So. Bdwy. Hts.	1360	71.77
C378	Chamberlain, Est. of H. E.	8 & 9	37		Brooklyn	20	1.86
C391	Chanchellor, Robert M. & Pattie S.	N5½ ft of 40, all 41 to 43 & 7 ft of 44	3		Taylors Add	960	50.72
C396	Chandler, Mary Rice	5 & 6	2		Mansfield Add	1930	½37.97
C406	Chapman, W. R.	All	305		So. Denver Gdns.	350	11.91
	do	All	306		do	610	20.60
	do	All	307		do	320	10.90
C414	Charlwood, Geo.	40	1		So. Univ Place 2nd	5	.32
C425	Chavez, Louis J.	16 and 18	9		Denver Univ. Add 2nd Flg.	20	.69
C428	Chelf, J. E., Comm at a pt 840 ft N of SW cor of SE¼ of NE¼, th N 150 ft, th E 326 ft, th S 150 ft, th W 326 ft to pl of beg. ex 30 ft to Co. for road		34	4	68	890	35.67
C429	Chelene, William	13 and 14			17-5-67 C. C.	840	25.36
C433	Cherry Creek Greenhouses	All	2		Jane K. Wheelers Res of Blk. O. Jersey Sub.	5770	159.40
C435	Cherry Hills Saddle Club, W½ of NW¼ of SW¼		2	5	68	7340	144.08
C449	Chrisman, Addie M.	5 and 6	29		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	640	33.88
C478	Chrysler, William Roy	21 & 22			Cham. Univ. Terr. E. Walkers Res of 12/13	25	1.00
C484	Church, John T. That part of SW¼ of Sec. 18-4-68, des as: Comm. at a pt on S line of sd SW¼, 454.6 ft W of SW cor of sd ¼ sec, th at rt angles N 270 ft th at rt angles W 150 ft, th at rt angles S 270 ft to sd S line of sd ¼ sec. th E along sd S line 150 ft to pl of beg. Tr 7 & 8, Sunrise Vista Add together with all ditch & water rights		18	4	68	800	25.07
C488	Cikler, Antonie	10 and 11	22		Evanston Bdwy Add	360	14.47
C494	Clapp, Harry M. & Grace M.	33 to 36	15		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	1030	54.40
C502	Clark, Arta B.	16 and 17			Cham. Univ. Terr. E. Walkers Res of 1/2	30	1.16
C504	Clark, Bertha	All	25		Cherry Creek Gdns.	980	½15.68
	do	25 and 26	7		Barclay Hts.	130	½2.26
C524	Clark Tacy E.	37 and 38	23		So. Bdwy. Hts.	400	21.25
C538	Clayton, Ada E½ of W½ ex Min Res		20	5	62	930	23.13
	do E½ of SE¼ & Min Res		20	5	62	370	9.45
	do SE¼ of NE¼ & Min Res		20	5	62	190	5.05
C557	Cline, Thomas H. & Olive L.	W 67½ ft of 47 to 50	4		Higgins Eng. Gdns.	500	26.51
C566	Clouse, J. A. and Mary	3 and 4	31		Jacksons Bdwy Hts.	660	34.94
C571	Clutter, H. V. and Rebecca L.	7 and 8	8		9-5-67 C. C.	1140	34.34
C584	Cockerham, Jessie M.	16 and 17	33		Adams Gdns.	300	½4.77
C615	Colburn, Irene J.	20 to 24	29		Belmont Park	60	2.05
C616	Colby, Claude G. & Irene	17 & 18	5		do	290	9.14
C621	Cole, Gertrude	E½ ex Min Res	13	5	59	1600	47.05
C624	Cole, Pauline Ainsworth	1 & 2	9		Idlewild	1490	½38.93
C638	Collett, Lillian May A tr of land consisting of 4 A m/l in the SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 19-4-67, more particularly des as: Beg. at the SW cor of sd sec. 19, running th E along the S bdry line of sec. 19, a dist. of 220 ft. th N parallel with the W bdry line of sd SE¼ of Sec. 19, a dist. of 792 ft, th W parallel with S bdry. line of Sec. 19, a dist. of 220 ft to the W bdry line of sd SE¼ of Sec. 19, th S along W bdry line 792 ft to pl of beg		19	4	67	440	14.47
C639	Collier, Frona S.	19 to 24	6		Littleton Hts.	2070	½52.74
C643	Collins, Archie J.	45 to 48	69		Harlem	150	6.15
C644	Collins, Arthur J. & Hattie	1 and 2	34		So. Bdwy. Hts.	200	10.72
C648	Collins, Jesse W. Comm. at a pt 341 ft E of NE cor of Sheridan & Bdwy, th N 154 ft, th E 170 ft, th S 154 ft, th W 170 ft to beg.		34	4	68	1440	76.17
C661	Colorado Bean Growers Warehouse Corp., Elevator on RR rt/way at Byers		9	4	61	1620	50.10
C668	Colorado Land & Investment Co.	19	8		Annandale	70	3.88
	do	12 to 22	5		Brooklyn	180	15.21
	do	1, 4, 5, 18 to 21	7		do	130	11.04
	do	6 to 12, 18 to 21	6		do	190	16.04
	do	10, 11, 19, and 20	8		do	60	5.20
	do	25 and 27	10		do	30	2.70
	do	5, 6, 19 to 27, and 29	22		do	150	12.71
	do	1 to 14, 25, 26, 33 and 34	23		do	210	17.71
	do	29, 30, 42 and 43	28		do	30	2.70
C668	Colorado Land & Investment Co.	1 to 6, 12, 13, 30 to 33	24		Brooklyn	150	12.71
	do	10 to 13, 19 to 21, and 29 to 37	37		do	130	11.04
	do	20, 25 to 28, and 31 to 33	38		do	60	5.20

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
C669	do	2 to 5, 11 & 12	39	do		50	4.37
	do	56, 57, 68, 69, 70, 71, 97 and 98			Cham. Univ. Terr E. Walkers Res 12/13	100	3.39
	do	25, 26, 74, 75, 76, 77 & 78			Cham. Univ. Terr. E. Walkers Res 8/9	110	3.71
	do	54, 65, 66 and 84			Cham. Univ. Terr. E. Betts Res 10/11	105	3.52
	do	4	6		Colfax Villa Res	20	1.86
	do	47 and 48	8		do	30	2.70
	do	7 to 10, 22 to 24	12		do	90	7.70
	do	38	3		Killies Sub Res 6/7	110	5.99
	do	39, 43 to 45 and 47	4		Morris Add to Brooklyn	120	10.20
	do	1 to 4, 15 to 20 and 23	88		Sheridan Hts.	190	7.72
C670	do	1 to 6, 41 to 46	114		Sheridan Hts.	180	7.33
	do	41 to 46	115		do	100	4.16
	do	E½ 5	1		Warrens Gdns. Sub	60	5.20
	do	18	6		So. Univ. Place	5	.36
		1.1 A. between Co. Rd. & RR. in SW part of NE¼ of NE¼ of	29	4	67	70	2.63
C672	Colorado Wrecking Co.	18 & 19	15		Adams Park Annex	70	2.36
C688	Coming, Leo Edmund	19 & 20	32		So. Bdwy. Hts.	40	2.30
	do	21 and 22	32		do	40	2.30
C707	Conn, Charles and Mary	6	6		Stark Bros. Wood Add	230	8.67
C721	Conners, Albert	19 and 20	8		Belmont Park	490	15.31
C722	Conners, Albert & Josephine	17 and 18	8		do	150	4.83
C726	Conner, Augusta	41 and 42	23		So. Bdwy. Hts.	700	37.04
C764	Cooper, Catherine	3	8		Aurora Hts.	25	1.70
C765	Cooper, Clara	1 to 6	2		Yeagers Sub of Blk 4 Verona Place	410	16.44
	do	27 and 28	2		do	90	3.77
C769	Cooper, J. W.	E½ & Min Res	22	5	65	1350	27.00
	do	SW¼ and Min Res	22	5	65	1010	20.31
C777	Copley, Elizabeth B.	Tr 11		23-5-67	C. C.	140	3.47
C790	Cordingly, Harvey	3 and 4	70		Harlem	700	27.94
	do	5 and 6	70		do	80	2.37
C793	Corin, Jennie	N100 ft of 4	4		F. P. Gumears Bdwy Hts.	320	9.32
C801	Cornwell, Bert	SE¼	18	5	58	770	22.85
C815	Cottrell, Lydia M.	43 and 44	7		Hawthorn	880	46.51
C835	Cowen, Guy C.	44 to 48	2		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel 1st Flg	1330	52.90
C841	Cox, Floyd M.	W½ 37 all 38 and 39	32		Adams Gdns.	40	1.44
C856	Craghead, Dr. W. Spencer	NW¼ and Min Res	34	5	63	850	21.18
C890	Crawford, R. H.	25 and 26	2		Hees Add	1710	½44.65
C897	Crebbin Inv. Co., Trustee,	Plots 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12 & 13, ex. E 10 ft of 13, 15, 16, N½ 18, 19, 23 to 29 and E 30 ft of 31			Loretto Hts. Res.	1160	38.44
C902	Crihfield, Andrew J.	Tr of land in NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 16-4-61, Beg. 177½ ft S & 30 ft E of NW cor of 16-4-61, th S 57½ ft, th E 125 ft, th N 57½ ft, th W 125 ft, to pl of beg. (lots 11 and 12, Blk 8, Byers)	16	4	61	130	4.39
C916	Cronkite, Mrs. Minnie	3	15		Denver Univ. Add	20	.69
C946	Crysler, Edwin W.	1 to 4	5		Premier Add	17720	932.69
C955	Cull, John	That part of N½ of SW¼ of NE¼ of SW¼ of 28-4-68 F'ly known as lots 25 to 31, Blk 67, Brenlow Park now vac	28	4	68	55	2.58
C993	Curry, Mrs. C	W60 ft of 20 to 24	47		Evanston Bdwy. Add	370	14.86
C1018	Cuzick, Ray Clifton	14 & 15	13		Blvd. Gdns.	210	7.13
C1019	Cyr, Mrs. Marie Charbonneau	18, 19, 38 to 40	68		Harlem	120	4.95

D

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
D 93	Daley, Naomi	14	4		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel 1st Flg.	460	18.43
D 95	Dallarosa, Anton	89 and 90		17-5-67	C. C.	140	4.39
D 96	Dallarosa, Christine	126			do	980	29.55
D 97	Dalrymple, Henry S.	34 and E½ 35	27		Adams Park Annex	440	½ 6.90
D117	Danks, C. E.	10 to 12	10		Ham. & Killies Bdwy. Hts.	900	47.56
D119	Danley, Millie S	N½ 36	1		S. G. Hamlins Add	30	1.78
	do	37, S½ 38	1		do	270	14.41
D147	Davies, Ruth	21 and 22	8		Hawthorn	860	45.46
D157	Davis, Anna Carolyn	19 to 21	6		Strayers Bdwy Hts.	1060	55.99
D161	Davis, D. C.	23 and 24	20		Peabodys Add	380	½9.84
D164	Davis, Mrs. Evalyne	7	25		State Add	770	39.76
D165	Davis, Mrs. Fay	Plot 8			Denver Gdns.	1060	34.08
D188	Davis, Lois	28 and 29	2		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	1090	57.56
D195	Davis, Otho L.	4 and 5	12		Stark Bros. Wood Add 2nd Flg.	930	34.44
D198	Davis, Walter	16 and 17	11		Adams Park	120	3.90
D202	Davison, W. W.	S½ & Min Res	12	4	57	1110	30.03
D216	Deal, Emmett	32 and 33	6		So. Bdwy. Hts.	830	43.88
D219	Dean, Mrs. Eva	37 to 39	15		So. Univ. Place 2nd Add	20	.69
D252	DeKoevend, Fred	13 and 14	6		Stark Bros Wood Add	520	19.35
		19 and 20	6		do	290	10.88
D254	DeKoevend, Herman,	S 48 A of SW¼	24	5	68	565	19.33
	do	N 48 A of S 96 A of SW¼	24	5	68	565	19.33
D277	Dennee, Ida M.	SW¼ of NE¼ and Min Res	28	4	67	2930	82.52
D286	Denton, C. R.	1 and 2	20		Irving Park	30	1.13
D287	D'entressangle, Mary	S½ ex Min Res	2	5	64	1490	35.12
	do	E½ ex Min Res	10	5	64	1860	43.73
D306	Derby, C. B. Dec'd	6	2		Strasburg	510	17.16
D317	Devidts, R. Estate	W½ of SW¼ and Min Res	22	4	62	540	18.36
D322	Dewsbury, George O.	8 ft 4" of 4, all of 5 and N 9 ft of 6	8		Rose Add	1100	58.09
D335	Diedrich, George and Dottie	Tract in NE¼ of NW¼; Beg. at pt 1907½ ft E & 1346 ft S of NW cor of Sec 16-4-61, th S 152 ft, th E 732½ ft, th N 152 ft, th W 732½ ft to beg. Cont. 2½ A m/l	16	4	61	40	1.63
D335	Diedrich, George and Dottie	Tract in NE¼ of NW¼: Beg at a pt 1295 ft S & 1775 ft E of NW cor of 16-4-61, th S 50 ft, th E 125 ft, th N 50 ft, the W 125 ft to beg. Fly lots 10 & 11, Block 19, Byers, now vac.	16	4	61	210	6.85
D336	Diedrich, Henry	NW¼ & Min Res	8	4	60	1430	35.05
	do	NE¼ of SE¼	6	4	60	230	5.97
D339	Diedrich, S. S.	W½ of SE¼ & Min Res	6	4	60	650	16.16
		SE¼ of SE¼ & Min Res	6	4	60	230	5.97
D354	Diltz, Anna S.	31 and 32	3		Terry's Add	1100	58.09
D355	Dimick, Lillian Kinzie	E½ of NE¼ & E½ of SE¼ & Min Res	12	4	65	1140	27.14
D356	Dimoush, William Louis	39 and 40	2		So. Bdwy. Hts.	50	2.83
D367	Divilbiss, Anna E.	25 to 28	37		So. Bdwy. Hts	780	41.25
D379	Dodge, Bert D.	SE¼ & Min Res	24	4	57	510	14.01
	do	SW¼ & Min Res	24	4	57	510	14.01
D386	Dodge, Ida & Charles W.	24 to 32	18		Englewood	1070	56.51
D388	Dodson, H. Byron & Gladys L.	29 and 30	2		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel. 1st Flg.	1090	43.39
D411	Donahue, Laura B.	N½ of SE¼ of NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 22-4-67, Res a strip 10 ft on W side running N & S for private rd purposes, Inc. Min Res	22	4	67	70	2.33
D413	Donaldson, A.	3, 4, 11 & 12	30		Windsor Hts.	20	1.03
D421	Donly, Ida E.	All	67		Wind. Gdns. 2nd Add	950	½17.47
D441	Dorr, Ethel Rucker	NW¼ of NW¼ ex Co Rds	8	5	68	1880	62.38
D443	Dorsey, Anna J.	E½ 5, all 6	11		Littleton	1680	½42.83
	do	7	11		do	2750	½70.00
D444	Doss, E. G.	Beg. at a pt 315 ft S of NE cor of Blk 3, Strasburg, th W'ly 125 ft, th S'ly 35 ft, th E'ly 125, th N'ly 35 ft to beg.	3		Strasburg	90	2.97
D455	Dougherty, Nell	38 to 42	2		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	770	30.71
D472	Downer, Susie A. & G. Burdette	37 and 38	3		Hees Add	1820	95.97
D477	Downing, George F.	Trs. 82 and E 3/4 83			Garfield Hts. Annex	1980	61.26
D487	Doyle, Mary Dunn	38 to 40	32		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	1460	77.04
D502	Draper, Earl F. & Daisy	44 and 45	2		Higgins Eng. Gdns.	210	11.26
D512	Drinkwater, Lucile	All	25		Cherry Bdwy Gdns.	770	9.42
D522	Dudley, August S.	34 and 35	5		Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub. Res 1/4 and 13/16	1020	52.61
D527	Dudley, Russell R.	1 and 2	2		Gabriels Add	530	27.43
D533	Dugan, John C. & Rogene	N½ of N½	8		Higgins So. Bdwy. Hts.	410	16.44
D548	Duncan, Frank & Louisa	10	6		Littleton	1200	61.85
D588	Durbin, F. B.	Equity in SE¼	16	4	65	10.20	23.10
D589	Durbin, Viola V. & Austin J.	25 and 26	34		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	670	17.70

E

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
E 36	Eagan, Opie M.	S½ 31			Garfields Hts. New Flg.	490	15.31
E 37	Eager, Leslie H. & Roy	SW¼ & Min Res	10	5	67	1860	43.73
E 39	Eager, William L.	5	4		Stark Bros. Wood Add	1330	49.16
E 51	Eastman, Alice F.	17 and 18	4		Stark Bros. Wood Add	830	½15.30
E 59	Eaton, Mildred D.	26 to 28	74		Kenwood Park	20	.67
E 80	Edmonds, Frank G. & Olive E.	That portion of W½ of NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 2-4-67, des. as: Beg. at a pt. 911 ft S & 30 ft W of NE cor of sd W½ of NW¼ of NE¼ which pt is on W line of Moline St. th W and parallel with N line of sd Sec. 2, a dist of 300 ft, m/l to W line of sd E½ of W½ of NW¼ of NE¼, th S along W line a dist. of 192 ft, th E and parallel with N line of sd Sec. 2 a dist of 300 ft m/l to pt 30 ft W of E line of sd W½ of NW¼ of NE¼, th N and parallel with sd last des. E line a dist. of 192 ft to beg.	2	4	67	1240	103.82
E 81	do	7 and 8	31		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts	510	27.04
	do	5 and 6	31		do	250	13.36
E 82	Edmondson, Leonard W.	2, 3 & 24	28		Belmont Park	55	1.90
E 83	Edmundson, A. D.	35 and 36	16		So. Univ. Place Annex	20	.69
E 95	Edwards, Kate	17 and 18	9		Aurora	50	4.37
E122	Elam, S. E.	S½ ex Min Res	21	5	62	1450	35.84
E124	Elder, I. B.	NW¼ of SE¼ of SW¼ & N½ of SW¼ of SW¼	13	5	68	2050	68.96
E130	Eleby, A. B.	73, 93 & 94			Cham. Univ. Terr E. Walkers Res 12/13	30	1.16
E133	Elerbeck, J. T.	Comm. 174 ft S of NE cor of sd S½ of NE¼ of SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 3, th W 330 ft, th S to S line of sd S½ of NE¼ of SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 3, th E to E line of sd NW¼	3	4	67	440	37.10
E144	Elliott, C. C.	N 97 ft of 22, N 90 ft of 25, N 102 ft of 24, N 74 ft of 25, N 65 ft of 26, N 56 ft of 27, N 45 ft of 28 and strip in S end of 28 des. as: Beg. 13 ft E of SW cor, th W to SW, th N 7 ft to pt, th NE'ly to pt of beg	19		Town of Sheridan	410	14.02
E145	Elliott, E. E.	31 to 33, S½ 34	3		Taylors Add	1100	½28.80
E158	Ellis, Edward E. & Minnie C.	34 and 35	6		So. Bdwy. Hts.	510	27.01
E160	Ellis, George W.	1 to 4	13		So. Univ. Place	20	.69
E162	Ellis, Maude E.	25 to 29	9		So. Univ. Place Annex	25	.80
E184	Emerson, Frank N.	All and Min Res	28	5	58	2460	72.14
E197	Endsley, William	5	13		Blvd. Gdns.	70	2.51
E220	Entriken, E. E.	19 and 20	2		Strayers Bdwy Hts.	1090	57.56
E237	Erickson, Alfred H. & Iva J.	9 and 10	26		Belmont Park	210	6.68
	do	27 and 28	28		do	100	3.29
E243	Erickson, Maude Weaver & Claudine Weaver	29 and 30	19		E. Colfax Hts.	20	.66
E257	Ericksen, Wallie & Raphael	24 and 25	4		Blvd. Gdns.	420	14.04
E267	Eson, Minnie B.	All that part of lot 10, Blk 8, Littleton, Beg. at NW cor of sd lot 10, Blk 8, th E on lot line 25 ft th at rt angles S 100 ft, th at rt angles W 25 ft to W line of said lot 10, th N on W line of sd lot 10, Blk 8, 100 ft to beg. ex ½ int in E wall of Bldg, deeded to Henry Kraft	8		Littleton	3370	173.34
E278	Evananska, Charles & Josephine	47 and 48	8		Adams Park	30	1.13
E279	Evananska Josephine,	46 & 47	7		do	390	½6.14
E280	Evananska, Charles & Josephine	2 and 3	7		do	80	2.66
E286	Evans, C. A.	21 and 22	2		Rose Add	910	48.09
E288	Evans, Frances A. & Ella P.	1 to 3	4		Birches Add to So. Bdwy Hts	1440	75.97
E289	Evans, Frank	13 and 14	4		Bank Add	80	4.41
E292	Evans, Herbert L. Est.	21	7		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	20	1.25
E294	Evans, John W.	38 to 40	4		Higgins So. Bdwy Hts.	690	27.54
E295	Evans, John W. et al	SE¼ & Min Res	20	5	61	790	24.64
E311	Everingim, Charles S.	NW¼ & Min Res	24	4	65	930	21.10
E313	Evers, Susa E.	34 and 35	8		So. Bdwy. Hts	970	51.24
E323	Eyth, Estate, Emilie,	27 to 32	77		Kenwood Park	30	.90

F

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
F 81	Fairfield, Nellie W.	All	41		Evanston Bdwy. Add	940	37.44
F192	Fanning, Mary R.	E 17 ft of 5 W 17 ft of 6	1		Alvarado Place	150	12.71
F109	Faubion, Raymond E. & Gertrude A.	3 and 4	8		Premier Add	670	35.46
F117	Feist, Caroline	33 to 36	15		Kirkland 1st	100	4.16
F120	Fell, Florence E.	27, S 7 ft of E½ of 28	1		Skerritts Add	420	22.30
F121	do	17 to 22	12		Englewood	450	23.88
F142	Ferguson, Dale & C. R. Campbell	E½ of NE¼ & Min Res	6	4	64	2040	½24.03
	do	W½ & SE¼ & Min Res	5	4	64	3550	½41.52
	do	SW¼ of NW¼ & Min Res	4	4	64	320	½4.11
	do	W½ of SW¼ & Min Res	4	4	64	650	½7.93
	do	SE¼ of SW¼ & Min Res	4	4	64	320	½4.11
	do	N½ of N½ & Min Res	4	4	64	1600	½18.94
	do	SW¼ of NE¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of SW¼ & NW¼ of SE¼ & Min Res	4	4	66	1310	½15.58
F159	Fichtner, Kate	38 to 40	18		Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.	20	69
F188	Finley, Charles	11	25		State Add	1120	57.74
F189	Finley, Geo. P.	15 and 16	5		Wollenwebers Bdwy Hts. 2nd Add	160	¼5.33
F193	Finn, Andrew J. & Addie	14	4		Blvd. Gdns.	550	18.34
	do	13	4		do	50	1.85
F196	Fiola, Frank B.	40 and 41	5		Jacksons Bdwy Hts.	150	8.09
F199	First Citizens Bldg. & Loan Ass'n	7 to 10, 37 to 48	[illegible]		[illegible]. Bdwy. Hts.	810	42.83
	do	N½ 29, 30, 31 ex N 18 ft	[illegible]		do	1020	25.02
	do	13 to 16	[illegible]		do	690	½18.14
F200	do	33 to 36	[illegible]		[illegible] Bdwy. Hts.	1140	½29.84
F201	First Finance Co., The	32 & 33	[illegible]		do	1010	53.35
F203	Fischback, Henry W.	25 to 28	[illegible]		[illegible]d. Gal. Sub. Home Sub. Res 1/4 & 13/16	760	½19.49
F207	Fischer, J. L.	34 to 37	[illegible]		[illegible] Sub	20	.83
F214	Fisher, Eva	N½	[illegible]	4	59	1660	48.81
F217	Fisher, O. A.	33 & S½ 34	[illegible]		[illegible]s Bdwy. Hts.	1060	½27.76
F231	Fitzpatrick, Mary L. & A. [illegible]	E½ of E½ of N[illegible]	10	4	67	4680	196.07
F259	Flintham, Helen Hudson,	43 and 44	24		Speers Bdwy Add	830	43.88
F267	Floreth, Mrs. Cornelia	Beg. at a pt 1907.5 ft E & 890 ft S of NW cor of NW¼ of Sec. 16-4-61, th S 304 ft, th E 732.5 ft, th N 304 ft, th W 732.5 ft to beg.	16	4	61	110	3.78
		13 to 15	14		Byers	30	1.13
F284	Fohn, Lewis	1	5		Blvd. Gdns.	50	1.62
	do	2	5		"	50	1.62
F288	Foley, Thomas	10 & S½ 9	17		Speers Bdwy. Add.	790	41.77
		15 to 24	51		So. Bdwy. Hts.	170	9.14
F289	do	S½ 14, 15 to 19 N½ 20	1		Killies Sub Res 2/3	870	45.98
	do	25 & S½26	2		do	190	10.19
		N½ 26, all 27	2		do	360	19.15
F290	do	4 and 5	2		West View	410	21.78
F291	do	1 to 11	12		Logandale	250	13.36
F292	do	1	2		Bank Add	50	2.83
		37 & 38	4		Rose Add	230	12.31
	do	39 & S½ 40	4		do	690	36.51
		45 & S 5 ft of 46	7		Premier Add	390	20.72
F293	do	9 and 10	5		Skerrits Add 2nd Flg	120	6.51
		21 and 22	5		do	60	3.36
	do	31 and 32	5		do	60	3.36
		41 and 42	5		do	60	3.36
	do	47 and 48	5		do	60	3.36
		58 to 60	5		do	180	9.67
	do	12 and 13	6		Skerritts Add 3rd Flg	100	5.46
		36 and 37	1		Shadyside	170	9.14
F294	do	15 to 24	47		So. Bdwy. Hts.	170	9.14
		25 to 32	57		do	310	16.52
	do	19 to 24	64		do	100	5.46
		45 and 46	12		do	330	17.57
F295	do	7 & N½ 8	9		Ham. & Killies Bdwy. Hts.	690	36.51
		15 & 16	11		do	670	35.46
		19 and 20	11		do	400	21.25
F296	do	7 and 8	5		Jacksons Bdwy Hts.	80	4.41
F297	do	1 to 3	4		Bank Add	570	30.19
F303	Folis, Catherine	W½ of NW¼ of NW¼	26	5	61	110	3.78
F308	Forbes, Ira	18 and 19	6		Blvd. Hts.	30	1.46
F312	Ford, Isabella	44 to 46	11		Jackson Bdwy Hts.	290	15.45
F320	Forehand, Omer E. & Norma	W½ & Min Res	18	4	57	1170	31.63
F326	Forsythe, James A.	Imps on RR In NE¼	4	5	68	240	13.03
F344	Fout, Frank	5 and 6	2		S. G. Hamlins Add	390	20.72
F348	Fowler, Fred J.	12 to 14	16		Idlewild	740	39.14
F355	Fowler, P. L.	31 and 32	14		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	520	20.80
F362	Fox, John H.	11 and 12	77		Harlem	50	2.19
F370	Francis, L. D.	31 and 32	15		Idlewild	1250	65.98
F383	Franz, George H.	41 & 42	3		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	60	2.58
	do	E½	22		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	1280	67.56
F388	Franzman, L. & K. Winters,	Beg. at SW cor of NW¼ of SW¼ th N 935½ ft, th S of E 120 ft th S 278 ft, th E 40.9 ft, th S 644 ft. th W 161 ft to beg.	34	4	68	1630	86.18
F397	Frederickson, Carl O.	SE¼ of NE¼ & W½ of NE¼ & Min Res	22	4	63	1060	25.26
	do	NE¼ of NE¼ & Min Res	22	4	63	280	6.96
F406	Freeman, Amanda F.	25 to 28	14		Kenwood Park	20	.67
		5 and 6	18		do	10	.43
F410	Freeman, John W.	25 to 36	42		do	50	1.36
F417	Freilinger, Joseph P.	W½ of N 100 ft of tract	1		Lewinneks Res of Plots A & B Yale Hill	60	½1.37
F420	French Crystal McHatton	4	2		Hees Add	140	7.56
F424	French, Thomas B.	41 & 42	62		So. Bdwy. Hts.	30	1.78
F426	Frerichs, William and Metha	17 to 21	5		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	200	8.12
F427	Frese, William Frederick Roland	29 and 30	16		Blvd. Gdns.	110	3.33
F461	Fuller, Earl W.	8 and 9	5		Stark Bros. Wood Add	720	26.71

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Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
G 97	Gabhart, Anne	9	7		Stark Bros. Wood Add	380	14.19
G109	Gallagher, Mary C. & Rose A. Stoner	43 to 48	15		Town of Sheridan	50	1.88
G111	Gallagher, Minnie	39 and 40	29		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	610	32.30
G117	Gallatin, Richard C. & Jean O.	13 and 14	5		Strayers Bdwy. Hts.	710	37.57
G126	Gameway, Edith L.	33 & 34	3		S. G. Hamlins Add	870	45.98
G143	Gargan, Alexius	E½ of 6 acres in NE cor of SW¼ of SE¼ Inc Min Res	4	4	66	80	2.21
G145	Gargan, Frank E.	W½ of 6 acres in NE cor of SW¼ of SE¼	4	4	66	80	2.21
G146	Gargan, Frank E. & Alexius A.	NE¼ of SW¼ of SE¼ ex 6 A square form in NE¼ of SW¼ of SE¼	4	4	66	80	2.21
G166	Gaskins, Charles Luther,	N½ of NW¼ of SE¼ of NW¼ Inc Min Res	22	4	67	90	2.89
G191	Gentry, Est of J. C.	249 to 253			So. Denver Gdns.	800	13.41
G192	Gentsch, Elizabeth	31 to 36	10		Logandale	150	8.10
G194	George, Estate Catherine	25 to 30	29		So. Bdwy. Hts.	990	52.29
G202	Gerick, Robert G.	5 and 6	18		Adams Park Annex	130	4.20
G244	Gilfillan, Robt. L. & Isabella K.	13 to 16	3		So. Bdwy. Hts.	900	47.56
G245	Gill, Mrs. C. C.	6 to 9	7		So. Univ. Place	20	.83
G246	Gill, R. F.	5, ex S 12 ft	10		Littleton	1490	76.75
	do	6	10		do	210	10.98
	do	8 and 9	9		do	230	12.01
G262	Gilmour, Robert E.	W 2 A of N 5 A of N 10 A of W 18.51 A of NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 18-4-67, more particularly des as: Comm. at NW cor of Sec. 18, th S along W bdry line of sd Sec. 18 - 357 ft, th E 244 ft, th N to N line of sd Sec. 18, 357 ft, th 244 ft to beg. ex 30 ft off W side for rd	18	4	67	660	18.61
G263	Gilson, Emilie	36 and 37	4		West View	810	42.83
G274	Givans, David	26 and 27	8		Adams Park	100	3.29
G295	Goches, John	15 and 16	8		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel 1st Flg.	490	19.62
G297	Goddard, Mary J.,	All ex Min Res	19	4	63	3940	92.80
G331	Goodell, M. G. & Floyd L.	14 to 24 & Res strip on S of 19	1		Taylors Add	1020	53.87
G348	Gookin, J. A.	5 to 50 & Alley	15		Evanston Bdwy. Add.	1320	52.50
G358	Gordon, Mary D.	7 and 8	70		Harlem	310	12.48
G392	Graham, Mrs. Anna E.	18 & 19	16		Idlewild	600	31.77
G411	Granberry, Lillian Horn	SE¼ & Min Res	26	4	67	1600	45.24
G413	Grand Chapter of Eastern Star of Colo.	27 and 28	3		So. Univ. Place	10	.52
	do	43 & 44	5		do	10	.52
G418	Grant, Alexander	14	9		Univ. Sub.	20	.83
G423	Grant Building & Inv. Co. The	SE¼ of Sec. 32-5-68, ex the SE¼ of SE¼ of SE¼ of sd Sec. 32-5-68, and ex that tract of land in the NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 32-5-68 des. as follows: Beg. at the center of sd Sec 32, running th E on the E & W center line of sd Sec. 360.3 ft, th at rt angles S 665 ft, th at rt angles W 360.3 ft, th at rt angles N along N & S center lines of sd Sec. 665 ft to pt of beg. Cont. 5½ A m/l	32	5	68	5930	218.71
	do	All that part of the NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 32-5-68, lying E of rt/way of the D. & R. G. RR Co. ex rt/way of D. & S. F. RR Co. (ex what was Fly. known as Blk 45, Wolhurst Hts, in sd SW¼)	32	5	68	390	14.76
	do	The NE¼ of Sec. 32-5-68, ex 1.33 A in the NW cor of sd NE¼ of Sec. 32, des as: Comm. at NW corner of sd NE¼, th S on W bdry line of sd ¼ sec. 551.5 ft, to intersection with W bdry. line of D. & R. G. RR. Co. rt/way, th N 21 deg. 30' E 592.3 ft along W bdry line of sd rt/way to point of intersection with N bdry line of sd sec. th W on sd N bdry line 209.4 ft, to pl. of beg; and ex out of the sd NE¼ of Sec. 32-5-68 the rights of way of D. & R. G. RR Co. and Denver & Santa Fe RR Co. and Co. Rds.	32	5	68	2850	105.32
G424	do	The SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 31-5-68, ex 92/100 A in the NW cor thereof N of the S. Platte River and 50/100 A in the SW cor thereof W of sd River	31	5	68	2720	100.54
G424	Grant Building & Inv. Co, The	That part of the SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 31-5-68, lying S of S Platte River, Cont. 2.86 A m/l	31	5	68	190	7.39
		20/100 A lying E of the S Platte River in the SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec.	31	5	68	20	1.14
	do	SW¼ of SW¼	32	5	68	13600	501.09
	do	All that portion of SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 32-5-68, lying E of rt/way of D. & R. G. RR Co. ex rts/way for the D. & R. G. RR Co. th D. & S. F. RR Co. (recorded in book 343, page 72 of the City & Co. of Denver records) and the Platte Water Co.	32	5	68	1240	46.05
	do	Tract of land des. as follows: Beg. at a pt 80 rds S of NE cor of NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 32-5-68, th S on 1/8 sec. line 21 rods to the intersection with the west line of the Co. Rd. th NE'ly on the W line of sd Co. Rd to the N line of the SE¼ of SW¼ of sd Sec. 32, th W along sd N line to pl of beg.	32	5	68	60	2.60
	do	The S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 20, ex that portion thereof lying E of rt/way of D. & S. F. Ry. Co. ex the following parcel of land Cont. 6.4 A heretofore conveyed to Ada Kraft; Tract of land beg. at a pt in the center of the Co. Rd. about 80 ft E of the NE cor of the SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 20-5-68, th W 985 ft m/l to E side of the S. Platte River as the same now exists; th S 33 deg. 40' E 250 ft, m/l along the E side of sd river, th E 291 ft m/l to a pt, th S 52 deg E 387.5 ft to a pt, th S 86 deg. E 201.4 ft to a pt in the center of the Co. Rd, th N 6 deg 30' E to the pt of beg. Cont. 6.4 A m/l ex rts/way of D. & R. G. RR. Co. the D. & S. F. Ry. Co. and Co. Rd. Also ex the following parcels of land cont. 16.3 A m/l deeded to Stedman L. Stewart in 1927, Beg. at the NW cor of the SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 20-5-68, th E along the N line of the sd SW¼ of SE¼ 415 ft m/l to a pt on the E bank of the S Platte River, which pt is the NW'ly cor of land conveyed to Ada Kraft, th S 33 deg. 40' E 250 ft. along bank of sd river and land of sd Kraft, th E 291 ft, th S 52 deg E 387.5 ft, th S 86 deg. E 201.4 ft to a pt in the center of the Co. Rd. which pt is the SE cor of sd Kraft land, th S 6 deg. 40' W 275 ft along the center line of rd, th W 1325.7 ft to a pt on the W line of sd SW¼ of the SE¼, th N 744.5 ft along sd W line to pl of beg. Cont. 16.3 A m/l reserving rts/way 30 ft wide on the E'ly side for Co. Rd. Also ex 6.1 A m/l to H. C. Ohlman and Ella B. Ohlman in 1928	20	5	68	770	28.75
G426	do	NW¼ of NE¼	29	5	68	3360	121.11
		A parcel of land located in Sec. 29-5-68, Des. as follows: Beg. at the ¼ cor of Sec. 20, and and 29-5-68, th S 1312 ft, th W 200 ft, th N 8 deg. 0' W 393 ft, th N 52 deg. 15' W 800 ft, th N 13 deg. 45' W 450 ft, th E 992 ft to pl of beg. Cont. 17.8 A m/l	29	5	68	830	30.95
G426	Grant Building & Inv. Co., The	Also a tract of land for a reservoir in NE¼ of the NE¼ of Sec. 29-5-68, des. as follows: Comm. at a pt N of the bridge 178 ft of D. & S. F. RR. and 50 ft at rt angles to the center line of sd RR. on the E line of rt/way of sd RR. and on the N line of the Platte Water Co.'s ditch and about 300 ft from the S line of sd NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 29, th E'ly on the N side of sd ditch to a pt. 462 ft at rt angles to the sd rt/way from a pt 84 ft NE'ly from a starting pt, th NE'ly parallel to rt/way 51 ft to a pt, th NW'ly to a pt on sd rt/way, th 302 ft. from the place of beg, th SW'ly on sd E line of rt/way 302 ft to pl of beg. Cont. 1 7/8 A m/l. Sd. last above des. being known as heretofore filed on by Eliza Linhart as Eliza Linhart Reservoir	29	5	68	240	9.24
G427	do	A strip of land for 2 ditches in Sec. 21-5-68 2 ft wide on the bottom with sufficient width of ground to keep the same in good repair: one ditch on the S side of Lee Gulch crossing the sec. line between Secs. 21 and 28, W 650 ft, E of the SW cor of Sec. 21; th NW'ly as now constructed on a grade of 5 feet to the mile and crossing the Sec. line between Secs. 20 and 21 244 ft N of the SW cor of sd Sec. 21; also one ditch on the N side of sd Lee Gulch comm. on the Sec. line between Secs. 21 & 28, 725 ft E of sd sec cor th NW'ly on a grade of 5 ft to the mile as now constructed and crossing the Sec. line between Secs. 20 & 21, 388 ft N of sd Sec cor of Sec 21; also a rt/way for irrigating ditch in Sec. 28-5-68, des as sd rt/way having been granted to Eliza Linhart by Henry Hargrave Curtis, des, as follows: 6 ft wide known as					

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Schedule No.	Name of Owner / Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
	Lee Gulch ditch No. 2, comm. on the NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 28-5-68 at a pt 1600 ft E of SW cor of Sec. 21, and 150 ft S of the S line of sd Sec. running from th in a NW'ly direction and emerging at a pt about 660 ft E of the SW cor of sd Sec. 21, subject, however, to existing rts of way now of record	21	5	68	180	7.02
G428	do ---- SW¼ of SW¼	33	5	68	510	19.17
	do ---- Tract in S½ of NW¼ of Sec. 33-5-68: Beg. at the SW cor of the sd S½ of NW¼, th E 1637 ft m/l along the S line of sd S½ of NW¼ to the W'ly line of rt of way of the HLC so called, th NW'ly 1455 ft, m/l along sd W'ly line of rt of way to a pt on the N side of sd S½ of NW¼, th W along sd N side 1103 ft, m/l to the NW cor of sd S½ of NW¼, th S 1320 ft m/l to pl of beg. Cont. 39.79 A m/l being that part of the SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 33, lying W of the HLC, and comprising 37.92 A and that part of the SE¼ of NW¼ of sd Sec. 33, lying W of HLC and comprising 1.87 A m/l	33	5	68	1290	47.89
	do ---- E½ of NW¼ of NW¼ and W½ of NW¼ of NW¼ and N½ of S½ of NW¼ and W½ of NE¼ of NW¼ and W¼ of E½ of NE¼ of NW¼, ex therefrom 7.89 A to John J. Cooper	28	5	68	3470	128.15
G430	Grant, Hiram C. ---- 17 to 21	30		Jacksons Bdwy Hts.	960	50.72
G449	Graves, L. C. ---- N 1/3 42, all 43 S 2/3 44	7		Strayers Bdwy. Hts.	540	28.61
G450	Gray, Etta & Carrie Palmer SE¼ ex ½ A (B257, P298) & ex RR. & Highways, Inc. Min Res	20	4	60	1430	35.05
G453	Gray, J. Y. ---- S½ 23, all 24	3		Killies Sub Res 6/7	1580	83.35
G463	Great Western Finance Co. ---- 3 and 4	3		Hees Add	500	26.51
G465	Greb, Kate ---- W 9.40 A being a piece 319.8 ft on N by 240.2 ft on S of	13		Wind. Gdns. 2nd Flg.	1720	31.48
G481	Green, Mary H. ---- W 77 ft of S 130 ft ex streets on S & W	13		Sheridan 1st Add	170	6.69
	do ---- W 75 ft of E 150 ft of S 130 ft	13		do	350	13.56
G482	Green, M. J. ---- 3 and 4	18		Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg	20	.69
G489	Greene, J. Q. ---- SW¼ ex Min Res	9	4	59	720	21.40
G494	Greeno, James W. ---- 5, 6, 7 ex S 5 ft of 7 sold to Basset	48		Evanston Bdwy. Add	410	16.44
G495	Greenup, Raymond & Lulu A. ---- 17 & N 6¼ ft 18	8		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel. 1st Flg.	360	14.47
G496	Greenwood Land Company Part of N½ of W½ of W½ of SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 2, des. as: Beg. at a pt 172.65 ft E of NW cor of N½ of W½ of W½ of SW¼ of SW¼ of SE¼, th E 157.5 ft, to NE cor of sd Tract, th S 354 ft, to a pt, th N 24 deg 10' W 384.2 ft to pl of beg. Cont. 0.64 A in NE cor 0.318 A adj. above on W and S des. in B 196, P 42	2	5	68	130	3.55
G496	Greenwood Land Company, N½ of N½ of SE¼	2	5	68	26720	647.88
	NE¼ of SW¼ and SW¼ of SE¼ of SW¼ of NW¼	2	5	68	5000	198.52
	do ---- E½ of NW¼ of SW¼	2	5	68	2220	88.36
	---- SE¼ of NW¼	2	5	68	4510	179.10
	do ---- SE¼ of SE¼ and E½ of SW¼ of SE¼ and E½ of W½ of SW¼ of SE¼	2	5	68	6670	162.02
	do ---- S½ of N½ of SE¼	2	5	68	3650	88.85
	---- W½ of SW¼ of NW¼	2	5	68	2660	105.80
G497	do ---- A triangular tract in SE cor of SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 2-5-68, des. as: Beg. at SE cor of SW¼ of NW¼ of sd Sec. th W'ly along S line of sd SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 2, 207 ft, th N 55 deg. 55' E 252.65 ft to a pt on E line of sd SW¼ of NW¼, th S along E line of sd SW¼ of NW¼, 140 ft to pl of beg. Cont. 1/3 Acres m/l	2	5	68	50	2.37
G500	Gregg, Norma E. ---- 41 & N½ 40	16		Idlewild	580	30.72
G502	Grendahl, H. ---- 6 ex Co. Rd	5		Howes 1st Add to Byers	20	.81
G504	Grier, A. L. ---- 34 and 35	7		So. Univ. Park	20	.69
G521	Grime, Vern C & Rose May ---- 22 to 24	2		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	340	13.67
G525	Grinde, Emma ---- NE¼ ex Min Res	35	4	61	840	26.17
G526	Gripp[illegible] C[illegible] Com[illegible] E & W center line of Sec. 4-5-68, with the W line of paved rd, th N 16 deg 5' E & extending along the W line of sd paved rd a dist. of 587.56 ft, th due W to E line of that land sold by Bertha Magnes to Town of So. Denver des. in B 450, P 51 of City & Co. of Denver, th S 16 deg. 5' W 181.8 ft, th W 540.3 ft to the W line of Land sold by Bertha Magnes to Town of So. Denver, th S 16 deg. 5' W 407.1 ft to the E & W center line of sd sec. 4-5-68, th E on sd center line of sec. to pl of beg. Cont. 10 acres	4	5	68	4210	142.26
G529	Groesbeck, H. W. ---- 20 and 21	2		West View	100	5.46
G538	Grout, Leo A ---- Blk	65		Wind. Gdns. 2nd Add	1900	70.15
G544	Gruenfeldt, Frank ---- 15 and 16	1		Birches Add to So. Bdwy. Hts.	2150	113.34
G546	Grund, Rose Adell ---- 3 and 4	4		Alvarado Place	1360	113.63
G576	Gunnison, Sr., G. W. ---- W½	45		Univ. Add	650	20.98
	do ---- E½	45		do	870	28.01
G588	Gutherie, Fred W. ---- 13	62		So. Bdwy. Hts.	20	1.25
G595	Guy, F. L. ---- NE¼ ex Min Res	32	4	62	880	21.91
G596	Guy, Grace Newburn ----	7		Hermosillo Place 2nd Flg	250	10.11

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Schedule No.	Name of Owner / Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
H137	Haas, Wm. F. & Elsie M. ---- 4 to 7, 12 to 15	5		Blvd. Gdns.	400	13.39
H140	Hack, A. J. ---- 31 to 36			Cham. Univ. Terr E. Walkers Res 8/9	70	2.44
	do ---- 38 to 42			do	60	2.11
H144	Hackmann, Agnes Lawler, and Hanna Lawler Galina 15 to 17	41		So. Bdwy. Hts.	250	13.36
H148	Hadis, Harry Joseph ---- 31 to 34	1		So. Univ. Place 2nd Add	20	.69
H149	Hadley, Philomen ---- Tr 18			23-5-67, C. C.	140	3.47
H169	Haight, Mrs. Martha ---- All that portion of lots 11 to 16, Blk 2, Nobles Sub to Littleton of lot 5, Blk 27, Peabodys Add, lying E of a line drawn from a pt 164 ft W of NE cor of sd lot 11, to a pt 140 ft W of SE cor of sd lot 16, ex the W'ly parts of this piece sold to John Davies	2		Nobles Add	300	15.61
H175	Hair, William B. ---- E½ and Min Res ex 1/16 Oil & Gas on NE¼	28	4	66	2310	61.42
	do ---- SW¼ & Min Res	28	4	66	1880	50.06
	do ---- S½ of NW¼ and Min Res	28	4	66	580	15.72
H181	Hale, James W. ---- NW¼ of NE¼ of NW¼ & Min Res	8	4	66	160	4.03
H186	Hale, Richard ---- E½ of following des. tract: Comm. at NE cor of S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4-5-68, th W 1320 ft. th S 695.5 ft, being pt of beg, th E 660 ft, th S 695.5 ft, th W 660 ft, th N 695.5 ft to beg. ex Co. Rd. on S.	4	5	68	1480	42.57
H196	Hall, Elizabeth D. ---- 30 to 32	12		Jacksons Bdwy Hts.	560	29.67
H204	Hall, Minnie A. ---- 2 & N½ 3	3		West View	470	24.93
H216	Hambay, John Wesley 6 to 14	2		E. Colfax Hts.	30	.87
H222	Hamilton, Edward E. & Hazlelee L. ---- 11 to 13, ex 8 ft for alley	15		Peabodys Add	740	38.22
H228	Hamilton, Margelia E. & Edna E. Campbell ---- 13 to 15	12		Ham. & Killies Bdwy. Hts.	210	11.26
H230	Hamlin, Thomas ---- 12 to 24	10		Jacksons Bdwy Hts.	290	15.46
	do ---- 25 to 31	10		do	60	3.36
H238	Hammel, A. ---- 5	26		State Add	510	26.40
H247	Hamson Lumber Co., E. W. ---- 1 and 2	8		Town of Littleton	2170	111.69
H269	Hanneman, Lizzie M. ---- SW¼	8		Higgins Eng. Gdns.	670	35.46
H284	Hansen, Wm. F. & Maudie M. ---- Tr 55			Garfield Hts. New Flg.	400	12.53
	do ---- S½	56		do	60	2.05
H300	Harbor Service Co. ---- N½ of SE¼ & Min Res	20	4	66	650	17.57
H316	Harlan, H. P. ---- 34 & S½ 35	2		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	410	21.78
H318	Harlem Land Co. ---- 15 and 16	8		Harlem 2nd Add	100	4.16
H321	Harman, Eva and Seward ---- 15 and 16	3		Belmont Park	710	22.09
H328	Harn, Elizabeth ---- W½ & Min Res	12	4	58	1080	29.23
	do ---- S½ and Min Res	2	4	59	1450	43.69
	do ---- E½ and Min Res	6	4	58	1240	33.50
H343	Harris, Emma ---- 27 and 28	1		Premier Add	730	38.62
H348	Harris, John E. & Ada Bell ---- 6 and 7	3		Higgins Eng. Gdns.	700	37.04
H355	Harris, Roy ---- SE¼ of NE¼ of SE¼ ex RR. rt/way	5	5	68	630	½12.28
	do ---- N½ of W½ of NE¼ of SE¼, together with a strip 40 ft wide adj. to S side & extending in an E'ly & W'ly direction across entire length of sd land, also 57/100 A in SW cor of NE¼ of NE¼	5	5	68	230	4.74
	do ---- S½ of W½ of NE¼ of SE¼ ex 40 ft strip off W side	5	5	68	290	5.87
H367	Harrower, Andrew Jr. ---- S½ of NE¼	32	5	63	720	20.32
	do ---- SE¼	32	5	63	720	20.32
	do ---- S½ of NW¼	32	5	63	360	10.36
H369	Harrower, Emma Mathilda ---- SW¼ ex Min Res	32	5	63	720	20.32
H393	Hartman, Florence Rose ---- 1, 2, N 3 ft of 3	2		Higgins So. Bdwy. Hts.	1230	48.94
H394	Hartman, Forrest R. ---- NW¼	7		do	1890	75.09
H439	Hauser, Bertha Thiede 25 to 30	15		So. Bdwy. Hts.	870	45.98
H440	Haverland, Lee ---- 24 and 25	20		Belmont Park	30	1.13
H448	Hawkins, W. S. ---- 25 to 32	7		Warrens Univ. Hts.	100	3.39
H450	Hawley, Edith ---- W½ of E½ & W½ ex Min Res	17	5	59	4430	129.59
H455	Hay, W. C. ---- NW¼ & S½ of SE¼ & NW¼ of SE¼ & SW¼ of NE¼ & Min Res	32	5	62	1850	45.62
H462	Hayes, Lewis ---- N270 ft of	13		Sheridan 1st Add	580	½11.13
H465	Hayes, Robert E. ---- 7 and 8	8		Ham. & Killies Bdwy. Hts.	1620	½42.31
	do ---- 6	8		do	110	½3.07
H475	Hayward, C. J. ---- W½ & Min Res	2	5	59	1740	51.14
H477	Hayward, Myrtle D. ---- S½ ex Min Res	20	5	58	1200	35.40
	do ---- W½ of NW¼ & SE¼ of NW¼	20	5	58	410	12.36
	do ---- SW¼ of NE¼	20	5	58	150	4.78
H489	Heaslet, F. M. ---- 19 and 20	31		Jacksons Bdwy Hts.	740	39.14
H492	Heath, J. S. ---- 41 and 42	8		So. Univ. Place	20	.83
H500	Heckendorf, C. E. ---- 23 & S½ 22	8		Premier Add	1060	55.99
H507	Heckethorn, W. W. ---- SE¼ of SE¼ of SE¼	32	5	68	1900	70.35
H523	Heimer, Vesta B. & Walter K. ---- 1 and 2	1		Adams Park 2nd Flg.	60	2.05
	---- 3 and 4	1		do	350	11.02
H538	Helling, Ida ---- 5 to 8	20		U. P. 2nd Add to Deer Trail	240	16.06
	do ---- 2 to 7, 10 to 15	21		do	150	10.11
H553	Hemphill, Herbert & Gladys ---- 34 to 37	40		Evanston Bdwy. Add	230	9.31
H618	Hershey, Marie L Est of N½ of NW¼	1	4	67	7760	324.83
H631	Hess, Icie G. ---- 31 and 32	8		Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub. Res 1/4 & 13/16	440	22.81
H634	Hessell, James ---- 31 to 35	10		Aurora	560	46.91
	do ---- 36 and 37	10		do	410	34.40
	do ---- 38 and 39	10		do	420	35.23
H636	Hester, Elmer E. Exec. 18 to 20	4		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts	610	32.30
H655	Hicks, John E. ---- N½ ex Min Res	23	5	63	2030	50.02
H658	Higdon, Joseph R. ---- 45 to 48	4		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel 1st Flg.	700	27.94
H667	Higginson, Emma B. ---- 45 & 46	13		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	810	42.83
H674	Hildebrand, Gene L. ---- 11 & 12	4		Mansfield Add	1370	½27.03
H687	Hill, Frances J. ---- SW¼ ex Min Res	11	4	64	1160	27.61
H694	Hill, James ---- 33	10		Denver Univ. Add 2nd Flg	5	.33
	do ---- 45	1		Denver Univ. Add	10	.44
H709	Hills, Eben M. Imps only on State Land	16	5	66	1940	43.98
H722	Hines, Iva B., ---- Und ½ int in	1		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Gdns.	810	½16.06
H723	Hines, Phyllis ---- 21 to 24	13		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	80	3.37
H724	Hines, Thomas O. Und ½ int in	1		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Gdns	810	½16.06
H725	Hinkle, E. S. ---- 38 & 39	4		Wollenwebers Bdwy Hts. 2nd Add	280	5.67
H745	Hobson, C. F. & Nellie 11 to 14	28		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	480	½12.68
H747	Hobson, G. W. ---- E½ ex Min Res	23	4	57	1040	28.17
H761	Hoaglund, John E. ---- E½ & E½ of W½ ex 4 pieces as listed & ex Co. rd on S & Min Res and ex 2 parcels sold to Payne	9	4	61	5910	181.72
H772	Hoffman, Joseph ---- 2	7		Deer Trail	120	8.12
H794	Holden, D. N. ---- 14	3		Garrisons Res of Univ. Hts.	20	.83
H798	Holderness, Edward H. 28 to 32	4		Englewood	1760	½45.96
H807	Holley, Flora ---- Und. 1/6 of 42 to 48	2		Univ. Sub.	20	.83
H808	Holley, John P. ---- W 3 A of	8		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Gdns.	470	18.83
H810	Hollingshead, R. B. ---- 13 and 14	6		Littleton Hts.	1660	85.48
H831	Holmes, Olive K. ---- 7 and 8	1		Hees Add	1190	62.82
H833	Holmquist, Edith S. ---- W½ & Min Res	20	5	59	2980	87.30
H835	Holmquist, Paul ---- SW¼ & Min Res	20	4	61	1790	55.32
	do ---- All ex Min Res	29	4	61	4730	145.52
	do ---- N½ of SE¼ & Min Res	20	4	61	650	20.35
H840	Holtzclaw, E. H. ---- S½ ex Min Res	16	5	61	1720	53.17
H846	Home Bldg. & Loan Ass'n ---- 9 to 12	15		Englewood	680	35.99
H856	do ---- 21 to 26	15		do	550	29.14
H890	Hornbuckle, Frank ---- 36 to 40	18		Sheridan Sub	660	½11.19
H891	Horne, James M. ---- 25 to 28	1		So. Univ. Place 2nd Add	20	.69
H897	Horsley, R. H. ---- 30 to 32	74		Harlem	120	4.95
H911	Hospe, Louis ---- 41	1		So. Univ. Place Annex	20	.69
H913	Hostetler, T. J. ---- All	83		E. Wind. Gdns.	830	30.76
H915	Hostetter, Lee ---- S½ of SE¼ ex 30 ft off N side to Co for rd & E½ of SW¼, ex 30 ft off N side to Co for rd & ex Min Res	10[illegible]	5	63	840	20.93
H921	Hough, J. T. ---- 15 to 24	3[illegible]		Hamlins Bdwy. Add	1100	58.03
H923	do ---- 30 to 46	[illegible]		[illegible]ns So. Bdwy. Hts	1310	52.11
H925	House, Marie L. ---- 17 and 18	[illegible]		[illegible]Cap. Hill	60	1.85
H937	Howard, S. C. ---- 22 to 25	[illegible]		[illegible]ns So. Bdwy. Hts.	780	31.11
H938	Howard, Veora ---- 37 to 46	[illegible]		[illegible]ens Univ. Hts.	120	4.04
H948	Howe, Emma ---- 43 to 48	[illegible]		[illegible] Hts.	190	10.19
H957	Howell, Theda ---- That [illegible] S½ of SW¼ of SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 15-5-68, des. as: Beg. at a pt 50 ft E & 130 ft N of SW cor of SE¼ of Sec 15, th N 185 ft, th E 610 ft, th S 285 ft, th W 360 ft, th N 100 ft, th W 250 ft to beg.	15	5	68	530	19.91
H969	Hubbel, Arthur S. ---- 16 and 17	13		Blvd. Gdns.	420	½7.03
	do ---- 18 to 22	13		do	250	½4.28
	do ---- 23	13		do	50	½1.01
H986	Huffman, Anna M. & S. E. ---- 37 and 38	6		Hawthorn	1120	59.14
H990	Huffman, Samuel E. & Anna M. ---- 30 and 31	16		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	920	48.61
	A tr of land in NE¼ of NE¼ of 9-5-68, Beg. at NE cor of S½ of NE¼ of NE¼ of 9-5-68, th W 711.6 ft to a pt on N'ly bank of City Ditch, th E'ly 534 ft m/l along N'ly bank to a pt, th S 0 deg 40' E 74.3 ft crossing the City Ditch th E 280 ft to a pt on E line of sd NE¼ of NE¼, th N 335 ft to pl of beg. Cont. 3 A m/l	9	5	68	190	5.82
	do ---- 40 and 41	4		West View	720	38.09
	S½ of NE¼ of NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec 9-5-68, otherwise des. as: Comm. at a pt. 330 ft S of NE cor of above des. tr. th S 330 ft th W 660 ft, th N 330 ft th E 660 ft, to pt of beg.	9	5	68	3560	101.84
H992	Huggins, J. E. ---- 40 and 41	15		Idlewild	720	38.08
H996	Hughes, Mary F. ---- 15 to 22	20		Irving Park	100	3.29
H1006	Hull, Anna F. ---- 15 and 16	16		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	910	½23.86
	---- 17 and 18	16		do	1360	½35.56
H1013	Humes, Lavinna Smyth N½ of 51			7-5-67 C. C.	2770	67.32
H1024	Hunt, Fred G. & Emilie, NE¼ ex Co. Rds. Inc. Min Res	4	4	65	1110	25.10
H1029	Hunt, Kirby L. & Velma ---- 5 and 6	2		Aurora Hts.	720	60.25
H1033	Hunt, Walter W. ---- S½	M		Orchard Add	940	½17.30
H1049	Hurt, Nellie S. ---- SW¼ ex 15 A in SE cor	21	4	68	15890	490.39
H1050	Husted, Minnie ---- 1 and 2	4		Adams Park	380	11.92
H1070	Huth, C. F. ---- NE¼ of SW¼ of SW¼ & a strip of land 101.2 ft wide along the E side of same	19	4	67	10	½.56
	do ---- W½ of SE¼ of NW¼ of SW¼	19	4	67	2580	½41.15
	do ---- N½ of SE¼ of SW¼	19	4	67	1560	½25.03
H1073	Hutton, Mary ----	3		Warrens Gdns. Sub.	130	11.05

I

Schedule No.	Name of Owner / Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
I 6	Ideal Realty Co. ---- 41 to 44	2		Strayers Bdwy. Hts.	1000	52.82
I 7	do ---- 34 to 36	4		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	830	43.88
I 8	do ---- N½ 26, 27	1		Killies Sub Res 2/3	920	48.61
I 10	Industrial Bldg. & Loan Ass'n ---- 11 and 12	1		Bank Add	1010	53.35
I 14	do ---- 45 to 48	54		So. Bdwy. Hts.	330	17.57
	do ---- 14 and 15	29		Belmont Park	370	11.61
I 15	do ---- 46 to 48	35		So. Bdwy. Hts.	800	½21.00
	do ---- 30 to 32	2		West View	410	½10.86
I 20	do ---- 1 to 6	12		So. Bdwy. Hts.	820	43.34
I 21	do ---- 18	17		Belmont Park	410	12.85
I 29	Ingram, Mrs. Nellie B., ---- Tr 38			21-5-67 C. C.	570	½8.64
I 44	Iowa Finance Co. ---- Beg at a pt on E line of S Clarkson St., 245.5 ft N of E & W center line, th E 143 ft, th N 75 ft, th W 143 ft, th S 75 ft to pt of beg. being part of Blk 5, Evanston Bdwy. Add now vac.	35	4	68	340	13.87
I 45	Iritani, F. S ---- A tr of land being a sub of SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec 29-4-67 des. as: Comm. at SW cor of Blk 22, in 1st Add to Oakesdale Gdns, th E 25 ft along S line of sd Blk, th S 20 ft, th W on a direct line to E line of C. & S. RR rt of way, th NW'ly along RR rt of way to intersection with Blk 23, of Oakesdale Gdns, th E along S line of sd Blk to beg.	29	4	67	30	½.87
	---- Blks 22 and 23			Oakesdale Gdns 1st Add	1760	½28.00
	---- Blks 24 and 25			do	830	½13.30
I 46	Iritani, Saichi ---- A triangular piece of land in NE cor of SW¼ of NE¼ being all that part of SE¼ of NE¼ lying E'ly of line 50 ft E'ly of Co. Rd. of what was D. & N. O. RR.	29	4	67	290	½4.98
I 48	Irthum, John & Eugenie ---- W½ of NW¼ of SW¼ & Min Res	11	4	67	1090	45.97
I 51	Irwin, Harvey P. ---- SW¼ ex Min Res	30	5	58	780	23.14

J

Schedule No.	Name of Owner / Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
J 72	Jackson, Daisy ---- 9 and 10	1		Ft. Logan Homes	280	10.89
J 98	Jacobs, Oscar W. & Bertha C. Part of W½ of NW¼ of SW¼ Comm. at pt on W line of W½ of NW¼ of SW¼, 30 ft S of NW cor, th S 333 ft, th S 74 deg. 45' E 257 ft, th N 405.1 ft to pt 30 ft S of N line of sd ¼ Sec. th W 248.85 ft to beg.	34	4	68	1360	71.97
J100	Jacobsen, Victor M. & Ruby G. ---- 11 and 12	9		Idlewild	1490	78.61
J108	Jahnke, Rudolph ---- 35 and 36	23		So. Bdwy. Hts.	1060	½27.76
J114	James, Carrie C. ---- All	5		Windermere Hts.	2770	102.18
J135	Jardine, E. H. & Ella H. ---- 3 and 4	10		Sheridan Sub	50	1.88
J141	Jefferson, Ethel E. ---- 15 & N½ 16 Blk 1			E. Colfax Ave. Park	590	49.41
J143	Jellison, A. D. ---- 8 and 9	31		So. Univ. Place 1st Add	20	.83
J205	Johnson, C. D. ---- N½ of NE¼ & Min Res	28	4	67	4670	131.29
	do ---- S½ of NE¼ & Min Res	20	4	67	3990	110.48
	do ---- Und. ½ of N½ of SW¼ & Und ½ of SE¼ of SW¼ & Und ½ of SW¼ of SE¼ ex canal & Co. Rd. Inc Min Res	21	4	67	2290	63.58
J213	Johnson, Clyde M. ---- 13 & N½ 14	2		Strayers Bdwy. Hts.	1350	71.24
J219	Johnson, Emily A. & Russell T. That part of SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 32-4-68, more particularly des. as: Beg. at a pt 430 ft N & 660 ft W of SW cor of SW¼ of Sd Sec 32, th N 145 ft, th E 155 ft, th S 145 ft, th W 155 ft, to pt of beg.	32	4	68	20	1.07
J247	Johnson, Leona L ---- 12, N½ 13	20		Peabodys Add	330	17.15
J248	Johnson, Lillian A ---- 1 and 2	14		Blvd Gdns.	180	6.14
J257	Johnson, Mary B ---- 19 and 20	23		Speers Bdwy. Add	880	46.51
J265	Johnson, Nels T. ---- 10	2		Florida Hts.	570	17.78
J268	Johnson, Nils Estate ---- 9 to 11	2		Taylors Add	440	23.35
J283	Johnson, W. B. ---- SW¼ & W½ of SE¼ and Min Res	6	5	60	1460	42.98
J284	Johnson, W. B. Est ---- NW¼ & Min Res	6	5	60	870	25.77
J285	Johnson, W. F ---- N½ ex Min Res	31	4	60	1730	50.85
J291	Johnston, Earl & B. W. Berry S½ of N½ of SW¼ of Sec. 10-5-68, ex E Co. Rd. & water rights & ex 4.283 A to Henrietta & Stephen Dreher & ex 2½ A to Pikes in E end of same.	10	5	68	6340	251.61
J293	Johnston, Henry T. ---- E½	4		Cham. Univ. Pl. New Flg.	430	13.95
	do ---- W½	4		do	970	31.21
J308	Jones, Alice M. Est of ---- 37 & 38	25		So. Bdwy. Hts.	1330	70.19
J316	Jones, D. S. ---- E½ & Min Res	8	4	65	1860	41.79
J317	Jones, D. S. ---- W½ of W½ ex Min Res	5	4	65	930	21.10
J318	Jones, Elizabeth W. ---- 23 & 24	3		Mansfield Add.	2080	82.62
J327	Jones, Hubert N. ---- 7 and 8, ex 8 ft for alley	15		Peabodys Res	860	44.38
J341	Jones, Minnie F. ---- 31 to 36	24		Evanston Bdwy. Add	1000	½19.78
J352	Jones, Thomas ---- 11	28		State Add	730	37.70
J361	Jordan, Calvin ---- 7 and 8	76		Harlem	340	13.67
J365	Jordan, Paul C. ---- 9 and 10	70		Harlem	80	3.37

K

Schedule No.	Name of Owner / Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
K 56	Kagel, John ---- W½ & Min Res	14	5	58	1170	31.63
K 58	Kahle, Glen ---- NE¼ of NW¼ ex Co. Rd.	14	5	58	6680	½110.77
K 63	Kaiser, Paul W. ---- 24 and 25	30		Belmont Park	300	½4.77
K 67	Kalina, Karl ---- S½ 22			Loretto Hts. Res	610	20.31
K 79	Kanouse, Nellie ---- S½ 23, all 24	16		So. Univ. Pl. Annex	20	.69
K 87	Karsch, Lily ---- 29 and 30	13		Peabodys Res	570	½14.67
	do ---- 31 to 33	13		do	180	½4.76
	do ---- 27 and 28	13		do	190	½5.03
K 91	Katherman, Harry M. ---- N½ 39 40 and 41	2		Aurora Hts.	1210	101.12
K108	Keefer, Elizabeth M. ---- N18 ft of E½ 28, E½ 29 to 32	1		Skerritts Add	490	25.98
K110	Keeler, H. F. ---- All & Min Res	27	4	62	3870	94.99
K121	Keilbach, Frank A. ---- 25 to 28	21		Evanston Bdwy. Add	950	37.85
K141	Kelley, Nellie ---- SW¼ ex Min Res	14	5	59	930	27.52
K148	Kelly, Mary L. K. ---- SW¼ & Min Res	8	5	57	2300	69.29
K153	Kelsey, Robert P. ---- All	2		Windsor Gdns	130	3.14
	do ---- All	3		do	130	3.14
K165	Kennedy, George N. ---- 18 and 19	32		Adams Gdns.	390	12.22
K175	Kennedy, Ruth W. ---- S½ of S½ & Min Res	20	4	66	1470	39.23
K177	Kennelly, S. M. & Luella V. W 3 A of NE¼ of SE¼ of SE¼, Beg. on N line of S½ of SE¼ 462 ft W of NE cor of sd 80 A, th S 660 ft, th W 198 ft, th N 660 ft, th E 198 ft to beg.	4	5	68	1130	32.60
K182	Kephart, M. L. ---- 21 & 22	2		Strayers Bdwy. Hts.	1030	½26.98
K194	Kerman, Rudolph ---- 21 to 24	8		Cap. Hill Terr.	80	2.40
K195	Kern, Lizzie Hunter ---- 43 & 44	23		Evanston Bdwy. Add	50	2.19
K212	Kerstiens, Moritz A. ---- 21 and 22	23		So. Bdwy. Hts.	490	25.98
K214	Kerving, Wesley & Grace H. ---- Tr 7			21-5-67 C. C.	200	6.19
K222	Kidder, Kate F. ---- 21 to 24	62		Windsor Hts.	20	1.01
	do ---- 31 to 33	66		do	20	1.01
K239	Kimmel, Clara ---- 8 and 9	20		Peabodys Add	130	6.88
K241	Kimsey, James R. & Mary J. ---- 44 to 48	59		So. B[illegible] Hts.	530	½13.98
K247	King, Anna Belle & Martha ---- 14 ex alley	20		State Add	830	42.84
K258	King, Mary J. ---- N½	5		Jersey Sub	840	½11.65
K266	Kingsolver, Jack D. ---- 1 and 2	27		Kenwood Park	20	.67
K276	Kinsel, Lena ---- 1 to 3			Havana Gdns.	580	15.52
K278	Kinzie, George ---- All, ex Min Res	7	4	64	4320	101.72
K287	Kirkegaard, S. ---- N½ of SW¼	4	4	66	1300	29.87
	do ---- NW¼	4	4	66	3690	84.06
	do ---- N½ of NE¼ ex 75 ft x 150 ft in NE cor	4	4	66	1260	28.97
	do ---- Piece of land 75 ft E & W x 150 ft N & S in NE cor of N½ of NE¼	4	4	66	1120	25.80
K293	Kirschner, Frank W. Com. at a pt on N line of W Miss. Ave. 825.625 ft E & 40 ft N of SW cor of SE¼ of Sec. 17-4-68, th N a dist of 620 ft, th E 165.125 ft, th S 620 ft to pt of intersection with N line of W Miss. Ave. th W 165.125 ft. to beg.	17	4	68	260	8.42
K302	Kittler, Mrs. Louise W. ---- 16 to 20	1		Aurora Hts.	190	½8.03
K306	Klaes, William ---- Comm. at a pt 250 ft S of NW cor of NW¼ of 18-4-68, th E 671.7 ft, th S 324.4 ft, th W 671.7 ft, th N 324.4 ft to beg.	18	4	68	930	29.07
K307	Klatt, Benjamin H. ---- 45 and 46	14		Idlewild	970	½25.42
K311	Klein, Fred S. & Agnes C. ---- S½ Plot 11	15		Mt. View Park	2430	75.13
K345	Knight Campbell Music Co., The ---- 45 and 46	11		So. Univ. Place	10	.52
	---- 4 to 9	19		Irving Park	70	2.36
	---- 1	17		do	10	.51
K353	Knight, William I. ---- 25 and 26	14		Belmont Park	30	1.13
	do ---- 10 and 11	15		do	30	1.13
K362	Knull, Jacob R. & Erma H. ---- 13 and 14	1		Bank Add	940	28.86
K374	Koenitzer, Gust & John, 9 to 11	3		E. Colfax Hts.	20	.66
K375	Koepke, August ---- All ex Min Res	7	4	59	2610	76.51
	do ---- SE¼ & Min Res	6	4	59	940	27.81
K394	Konoulty, Anna M. & John C. ---- S½ 16, all 17	3		Killies Sub Res 6/7	1170	61.77
K430	Krebs, Will ---- S½ of NE¼ & N½ of SE¼	6	4	61	980	½15.25
K438	Krogh & Hanson Inv. Co do ---- 10	8		do	260	8.21
	---- 8 and 9	11		do	95	3.12
	---- N 50 ft of S 125 ft of 7	31		do	10	.49
K445	---- 6	40		do	70	2.36
K467	Kubat, Joseph & V. J. ---- All	13		Grafton	2410	77.24
	do ---- All	14		do	490	15.86
K469	Kuhl, Mrs. Carolina ---- 12 to 14	3		E. Colfax Ave. Park	720	½29.87
K478	Kurth, Albert J. ---- N½ ex Min Res	25	4	63	2410	56.92
K481	Kuska, Clement & Val ---- E½ ex Min Res	15	5	63	1450	25.84
	do ---- NW¼ ex Min Res	15	5	63	720	18.00
K466	Kubanka Ranch & Dairy Co. ---- SW¼ & Min Res	32	4	62	3020	½36.85
	---- All ex Min Res	31	4	62	3530	½43.02
	---- All ex Min Res	25	4	63	3740	½45.56

L

Schedule No.	Name of Owner / Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
L102	Landau, Alice & Samuel ---- 10	2		Sheridan	510	19.67
L132	Lapean, William and Tillie ---- 15 and 16	1		Bank Add	380	½10.08
L133	Lapham, Est. Dora ---- 5 to 7	2		Cap. Hill Terr.	60	1.85
L135	Lapin, Frances ---- Beg. at NW cor of SE¼ of NE¼, th S 200 ft, th E 452 ft to Highway, th N along Highway 200 ft, th W 436 ft to pt of beg.	20	5	68	1530	79.00
L149	Larson, Linnea K. & Godfrey Wm. ---- 19 and 20	7		Warrens Univ. Hts.	30	1.16
L153	Lassa, Stanley & Rose 35 & 36	13		Idlewild	1050	½27.75
	---- 37	13		do	80	½2.27
L176	Lawrence, Charles & Irene ---- 17 to 20	23		Englewood	270	14.41
L185	Lawson, Oglesvie L. ---- All	28		Windsor Gdns.	130	3.14
	---- All	29		do	130	3.14
L197	Leasure, William A. ---- 21 to 24	2		Mabrys Add	1530	127.81
L208	Lee, David F. ---- S½ 20			Cherry Creek Gdns.	720	23.21
	do ---- N½ 20			do	620	20.02
L209	do ---- All 29			do	1130	36.32
L214	Lee, Frank ---- 21 to 28	1		Yeagers Sub Blk 4, Verona Place	190	7.72
L219	Lee, Sarah V. ---- 60 ft x 40 ft in Blk 4, Beg. at a pt on E line of Blk 4, 60 ft N'ly from SE cor of Blk 4, th at rt angles N'ly 60 ft, th at rt angles W'ly 40 ft, th at rt angles S'ly 60 ft, th E'ly 40 ft to beg.	4		Petersburg	280	9.63
L234	Leisher, Minnie ---- 7 and 8	17		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	620	½16.40
L253	Leonard, T. L. All ex Min Res	33	5	64	2900	67.95
	---- All & Min Res	34	5	64	3740	87.53
	---- All ex Min Res	35	5	64	2900	67.95
L264	Letts, Mrs. Eleanor G. H. ---- 22 to 27	7		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	1790	94.39
	do ---- 1 to 4	10		do	70	3.88
	do ---- 25 to 28	8		do	30	1.78
	do ---- All that part of Pine St. vacated which lies W of W line of alley in Blk 7, Jacksons Bdwy. Hts. produced across Pine St. to W line of alley in					

(Continued on page nine)

(Continued from page four)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
		Blk 10, also part of Water St. vac. which lies W of lots 20 to 24, Blk 7, Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	3	5	68	50	3.03
L277	Lewark, O. B.	2	2	Town of Strasburg		890	29.80
L299	Lievens, C. A.	13 and 20		15-5-67 C. C.		580	17.57
	do	19 and 30		15-5-67 C. C.		210	6.49
L306½	Lilley, Kate A.	16	7	Stark Bros. Wood Add		70	2.77
L327	Lindquist, B. A.	25 to 28	58	Kenwood Park		20	.67
L359	Little, Clarence D.	18 and 20	8	Irving Park		30	1.13
	do	42 to 44	2	Winters Denver Hts.		20	.76
	do	1 to 12	3	do		50	1.60
	do	13 to 22	3	do		40	1.32
L388	Ljungren, Gustafia	All Tr 50, Altura Farms, now vac	5	4	66	260	6.29
L389	Llewellyn, Edward & Mary	5 to 9	12	Blvd. Gdns.		480	½8.02
L399	Lochead, Daniel Cameron	9 & 10	21	Peabodys Add		1400	72.12
L414	Logan, Oris G. & Enetta V.	27 and 28	3	Terry's Add		430	½11.38
L420	Loken, Theodore	Comm. at a pt 349 ft S & 610 ft E of intersection of E line of Bdwy. with N line of SW¼ of SE¼, th N 194 ft, th W 137 ft, th S 194 ft, th E 137 ft to beg.	34	4	68	1590	½41.74
		Comm. at a pt 349 ft S of N line of SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 34 & 610 ft E of E line of S. Bdwy. S 100 ft, th W 151 ft, th N 100 ft, th E 151 ft to beg.	34	4	68	2810	½73.46
		18 to 20	3	Premier Add		250	½6.69
L437	Look, Jesse Myron	23 & 24	7	Barclay Hts.		360	11.71
L443	Looney, Owen B.	W½ ex 1.21 A off N & ex W 30 ft to Co. for rd & Min Res	6	4	65	2470	55.37
	do	N½ ex Min Res	28	5	62	1610	29.75
	do	N½ ex Min Res	27	5	62	1450	35.84
	do	N½ ex Min Res	27	4	61	2070	63.91
	do	Beg. at NE cor of SW¼ of Sec. 28-5-62, th S 10 rods, th W 20 rods, th N 10 rods, th E 20 rods to pl of beg. Cont. 1¼ A m/l	28	5	62	10	.65
L463	Louthan, Howard C	25 & 26	24	So. Bdwy Hts.		200	½5.41
L467	Love, E. L.	S½ of NE¼ of SW¼ of SE¼ ex 30 ft Inc Min Res	17	4	67	1290	35.98
L485	Lowe, Ernest F.	Tr 8		9-5-67 C. C.		60	1.59
L489	Lowell, M. S.	12 and 13	56	So. Bdwy. Hts.		460	24.41
L500	Lucas, Mrs. K. M.	7, S½ 6	17	Speers Bdwy. Add		700	½18.39
L512	Ludwick, Charles C.	NE¼ & Min Res	28	5	61	910	28.32
L513	Ludwick, C. N.	All ex Min Res	21	5	60	3580	104.79
L515	Ludwick, H. E.	NE¼	34	4	61	1790	55.32
L517	Ludwick, Rosa G.	Tr in SE¼ of NW¼; Beg. at a pt 2112 ft S & 1443¾ ft E of NW cor of 16-4-61, from sd pt 528 ft S 412½ ft E 528 ft, N 412½ ft W to Beg.	16	4	61	120	4.08
L518	Ludwick, Rosa G.	1 to 8	21	Town of Byers		730	22.60
L521	Luekens, Mayme Dodd	N½ of NW¼ ex 30 ft on E side ex Min Res	22	5	63	360	9.19
L525	Luhrs, W. G.	N½ 6		21-5-67 C. C.		70	2.30
L547	Lyle, Carrie G.	15 to 18	8	Leeland Hts.		60	2.58
L548	Lyle, Fannie V.	1 to 7, 37 to 48	26	So. Bdwy Hts.		1370	72.29
L559	Lyon, Mrs. Laura J.	41 & 42	15	So. Univ. Place		20	.83

Mc

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
Mc 54	MacFarlane, John A.	9	25	State Add		1290	66.47
	do	10	25	do		610	31.53
Mc 55	MacGregor, Duncan & Elizabeth	1	25	do		1230	63.39
Mc 62	McAllister, R. L. & Ophelia F.	39 & N½ 38	1	Strayers Bdwy. Hts.		820	½21.51
Mc 64	McAnally, Robert C.	9 to 12	7	Sheridan 1st Add		1010	38.75
Mc 69	McAtee, Carl E. & Anna C.	19 & 20	24	Speers Bdwy. Add		1570	82.81
Mc 88	McCarroll, James	1 to 4	10	So. Cap. Hill		110	3.23
Mc 91	McCarthy, John J. & Sophie J.	47 to 50	3	West View		1070	56.50
Mc100	McCave, James O.	N 250 ft of 7 and 8		Munster Gdns.		180	15.21
	do	N½ of 9		do		700	58.58
Mc103	McClain, A. E.	A part of S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4-5-68, Des. as: Beg. at the NE cor of the S½ of SE¼ of sd sec., th W along the N line of sd 80 A tract 1980 ft, th S at rt angles to sd last course 659.5 ft which is the place of com. of bdry of the hereby conveyed, th W at rt angles to sd last course, 470 ft m/l to the E'ly line of rt of way of the A. T. & S. F. RR., as now constructed across [illegible] line of sd rt of way to a pt 30 ft N of the S line of sd 80 A tr of land th E along a line drawn 30 ft N of the S line of sd 80 A tr 505 ft m/l to a pt due S of the place of com. of the bdry of land hereby conveyed, th N 629.5 ft m/l to the pl of Comm.	4	5	68	2000	57.39
Mc107	McCleary, Carrie E et al	36 to 39	3	Higgins So. Bdwy. Hts.		490	19.61
Mc111	McClenny, T. A. & Louise	14	14	Peabodys Res		270	14.07
Mc112	McClinton, Regina Elizabeth	S½ 20, all 21	7	So. Bdwy. Hts.		750	39.66
Mc126	McComas, Lucy A.	33 to 36	7	Warrens Univ. Hts.		50	1.80
Mc128	McConnell, Dale	Acre No. 2 5		Swastika Acres No. 1		540	13.28
Mc130	McConnel, William	N½ of NE¼ & Min Res	4	5	67	930	26.46
Mc151	McCrostie, John David	37	5	Loretto Terr. Bests Resub.		20	.85
Mc157	McCune, Dora L.	44, 45, S½ 46	32	So. Bdwy Hts.		210	11.25
Mc162	McDaniel, Homer C	29 & 30	23	do		400	21.24
Mc174	McDonald, Mary	11 and 12		Masons Gdns. Add		210	6.08
Mc179	McDonnell, Alex & J et al	NW¼ of NW¼ Inc Min Res	34	4	61	260	8.37
		E½ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼ & NW¼ of SW¼ inc Min Res	34	4	61	1020	31.69
Mc208	McGillis, Isaac	16 & 17	67	Univ. Cottage Home		20	.80
Mc210	McGinnis, Asa W.	9 and 10	3	So. Bdwy. Hts.		440	23.35
Mc217	McGlynn, M. B.	All	25	Altura Farms		230	5.41
Mc226	McGrath, Luella	W½	17	4	62	2860	95.54
Mc237	McIntyre, R. O.	40 and 41	13	Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add		280	11.29
Mc243	McKeever, Mamie	W½ of NE¼ of NW¼	26	5	61	110	3.78
Mc270	McLoughlin, Lillian	15 to 18	56	So. Bdwy. Hts.		580	30.72
Mc271	McMahon, Emma	41 & 42	1	Premier Add		740	39.13
Mc278	McManis, Myrtle	9 to 12	2	Premier Add		1710	90.19
Mc291	McMillan, Pearl	Comm. at a pt 690 ft N & 326 ft E of SW cor of S½ of E½ of NE¼ of Sec. 34-4-68, th N 300 ft, th E 81½ ft, th S 300 ft, th W 81½ ft, to pl of beg.	34	4	68	150	6.34
Mc292	McMillan, Robert R.	36	25	So. Bdwy. Hts.		1190	62.81
Mc308	McNay, N. L.	14 & 15	4	Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub Res 1/4 & 13/16		100	5.33
Mc310	McNelly, Belma	S½ 8, all 9	3	E. Colfax Ave. Park		650	½26.97
Mc311	McNerny, Bridget	21 to 24	2	So. Univ. Place 2nd Add		20	.69
Mc313	McNulty, Asenath	37 & 38	65	Windsor Hts.		10	.62
Mc318	McPherrin, Georgia M.	S½ ex Min Res	27	4	66	2120	48.46
Mc319	do	E½ of W½ & Min Res	22	5	60	1580	46.47
	do	SW¼ of SW¼ & Min Res	22	5	60	480	14.39
Mc325	McRay, Mrs. D. E.	47 & 48	25	So. Bdwy. Hts.		740	39.13
Mc329	McVeigh, John	S½	1	Villa Sites		30	.75

M

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
M147	Macias, Joseph Soto	S 10 ft of 3, all of 4	22	Peabodys Add		60	3.27
M149	Mackenzie, Mary S.	9 and 10	4	Univ. Sub.		10	.52
		1 & 2	8	do		10	.52
M150	Mackin, Elizabeth A.	16	5	Rose Add		160	½4.36
	do	17 to 20	5	do		7510	½195.44
M172	Magnes, Charles	18, 27, 28, 57, 58	2	Petersburg		400	13.67
M182	Maher, Mary	All ex Min Res & road	19	5	59	5920	173.04
	do	E½ & Min Res ex road	24	5	60	3250	95.17
M184	Mail, John F.	315 to 321		So. Denver Gdns.		1015	34.16
M206	Maloney T. W.	29 to 32	56	So. Bdwy. Hts.		530	28.09
M218	Mann, Jessie G. & Nellie R.	4 to 11		Cham. Univ. Terr. E. Budlongs Res 3/4		530	17.14
M224	Mansfield, Lela J.	29 to 32	3	Leeland Hts.		230	9.31
M234	Marker, Clara	23 & 24	32	So. Bdwy. Hts.		40	2.30
M240	Marlowe, Mr. and Mrs. L. L.	N 60 ft of 5, & S 8 ft of 4	25	Mt. View Park		1860	½28.53
M245	Marquis, Margaret P.	10 & 11	31	Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.		20	.69
M265	Marshall, Charles M.	42 & S½ 43	14	Idlewild		1240	65.44
M274	Marshall Wells Co. of N. J.	All	1	Verona Place		540	21.59
M282	Martin, Euphrasia	26 & 27	16	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		1290	68.08
M289	Martin, J. G. & Mary R.	27 to 30		Cham. Univ. Terr. E. Budlongs Res 3/4		100	3.39
M298	Martin, Thomas R. et al	15 to 18	12	Byers		430	13.39
M311	Marysville Land Co.	All ex Min Res	19	4	61	4440	136.61
	do	NW¼ ex Min Res	17	4	61	1070	33.23
M332	Matson, Bert	NW¼ of NW¼ & that part of E½ of NW¼ lying W & S of U. P. rt of way	13	5	60	2230	65.43
M352	Maupin, John	29 to 32, 34 to 40	69	Harlem		250	10.11
M356	Mawhirter, John A.	All	15	5	62	2900	71.27
M361	Maxwell, M. C.	27 & 28	7	Ham & Killies Bdwy. Hts.		899	½23.33
M370	Meader, R. C.	NW¼ of SW¼	28	4	61	285	9.15
		SW¼ of SW¼	28	4	61	280	8.99
M374	Meaks, Sadie W.	11 to 16	2	So. Bdwy. Hts.		180	9.67
M378	Medaris, James & Loretto	37 to 48	53	So. Bdwy. Hts.		1670	½43.61
M382	Medsker, Otis S.	N 32¼ ft of 7 to 12	2	Yeagers Sub of Blk 4 Verona Place		640	25.55
M383	Medsker, Wm. W.	14	27	Peabodys Add		200	19.47
	do	1 to 4	28	do		50	2.76
M390	Mehl, Lorenz J.	14 to 16	1	Anderson Add		2270	189.53
M408	Merelli, Enrico G. & Mildred	2 and 3	1	Adams Park		1130	35.04
M412	Merrick, Floyd G.	S 10 ft of 1, all of 2	1	Strasburg		2080	69.40
M415	Merritt, Clarence E.	19 to 22	74	Harlem		690	27.54
M423	Messerly, Bernhardt	N½ ex N 30 ft Sold to Co. for road & ex Min Res	11	5	63	1490	36.82
M433	Metzger, Mrs. N. & Myrtle	All	2	Univ. Add Vans Resub of 15 and 16		1940	62.22
M444	Meyer, Lester Fred Jr.	N½ 11		Villa Sites		30	.75
	do	S½ 6		do		30	.75
M448	Meyers, Ella	1 to 6	37	Windsor Hts.		30	1.45
M455	Michelson, Arthur	Tr 64		Garfield Hts. New Flg.		290	9.14
M456	Mick, John William & Hazel Mae	39 & 40	24	So. Bdwy. Hts.		1120	½29.31
M472	Milholm, Chris L. & Roy L.	S½ ex E 175 ft	13	Jersey Sub		1960	62.86
M473	Milholm, Chris & D. Shafer	E 175 ft of S½	13	do		80	2.75
M475	Milius, John N	13 and 14	69	Harlem		70	2.97
M478	Millard, Stephen J. & Margaret	Plot 6	6	Mt. View Park		2280	70.50
M480	Miller, Alois	46	2	Denver Univ. Add.		20	.69
M483	Miller, Anna	1 to 7	31	Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.		30	.93
M494	Miller, Clinton	Trs 1 to 4, 6 to 8, & 10 to 13, Blk 8, all parts of 14 to 16, lying outside reservoir & cont. 5½ A m/l		16-5-67 C. C.		1920	57.71
	do	E½ tr 9	8	do		40	1.39
M519	Miller, Irene M.	45 and 46	6	T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel. 1st Flg.		880	½17.42
M521	Miller, Jennie Craig	SW¼ ex Min Res	9	4	62	1490	49.97
M523	Miller, J. H.	16 to 18	14	Sheridan Sub		530	18.05
M526	Miller, John	19 and 20	10	Stark Bros. Wood Add 2nd Flg.		300	11.24
M538	Miller, Patsy P.	All ex Min Res ex N 50 ft for roads	13	5	57	1650	44.45
	do	All ex Min Res	25	5	57	1650	44.45
M539	Miller, Paul S.	17 and 18	2	Hees Add		1570	82.81
M542	Miller, R. A.	E½ ex Min Res	17	4	62	3710	123.82
M545	Miller, Rena L.	S25 ft of 13, all 14	2	Yeagers Sub of Blk 4, Verona Place		580	23.18
M548	Miller, Vera R.	Blk	21	Cherrys Bdwy. Gdns.		520	12.80
M553	Miller, Wiley	15 and 16	3	Englewood		430	½11.38
	do	79 & 80		17-5-67 C. C.		140	4.39
M572	Milner, Aubrey	11 and 12	1	Adams Park		1045	32.41
	do	37 & 38	1	do		55	1.89
M582	do	19 and 20	5	Belmont Park		25	.97
M590	do	5 and 6	7	do		180	5.75
M591	do	12 and 13	12	do		130	4.21
M602	do	17	40	Belmont Park Annex		15	.70
M620	Minshall, W. F.	All & Min Res	31	5	63	2740	76.19
	do	Equity in	36	5	64	2210	51.88
M621	Minturn, Annie	42 & N½ 41	3	E. Colfax Ave Park		470	39.39
M638	Mockett, Harriet J.	39 & 40	6	Ham. & Killies Bdwy. Hts.		920	48.61
M643	Moffett, John L.	N½ & Min Res	24	5	58	1120	20.30
M650	Monaghan, Ivy	Plot 21		Loretto Hts. Res		1460	48.33
M651	Money, E. L.	36 &37	5	Univ. View		20	.67
M658	Monnahan, John E. et al	N½	19	4	57	1120	30.30
M659	Monnahan, Lizzie G.	W½ of SW¼ & Min Res	20	4	57	260	7.33
M660	Monnett, Olive A.	19 & 20	4	So. Univ. Pl. Annex		20	.69
M673	Montgomery, Alice H.	8 and 9	12	Littleton		730	37.70
M692	Moore, Clara E.	31 &32	21	So. Bdwy. Hts.		810	42.82
M695	Moore, Fannie E.	43 & 44	71	Harlem		1110	½21.92
M697	Moore, Fred M.	3	25	State Add		900	46.43
M711	Moore, Joseph R.	6	2	Blvd. Gdns.		60	2.18
M736	Morgan, Jesse L. & Daisy D.	19 and 20	9	Ham. & Killies Bdwy Hts.		1010	53.35
M756	Moritizsky, Ora B. & Mary E.	1 to 8	32	Logandale		940	49.66
M761	Morris, Earl	17 to 50	2	Evanston Bdwy. Add		700	27.93
M789	Mortensen L.	W½ & Min Res	36	5	67	3340	78.21
M791	Mortier, Dorothy	31 & 32	20	Speers Bdwy. Add		810	42.82
M800	Moseley, Seth	E½ of SE¼ of SE¼ of SE¼	15	5	68	1130	42.00
M802	Moser, Charles E.	36 & W½ of 35	27	Adams Park Annex		490	15.31
M808	Mosher, Joseph & Fannie May	N 9 ft of 43, all 44	2	E. Colfax Ave. Park		380	31.89
M816	Mossman, R. E.	E½ of SW¼ & W½ of SE¼ ex rds and ditches	4	5	67	2210	62.34
		W½ of SW¼, ex rds & ditches	4	5	67	820	23.38
M817	Motch, James A.	E½ of SW¼ & SW¼ of SW¼	34	4	61	810	½12.67
M840	Mueller, Peter	All	2	Loretto Terr.		570	18.99
	do	All	7	do		570	18.99
M844	Mullen, E. H.	2	2	Deer Trail		120	½4.11
	do	S50 ft of 3	2	do		680	½22.39
M849	Mullens, Montie Watts Estate	25 to 28	27	So. Bdwy. Hts.		470	24.93
M854	Mullis, G. J.	37 & 38	6	Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub Res 1/4 & 13/16		270	14.07
M855	Muloch, Wm. P.	46	73	Harlem		50	2.18
M865	Munn, A. W.	25 & 26	27	Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.		20	.69
M887	Murphy, Maude I. & Frances M. Thompson	SE¼	14	5	63	900	22.39
	do	34 & 35	18	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		620	32.82
	do	5 & 6	17	do		740	39.13
M900	Murray, J. W. Est. of Und. ¼ int.	15 & 16		Strayers Bdwy. Hts.		120	6.51
M901	Murray, Mary E.	5 & 6	2	do		970	½25.41
M917	[illegible]	Tr. [illegible]	5	Verona Place		490	19.61
		Tr. 6, & vac. street between 5 & 6		Verona Place		2790	110.75
M919	Myler, Mary M.	S½ 23, all 24	7	So. Bdwy. Hts.		890	47.03

N

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
N 50	Nance, Ethel Denius	N 50 ft of W½ of tr 5		Lewinniks Res of Plot A & B Yale Hill		410	16.44
N 51	Nance, James Murfee	S 50 ft of N 100 ft of W½ of Tr 5		do		50	2.18
N 62	National Gate Company	9, ex 6 ft for alley	11	Littleton		1560	80.34
N 77	Neel, Homer	23 & 24	38	Brooklyn		20	1.86
N 85	Neff, W. A.	1 to 5	25	Adams Park Annex		410	12.84
N106	Nelson, Ellen	24 & 25	1	West View		530	28.09
N116	Nelson, Hilmer L.	31 & 32	5	Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add		720	28.72
N118	Nelson, Jennie G.	20 & 21	32	Adams Gdns.		380	11.32
N135	Nelson, V. S.	32 & 33	4	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		130	7.04
N141	Nerbovig, Walter B.	A tr of land in SE¼ of 3-5-68 des. as: Beg. at SE cor of Sec., th N 1300 ft m/l, th W 980 ft m/l to pt being NW cor of what was f'ly known as Blk 19, So. Bdwy. Hts., th S 50 ft to pt of beg., th S 50 ft, th E 125 ft, N 50 ft th W 125 ft to pl of beg.	3	5	68	1200	½31.59
N148	Nettle, Claude J. & Myrtle L.	Beg. at a pt on S line of Cornell St. 311 ft E of E'ly line of So. Clarkson St., th S'ly parallel with E'ly line of S Clarkson, 160 ft to a pt, the pt of beg, th E'ly parallel with Cornell St., 168 ft to a pt, th S 50 ft, th W 168 ft, th N 50 ft to beg. & fly. known as lots 7 & 8, Blk. 6, Evanston Bdwy. Add	35	4	68	40	1.98
N149	Nettle, Myrtle L.	A tr of land in SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 35-4-68, des. as: Beg. at a pt on E line of S Clarkson St., 311 ft E to pl of beg. th E 168 ft, th S 375 ft, th W 168 ft, th N 375 ft to pl of beg. ex 50x168 ft, Fly. known as lots 7 & 8, Blk. 6, Evanston Bdwy. Add	35	4	68	1190	47.55
N154	News, L. S.	3 & 4	1	Catrons Sub.		1210	48.14
N159	Newell, Arthur L.	NE¼ & Min Res	26	5	67	1960	46.05
N165	Newell, Maurice L.	25 to 48	19	Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.		100	2.62
N169	Newman, J. F.	SE¼ & Min Res	22	5	61	1000	31.08
N174	Niccolson, J. C.	51 to 55	30	Belmont Park		80	2.66
N175	Niccolson, Jay C.	20 & 21	20	do		560	17.46
N178	Nicholl, Fred C.	31 to S½ 34	2	Taylors Add		430	22.83
N185	Nichols, David P. & Ruby	16 to 19	4	Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add		490	19.61
N197	Nickerson, Clara G.	SE¼ & Min Res	6	4	64	1370	32.52
N198	Nickerson, H. H.	E½ & NW¼	14	4	67	3900	103.42
	do	All	13	4	67	3970	105.27
N199	Nickols, George N.	12, ex W 92 ft of N 5 ft	26	State Add		680	35.13
	do	11, ex W 92 ft	26	do		270	14.07
N204	Nielsen, Christine	Tr. des. as: Comm. at a pt 48 rods E from center of Sec. 15-5-68, th S 40 rods, th E 20 rods, th N 40 rods, th W 20 rods to beg.	15	5	68	800	29.85
N216	Nielson, Simon H. & Ralph F.	E½ ex Min Res & ex 50 ft off N for road purposes	3	4	61	1830	56.54
N217	Nies, Ruth	36 & 37	76	Harlem		50	2.18
N226	Nilson, Helen Jean Todd	30 to 35	2	Higgins So. Bdwy. Hts.		470	18.82
N240	Nolan, Margaret E.	E½ of NW¼ of NW¼	26	5	61	110	3.78
N242	Noonen, John T. Dec'd	All ex Min Res	1	4	59	2360	69.21
		All ex Min Res	3	4	59	2480	72.72
	do	S½ & Min Res	4	4	59	1040	30.72
		NE¼ & Min Res	10	4	59	620	13.47
	do	All ex Min Res	11	4	59	2270	66.59
		All ex Min Res	13	4	59	2030	59.59
	do	E½ of W½ & Min Res	14	4	59	620	18.47
		All ex Min Res	23	4	59	2480	72.72
	do	W½ of W½ & Min Res	24	4	59	620	18.47
		All ex Min Res	25	4	59	2480	72.72
	do	E½ of E½ & Min Res	26	4	59	750	22.27
		All ex Min Res	27	4	59	2480	72.72
N243	Noonen, John T. Dec'd.	NW¼ & Min Res	28	4	59	510	15.27
		All ex Min Res	35	4	59	2480	72.72
	do	All ex Min Res	1	5	59	2480	72.72
		Part of Sec. 15-4-59, ex a piece 943.2 ft x 5080 ft in N of sec. sold to John W. Baughman	15	4	59	2060	60.47
		W½ of W½ of Sec. ex that part used or belonging to Noonen Reservoir	14	4	59	620	18.47
	do	That part of S½ of Sec. 10, des. as: Beg. at NE cor of SE¼ of Sec. 10, th W 1100 ft, th S 11° 50' E 132 ft, th S 70° 20' E 462 ft, th S 20° 10' E 924 ft, th S 21° E 890 ft, th N 1980 ft to pt of beg. Inc. Min Res	10	4	59	100	3.31
N272	Norton, Annie	37 to 48	13	Kenwood Park		50	1.36
N299	Nylund, Nels, et al	8 & 9	24	Speers Bdwy. Add		720	38.08
N300	Nywall, Iverine	23 & 24	1	Premier Add		1650	87.02
N180	Nicholl, S. Louise	NE¼ of SE¼ W of RR & Co Rd ex 2 A sold to John Raubas & 3.073 sold to Fred Schrepfer & ex 1 A sold to James P. & Laura A. Vail ex improvements assessed to J. W. Williamson	33	4	68	3960	½56.14

O

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
O 45	Obrecht, Samuel H.	W½ of SW¼ & Min Res ex Hy. & RR/RW	29	5	66	2150	½20.05
O 46	Obrien, B. F.	SE¼ of SW¼ ex Co. Rd.	5	5	68	2570	85.12
	do	NW¼ of NE¼ ex RR & 1/28 A	8	5	68	1130	37.65
		A tr of land in SW cor of NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 8-5-68, Beg. at SW cor of NE¼ of NE¼, th E 434.5 ft, th N 16° 55' E 845 ft, th W 695 ft, th S 911.5 ft to beg.	8	5	68	190	6.66
O 56	Ockers, Frederick J.	Tr 8		Interurban Add		2930	100.70
O 57	O'Connell, William	17 to 20	44	Evanston Bdwy. Add		100	4.16
	do	N½ of NE¼ of NE¼ of NW¼ & Min Res	8	4	66	90	2.43
O 60	Odd Fellows Bldg. & Inv. Co.	42 & 43	1	Enwood Add		8270	435.39
O 69	Off, John F.	33 & 34	10	Brooklyn		30	2.70
O 80	Okubo, Kumatora	Tr of land in NE¼, Comm. at the intersection of E & W center line of Sec. 4-5-68, with the W line of paved road, th N 16° 5' E along the W line of sd paved rd a dist of 587.56 ft to pl of beg. th N along the W line of sd paved rd N 16° 5' E a dist of 173.44 ft to a pt, th W'ly at rt angles to the W line of sd paved rd a dist of 381.42 ft to the E line of the land deeded by Bertha Magnes to the Town of So. Denver & des in B450, P91 of City & Co. of Denver, th S 16° 5' W 283.4 ft to a pt, th due E to pl of beg.	4	5	68	230	8.14
O 97	Olsen, Mary A. Dec'd	SW¼ of NW¼	29	5	68	2660	98.32
	do	E 21 A of SE¼ of NE¼	30	5	68	940	35.01
	do	Und ½ int in: Beg. at a pt 115 ft E of SW cor of NE¼ of NE¼, th due W 115 ft, th N 115 ft, th in a S'ly direction line to beg. a triangle in NE¼ of NE¼ of SW cor	30	5	68	20	1.14
O102	Olson, Emil G.	S 20 A of SE¼ of NE¼ & Min Res	18	4	66	420	11.49
O106	Olson, Mary	19, N½ 20	1	West View		470	24.93
O132	Organ, C. L. & Esther Emma	Tr 66		Garfield Hts. New Flg.		1100	34.12
		Tr 67		do		920	28.57
O134	Organ, Jessie B. & Katie L.	Tr 12		do		1510	46.76
O158	Osler, Mary M.	15 to 18	54	So. Bdwy. Hts.		820	43.34
O163	Osmer, S. C.	S½ 2		Wind. Hts. 1st Add		260	9.76
O175	Ott, Laurence M. & Inez R.	10	1	Florida Hts.		1500	46.45
O181	Otto, Mrs. Vearle	1 & 2	28	So. Bdwy. Hts.		510	27.04
O184	Ould, Catherine et al	All	15	Cherry Creek Gdns.		1350	½21.50
O208	Oxley, Sarah M. & Martha C. Boston	10 to 13	5	Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub Res 1/4 & 13 /16		1030	53.11

P

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
P111	Pace, Rosella	25 to 27	6	So. Bdwy. Hts.		1030	½26.96
P112	Packard, A. H.	All	30	Montclair Gdns. 2nd Flg.		60	1.53
P117	Paddock, H. S.	8 A in NW cor of SE¼ of NE¼, Fly known as Blks 1 to 5, 16 & 17, Univ. Hts, Lots 1 to 16, Blk 1, Garrisons Res of Blks 19 & 20, & Min Res	30	4	67	1110	35.88
P130	Paine, Christina E.	1 & 2	4	Belmont Park		30	1.12
P143	Palmer, Mary E.	1 & 2	1	Blvd. Gdns.		1040	34.48
P146	Palmer, S. F. & N. Frank	45	41	So. Bdwy. Hts.		60	3.36
P156	Paradice, Mrs. Mabel, et al	E 82½ ft of 47 & 48	2	E. Colfax Ave. Park		640	53.58
P161	Parker, Bessie & C. M.	SE¼ ex Min Res	34	5	59	880	26.06
P168	Parker, Joseph M.	271.65 ft. x 320.7 ft on E side of S½ of SE¼ of SE¼ of NW¼ ex Min Res.	22	4	67	210	6.19
P176	Parrett, Chauncey G. et al	36	9	Byers		20	.81
P191	Patrick, C. M.	SW¼ ex Min Res	27	5	61	720	22.48
	do	W½ & Min Res	34	5	61	1820	56.23
P208	Pauline, R. L.	All	2	Thompsons Univ. Gdns.		1410	34.36
P216	Payne, Calvin F. & Sarah E.	25 to 31	41	So. Bdwy. Hts.		1310	69.14
P225	Peacock, Frank W. & Clara R.	38 & 39	13	Idelwild		720	38.08
P249	Pegg, Chas	1 to 24	30	Logandale		1480	78.08
P253	Pekrul, Leo P.	All ex Co. Rd. & ex Min Res	1	4	65	5230	123.05
P267	Penfield, Harriett	Tr 11	3	16-5-67 C. C.		70	2.30
P298	Peters, Alice A.	7 and 8	71	Harlem		100	4.16
		13 & 14	74	do		100	4.16
		14	77	do		30	1.38
P328	Peterson Inv. Co	9 and 10	23	So. Bdwy. Hts.		740	39.13
P334	Peterson, Melvin H.	9	18	Littleton		990	51.06
P337	Peterson, Stark S.	40	16	Blvd. Gdns.		50	1.62
	do	36 to 39	16	do		520	15.02
P346	Petsch, C. F.	All	5	Thompsons Univ. Gdns.		750	½12.04
		All	6	do		1470	½23.41
	do	All	7	do		750	½12.04
P357	Pelzoldt, Otto	N½	12	Jersey Sub		870	28.00
P358	Pfeiffer, David H. & Marie	38 & 39	1	Andersons Add		1010	84.44
P372	Phillips, Byron H.	39 & 40	3	So. Cap. Hill		60	1.85
P377	Phillips, Clara B.	13	1	Killies Sub Res 5/8		70	3.88
P384	Phillips, Maude C.	18 & 20	4	So. Cap. Hill		170	4.89
P406	Pierce, Percival M.	All	12	Sullivan Gdns.		550	15.61
P410	Pierce, Truman Est of	All	27	Burtons 1st Add to Deer Trail		450	29.93
	do	All	28	do		180	12.09
P413	Pihlstrom, G. W.	E 47 ft of 41 to 48	40	So. Bdwy. Hts.		800	42.29
P427	Pisel, Laura	1 to 4	20	U. P. 2nd Add to Deer Trail		50	3.50
P430	Pisel, W. S.	All Blks 26, 27, 40 to 43, S½ 28, S½ 39, & S½ 44		U. P. 2nd Add to Deer Trail		2500	165.40
P434	Pittler, Henry	Plots 4 & 5		Harlem 2nd Add		1040	41.40
P436	Pittroff, Maude L. & L. H.	Tr of land in NE¼; Beg. at a pt. 501 ft S of S. line of Colfax Ave, on E line of W½ of NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 2-4-67, th S 72 ft, th W of a line parallel with said S line of sd Colfax Ave. 300 ft, th N 72 ft, th E to pt of beg.	2	4	67	1810	151.36
P443	Platzek, Frank	23 & 24	8	Harlem 2nd Add		100	4.16
P444	Playter, Eva McBroom	E½ of NW¼ ex 50 ft x 119 ft in SW cor & rds & rt/way	5	5	68	6320	208.75
P445	do	Strip 33 ft wide along W side of NW¼ of NE¼	5	5	68	70	2.70
P462	Polichio, Rose	All	11	Smiths Gdns.		380	9.40
		All	12	do		380	9.40
		All 19 & 20		do		1040	25.39
P476	Pope, C. J.	N½ ex Min Res	27	5	61	1450	½22.38
P478	Poppe, Henry	43	6	So. Univ. Place 2nd Add		20	.69
P482	Porter, James R.	E 25 ft of 7	3	Littleton		2060	106.03
P496	Potts, D. W.	NW¼ ex Min Res	11	4	66	1670	½13.10
	do	W½ & Min Res ex 1 1/20 A in N½ of NW¼	2	4	66	5140	½57.97
P498	Potts, Edward E.	N½ ex a strip 100 ft wide across entire N side of W½ & a strip 45 ft wide across entire N side of E½ of	2	Windermere Hts.		140	2.76
	do	S½ ex 575 ft	2	do		1260	½23.05
P515	Power, Edward	1 to 48	9	Kingston 2nd Flg.		180	5.24
P530	Pratt, Roy	Tr of land in NW¼ of NW¼ beg. 790 ft S of & 375 ft E of NW cor of Sec., th S 250 ft, E 132 ft, th N 250 ft, th W 132 ft to beg. being Fly. 9 to 18, Blk 10, Byers now vac.	16	4	61	750	23.41
P532	Preble, Geo. E.	All 17, S 10 ft of 18	4	Strasburg		650	21.82
	do	SE¼ ex 1 A in NW¼ cor sold to School, Inc. Min Res	16	5	63	1040	29.16
	do	SW¼ ex Min Res	15	5	63	720	17.99
P533	Prechtel, Barbara F.	41 to 44	3	So. Cap. Hill		120	3.50
P537	Presler, Beatrice V. Napier	47 & 48	3	E. Colfax Ave. Park		1180	½48.82
P539	Prestrud, Peter & Alice	12 to 16	12	Sheridan 1st Add		900	34.55
P540	Prevost Investment Co.	3 & 4	11	German Nat'l Bank Add		280	9.15
		All	13	do		500	16.18
	do	14 to	16	do		1590	51.03
		17 to	19	do		1590	51.03
P541	do	All	30	Cherry Creek Gdns.		700	22.58
		6 to 8		German Nat'l Bank Add		1670	53.59
	do	E 66 ft of 2	11	do		60	2.11
		3 & 4	12	do		280	9.15
	do	Blks 9 & 10		do		1120	36.00
		1	11	do		150	4.99
P550	Price, Isabella	2, 15 & 16	11	Burtons 1st Add to Deer Trail		70	4.82
P551	Price, James A.	13, Blk 1, Byers, now vac.	9	4	61	10	.71
	do	7 to 12	5	Howes 1st Add to Byers		70	2.35
P567	Pritchette, Walter H.	NW¼ and Min Res	8	4	62	1850	½30.80
P573	Propst, Olive D.	9 & 10	5	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		80	½2.27
	do	11 & 12	5	do		350	½9.30
P588	Pullen, Sam C. & Eldine	5 & 6	2	So. Bdwy. Hts.		730	19.85
P602	Putnam, Oscar Est of	25 to 28	5	Warrens Univ. Hts.		50	1.80
P603	Putney, Foster B.	43 & 44	2	Alvarado Place		70	½3.07
	do	45 to 48	2	do		890	½36.87

Q

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Sec. tion or blk.	Town-ship or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
Q 22	Quick, W. H.	W½ of W½ and Min Res	10	5	65	830	16.75
	do	E½ of W½ & Min Res	4	5	65	1190	26.88
	do	SE¼ & Min Res	32	4	65	750	17.09

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt of taxes Int and costs
Q 22	Quick, W. H.	E½ of SW¼ & W½ of SE¼ & Min Res	28	4	65	870	19.76
	do	W½ & Min Res	33	4	65	1490	33.56
Q 24	Quigley, Elizabeth M.	17 to 20	20	Speers Bdwy. Add		500	26.51

R

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt of taxes Int and costs
R 93	Radcliff, Alice Sarah	1 to 3	8	Capitola 2nd Flg.		100	5.33
		8 to 20	8	do		400	20.75
		1 & 2	2	Littleton Hts.		100	5.33
	do	3 to 8	2	do		410	21.26
		15 to 22	1	Capitola 3rd Flg.		290	15.10
	do	15 to 17 & E 7 ft of 18	2	do		130	6.87
		1 to 28	3	do		500	25.88
		1 to 3	4	do		70	3.79
	do	6 to 12	4	do		170	[illegible].93
		7 to 31	6	do		445	23.06
		32 to 40	6	do		180	9.44
		1 to 21	7	do		380	19.72
R 94	do	22 to 40	7	do		340	17.67
		1 to 24	9	do		1620	83.43
	do	25 to 31	9	do		250	13.04
		32 to 48	9	do		610	31.53
	do	13 to 28	4	do		290	15.10
R98	Rafferty, John J.	All	9	Rafferty Gdns.		1150	42.53
		All	11	do		1150	42.53
R102	Railey, J. M.	17, 18, N½ 19	16	Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add		340	13.66
R108	Railway Savings & Bldg. Ass'n	37 & 38	23	Speers Bdwy. Add		650	24.40
R109	do	15 & 16	4	T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel. 1st Flg.		1180	46.95
R111	do	27 & 28	1	E. Colfax Ave. Park		570	47.73
R122	Raley, Howard B.	23 to 26	69	Harlem		120	4.95
R125	Ralph, Mrs. Edna M.	8	2	So. Cap. Hill		30	1.03
R153	Rastle, George	NE¼ & Min Res	22	5	61	1070	33.23
R171	Raymond, Eugene & Lilly	7, N½ 8	16	Idlewild		730	38.61
R171½	do	S½ 8, 9 & 10	16	do		1210	63.87
R173	Raymond, Lilly	11	16	do		120	6.51
R185	Reaves, Ralph Y.	23 & 24	2	Hees Add		1380	72.82
R188	Rechow, T. G.	20 A off W side of SW¼ of SW¼ & Min Res	32	4	67	290	9.66
R222	Reese, Julius F.	Und ¾ of N½ ex Min Res	33	5	61	1090	33.84
R224	Reese, Sarah L.	Tr 46	46	Univ. Add		1620	51.99
R228	Reeves, H. V.	29	10	Denver Univ. Add 2nd Flg		20	.69
R243	Reinhart, O. P.	32 & 33	17	Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.		20	.69
R262	Republic Loan Co	15 to 18	28	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		1630	85.97
R266	Revis, Minnie Gaylord	19 to 24	11	So. Univ. Place 2nd Add		30	.93
	do	5 & 6	15	do		10	.44
	do	29 & 30	57	Windsor Hts.		10	.61
R288	Rhodes, W. A.	S 55 ft of 3	4	Deer Trail		450	29.93
R289	do	All & Min Res	30	4	57	2290	61.53
		S½ ex Min Res	19	4	57	1120	30.30
R290	Rhodus, Bertha L.	6	2	Deer Trail		660	43.81
R295	Rice, Floyd	14 & 15	4	Strasburg		370	12.51
R320	Richardson, H. J. & Mary E.	11 to 18	2	S. G. Hamlins Add		810	42.82
R322	Richardson, Ray	NE¼ & N½ of NW¼ & Min Res	14	5	61	1400	43.35
R327	Richmond, Dewey & Walter L.	Beg. at a pt 330 ft S & 1756 ft E of NW cor of Sec. 9-5-68, th E 693.32 ft to intersection with W'ly line of Co. & State Highway, th S 11 deg Highway 336.67 ft, th W 625.67 ft, th N 330 ft to beg. Cont. 5 A m/l ex 15 ft on S for rt/way	9	5	68	1160	33.45
R382	Ritter, Ray	S½ ex Min Res	29	4	60	2070	69.76
R393	Robert, Amy E.	1 to 4	69	Windsor Hts.		20	1.03
R395	Roberts, C.	S½ & Min Res	20	5	65	1660	33.11
	do	NE¼ & Min Res	20	5	65	990	19.91
R396	Roberts, Edwyn & Phebe	25 to 33	4	Logandale		1250	65.98
R406	Roberts, John T. Jr.	SE¼ of NE¼ of NW¼ of NW¼	35	4	68	640	25.76
R437	Robinson, Jane M.	21 & 22	3	Alvarado Place		930	½38.51
R443	Robinson, Percy	23 & 24	2	E. Colfax Ave. Park		1000	83.60
R448	Robinson, Thomas McKensie	47 & 48	1	Bank Add		120	6.51
R462	Rodgers, George H. & Irene S.	9 to 12	7	So. Cap. Hill		1240	34.41
		13 to 16	7	do		120	3.50
	do	5 & 6	7	do		230	6.54
	do	7 & 8	7	do		60	1.85
R500	Ronald, James B. & Ura Vesta	33 to 40	19	Sheridan Sub		350	11.99
	do	1 to 8	19	do		800	27.15
R506	Roop, Levi R. & Winnifred S.	12 A lying in the SE cor of the W½ of SE¼ of 19-4-67, des. as: Beg. at SE cor of the W½ of SE¼ of sd. Sec. running N along the E line of the W½ of SE¼ of sd Sec 19, 792 ft, th W parallel with the S line of the W½ of SE¼ of sd Sec 19, 660 ft th S parallel with the E line of the W½ of SE¼ of sd. Sec. 19, 792 ft, th E 660 ft to pl of beg.	19	4	67	1080	34.92
		N½ of NE¼	19	4	67	4310	138.18
R507	Roop, L. R.	E½ of NE¼ of SW¼ ex Co. Rd.	19	4	67	3150	101.10
	do	W½ of SE¼, ex 12 A in SW cor & ex 12 A in SE cor	19	4	67	4700	150.65
	do	SE¼ of NE¼, ex S 30 ft to Co. for rd	19	4	67	3110	99.82
	do	Beg. at SW cor of NW¼ of 20-4-67, th E 345 ft, th N 630 ft, th W 345 ft, th S 630 ft to beg.	20	4	67	750	24.38
R509	Roos, Nellie C.	E 75 ft of 20 to 24	47	Evanston Bdwy. Add		60	2.58
R511	Root, Gladys W.	W 4½ A of N½ of N½ of SE¼ of NE¼ together with rt of way of road	33	4	68	1460	58.25
R515	Rosa, Elmer	All	221	So. Denver Gdns.		190	6.55
		All	222	do		310	10.56
		All	223	do		490	16.59
		All	224	do		310	10.56
R519	Rose, David & Emma	6 to 9	15	Blvd. Gdns.		230	7.78
R527	Rosenbaum, Mary Bramhall	3 to 5	28	Adams Park Annex		910	28.25
R528	Rosenbeck, John T.	36 & 37	18	Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.		10	.44
	do	14 & 15	19	do		10	.44
R530	Rosener, Wm.	W½ of E½	4	5	60	1220	35.97
	do	W½ of W½	6	5	59	1360	40.05
R544	Rossi, Guy	26 & 27	44	Evanston Bdwy. Add		820	32.68
R552	Roth, John	N½ of S½ & Min Res	22	5	66	780	17.92
	do	E½ of E½ & Min Res	20	5	66	2140	40.01
R554	Roth, O. B.	18 to 21	18	Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.		20	.69
R555	Rothbaur, John and Beda	27 & 28	1	Bank Add		1430	75.45
R559	Rouse, F. A.	30 to 36	21	Peabodys Add		1300	66.98
R581	Rudolph, Margaret	N 222 ft of N 4/5	8	Cherry Creek Gdns.		230	7.55
R609	Russell, Laura & Geo. D.	Tr of land in NW¼; Comm. at NE cor of lot 1, Blk 6, Sheridan, th N 50 ft, th W 144 ft, th S 50 ft, th E 144 ft, to pl of beg.	5	5	68	30	1.54

S

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt of taxes Int and costs
S188	Saunders, Clara B.	13 & 14	25	So. Bdwy. Hts.		870	½22.81
S194	Sausa, S. L.	26 to 29	3	Higgins Eng. Gdns.		1470	77.55
S203	Sceanie, Domenico	E½ & Min Res	10	4	57	1040	28.16
S210	Schaefer, William Martin	5 to 7	5	So. Univ. Pl 2nd Add		20	.69
S211	Schaefer, Sam H.	3, 4 & W½ 5	31	Adams Gardens		105	3.43
S219	do	E½ 16, all 17 to 19	42	do		195	6.21
S238	Schafer, Charles	7 & 8	6	So. Bdwy. Hts.		660	34.93
S248	Scheldenmantel, Geo.	E½ of SW¼ ex Min Res	32	5	58	280	½4.42
	do	SE¼ ex Min Res	32	5	58	620	½9.32
S253	Schenck, William C.	9, 13 to 15		Sullivan Gdns.		555	15.75
S254	Scheneman, George I. & Mary Louise	9 & 10	9	Idlewild		2930	½76.37
S262	Schindler, Regina Rogers	33 and 34	9	So. Bdwy. Hts.		370	19.66
S265	Schlegal, Lucille B. Self	47 & 48	14	Idlewild		870	45.98
S266	Schlehofer, Emilia B.	1 to 24, 47 & 48	2	So. Univ. Place Annex		110	2.86
S 270	Schlotz, Oscar	1 to 8	2	Taylors Add		630	33.35
S304	Schueller, George	42 & 43	103	Univ. Cottage Home		20	.80
S305	Schulte, Christopher Henry	Blk	20	Windsor Gdns.		130	3.14
S314	Schwank, P. R.	27 & 28	7	Hawthorne		960	50.72
S335	Scott, B. W.	31 to 39	51	So. Bdwy.. Hts.		150	8.09
S337	Scott, Cecil M.	7	2	Deer Trail		340	22.66
S338	Scott, Dell F.	A part of lot 4, Blk 25, State Add: Comm. at SE cor of sd lot, th along S side line W'ly 110 ft, th N 45 ft, th E'ly 110 ft, to E end of above lot, th 45 ft S'ly to SE cor of lot to pl of beg.	25	State Add		230	12.01
S341	Scott, Elmer W. & Margaret N.	39 & 40	11	Idlewild		980	51.77
S355	Scribner, Roy R.	3	2	Strasburg		1280	42.78
S366	Seaman, Chas. B.	12 to 19	7	Univ. Sub		30	1.16
S384	Seeley, Mary	20 to 24	10	Cap. Hill Terr.		240	6.82
S397	Seiler, Lydia	11 & 12	20	Speers Bdwy. Add		610	32.30
S398	Seiling, Susie P.	All ex 15 ft. strip off W side for road	10	Cherrys Bdwy. Gdns.		1380	33.63
S402	Seitz, May M.	N 100 ft of 4	25	Mt. View Park		2040	63.10
S408	Selvidge, Guy W. & Christina M.	11 & 12	5	Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add		60	2.58
S409	Sena, P. F. & Olga I.	35 to 37	2	do		1090	43.39
S417	Severance, Homer	62 to 64		Swastika Acres No. 1		390	9.65
S420	Sevier, Chas. O.	25 & 26	31	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		670	35.45
S424	Seymour, Henry	40 & 41	4	Higgins Eng. Gdns.		1050	55.45
S433	Shaffer, Harrison L.	Comm. at a pt. which is 264 ft S of the NE cor of SE¼ of Sec. 21-4-67 for pt of beg. th running W parallel with N line of sd SE¼ to the E'ly line of Denver & Parker rd, th SE'ly along sd E'ly line of sd Denver & Parker road, to a pt which is 528 ft S of sd N line of sd SE¼, th E to the E line of sd SE¼, th N along sd E line of the SE¼, 264 ft to the pl of beg. being 5½ A m/l in SE¼ of Sec. 21-4-67, Inc. Min Res	21	4	67	1260	35.16
S445	Shannon, Mary	17 & 18	32	So. Bdwy. Hts.		40	2.30
S453	Shattuck, Willis, Est.	S½ ex A. T. & T. Co. RW.	32	4	63	1810	50.47
S466	Shearer, Bessie V.	17 & 18	6	Wind. Gal Sub. Home Sub. Res 1/4 & 13/16		250	13.04
S467	Shearer, Thos. W.	19 to 22	6	do		1260	64.92
S468	Shedd, Louise D.	21 & 22	2	E. Colfax Ave. Park		620	51.90
S485	Shepherd, John L.	31	7	So. Univ. Pl. Annex		20	.69
S506	Shindler, Luetta B.	6	11	Deer Trall		1070	70.90
S508	Shipler, Clude W. & Agnes D.	All ex Min Res	33	4	63	3150	½43.44
		SE¼ ex 30 ft off S side to Co for rd exMin Res	3	5	63	900	½11.27
	do	N½ and SW¼ ex Min Res	3	5	63	2780	½33.96
	do	W½ ex 30 ft off S side to Arapahoe Co. for rd, ex Min Res on E½ of W½	4	5	63	1560	½21.72
S509	Shipley, Ida O. Dexter	1 to 4	25	Evanston Bdwy. Add		190	7.72
S525	Shortell, Edward	43 to 45	3	Terry Add		370	19.66
S537	Shubert, R. O.	232 & S½ 230		So .Denver Gdns.		760	25.61
S546	Shultz, Robert	1 to 12	52	So. Bdwy. Hts.		270	14.40
S559	Sievers, G. H.	17 & 18	52	do		1440	75.97
S570	Silver State Bldg. & Loan Ass'n	45 to 48	34	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		860	45.46
S573	do	45 to 48	48	So. Bdwy. Hts.		2080	109.66
S580	do	S 50 ft of W 133 ft of Tr 1		Lewinneks Res of Plots A & B. Yale Hill		30	1.38
S590	Simms, W. B.	All	6	Cherry Creek Gdns.		790	½12.67
S598	Simons, Roy	25 to 28	54	So. Bdwy. Hts.		180	9.67
S601	Simonson, Eva J.	3	8	Vista Hts 2nd Flg.		35	1.28
	do	6	10	do		35	1.28
S603	Simonson, John S.	19 to 21	3	Higgins So. Bdwy. Hts.		460	½9.20
		22 & 23	3	do		510	½10.18
S622	Singleton, Mrs. Mamie	6 & 7	45	Evanston Bdwy. Add		220	½4.50
S643	Skerritt, Charles H., et al	43 & 44	5	Skerritts Add 2nd Flg.		65	3.52
S646	Skerritt Investment Co.	Beg. at a pt 157 ft m/l S of S side of Hamp. Ave & W side of S Bdwy., th S 25 ft m/l to pt which pt is 25 ft N of NE cor of lot 49, Shadyside, & W 125 ft to pt th N 25 ft m/l & E 125 ft to pl of beg	3	5	68	2845	150.10
S646	do	Beg. 141 ft W of intersection of S side of Hamp. Ave & W side of Bdwy, th W 75 ft, th S 143 ft m/l th SE'ly to pt 165 ft S of beg. th N to beg.	3	5	68	240	13.02
S647	Skerritt, Mary E.	[illegible] & 17	6	Skeritts Add 3rd Flg.		680	½17.88
S657	Slater, B. J.	34 to 43	11	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		730	38.61
S662	Slaughters, Wm. H. Est.	43	4	So. Univ. Park		20	.69
S670	Sloan, Rev. J. A.	All	38	So. Bdwy. Hts.		2610	½68.05
S671	Sloan, James W.	N½ of NW¼ & Min Res	12	5	62	440	13.89
		SW¼ of NW¼	12	5	62	180	5.92
		NW¼ of SW¼	12	5	62	180	5.92
S675	Sloman, Mrs. F. C.	42 to 44	2	Mansfield Add		2190	86.97
S700	Smith, Charles	19 & 20	2	Wynetka Hts.		970	38.63
S706	Smith, Claude E.	E½ of SW¼ & W½ of SE¼ Inc. Min Res	2	4	62	1310	43.98
	do	SW¼ & Min Res	8	4	62	1490	49.97
S711	Smith, Edna M.	All	29	Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub Res 1/4 & 13/16		1310	67.49
S712	Smith, E. H. & Minnie F.	N½ 33, all 34 & S½ 35	2	Killies Sub Res 2/3		1010	53.35
S717	Smith, Eudochia Bell	Tr 24		23-5-67 C. C.		140	3.46
		Tr 50		15-5-67 C. C.		120	3.79
	do	19 to 24	7	Evanston Bdwy. Add		150	6.14
S725	Smith, Geo. W.	Beg. at a pt being the SW cor of Tr, th S 89°, 27' E 152.5 ft to SW cor of NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 18-4-68, th S 89° 27' E 117.3 ft, th N 47° 46' E 470.6 ft, th N 71° 03' W 133.2 ft, th N 59° 27' W 157.2 ft, th N 76° 07' W 185.0 ft, th N 85° 38' W 177.8 ft, th S 00° 00' E to pt of beg. Cont. 5A m/l	18	4	68	2810	½43.20
S731	Smith, Gladys Kenworthy	S½ of SW¼ & Min Res	11	4	67	3180	133.35
S733	Smith, Helen M.	35 to 39	12	So. Univ. Place		25	1.00
S737	Smith, Ivory E.	NE¼ & Min Res	14	5	63	1150	28.51
S742	Smith, Jennie	19 to 21	10	Aurora		70	6.03
S745	Smith, John	NW¼ & Min Res	20	4	62	1240	41.65
S750	Smith, Josehpine M.	The N 50 ft of lot 20 & N 50 ft of [illegible] of lot 21	1	Littleton		1200	61.85
	do	S 100 ft of 20 & S100 ft of E½ 21	1	do		1650	84.97
		W½ 21, all 22	1	do		1750	90.10
S751	do	25 & 26	1	Bank Add		1010	53.35
		23 & 24	2	do		1140	60.18
		19 & 20	2	do		1130	59.66
		[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible] & 16	2	do		540	28.61
	do	1, 2, 6 to 14	47	So. Bdwy. Hts.		180	9.67
		S½ of SW¼ W of Nevada Ditch	31	5	68	3800	140.30
		All W of Nevada Ditch in SE¼	31	5	68	25	1.32
S753	Smith, Katherine J.	30 to 32	2	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		720	38.08
S759	Smith, Lillie J.	W½ ex Min Res	27	5	66	1580	29.64
	do	SE¼ ex Min Res	27	5	66	780	14.83
		E½	29	5	66	4600	85.55
S759	Smith, Lillie J. (cont)	SE¼ of NW¼ & Min Res	29	5	66	1400	26.31
	do	E½ of SW¼ & Min Res	29	5	66	1860	34.83
S769	Smith, Mary	Beg. 342.2 ft W of NE cor of S½ of NE¼ of Sec. 3-5-68, th S 632 ft m/l to N line of E Lehigh th W 326 ft, th N 632 ft, th E 326 ft to beg. about 5 acres	3	5	68	730	29.35
		Beg. at intersection of N line of E Lehigh with the W line of N½ of SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 3-5-68, th N 201 ft m/l, th E 326 ft, th S 201 ft m/l th W 326 ft to beg. About 1½ A	3	5	68	235	9.72
S773	do	21 & 22	1	Mansfield Add		230	9.31
S783	Smith, Michael F.	E½ of NE¼ of NW¼	26	5	61	110	3.78
	do	E½	26	5	61	1580	48.87
		SE¼ of NW¼	26	5	61	630	19.73
S795	Smith, P. F.	20	59	Kenwood Park		20	.67
S796	Smith, Raymond W.	31 & 32	9	So. Bdwy. Hts.		1130	59.66
S803	Smith, Spencer	NE¼ of SW¼	11	4	67	1110	½23.32
S806	Smith, Theodore C.	All Tr 93		Garfield Hts. Annex		120	3.90
S825	Smither, Henry C	1 to 8	5	Irving Park		100	3.28
S845	Snow, Frances E.	24 & S½ 23	2	Killies Sub Res 2/3		600	½15.78
S847	Snow, Maria F. Est.	All ex Min Res	31	4	61	3550	109.31
		W½ of W½ of E½	32	4	61	4960	152.57
		All ex Min Res	33	4	61	3360	103.48
		All ex Min Res	21	4	61	5390	165.77
		E ½ ex 10 A in NE cor	17	4	61	2810	86.61
	do	Equity in SW¼	16	4	61	1360	42.12
		NE¼ & Min Res	20	4	61	1310	40.59
		SE¼ of SW¼ & Min Res	28	4	61	280	8.99
		All ex 6.29 A & inc Min Res	18	5	61	3280	101.03
		All ex Min Res	19	5	61	2900	89.37
	do	All ex Min Res	7	5	61	2900	89.37
		All ex Min Res	5	5	61	2900	89.37
S848	Snow, Maria F. Est.	W½ of NW¼ & Min Res	4	5	61	410	12.98
		NE¼ & Min Res	8	5	61	830	25.86
	do	All ex Min Res	35	4	62	3310	101.95
		Equity in All	36	4	62	2950	90.91
		All ex Min Res	13	5	62	2900	89.37
		N½ of NW¼ & SW¼ of NE¼ & SE¼ of NW¼ & Min Res	12	5	62	830	25.86
		N½ OF SE¼ & SE¼ of SE¼ & N½ of SW¼ & SW¼ of SW¼ & N½	1	5	62	2930	90.29
	do	S½ of SE¼ & SE¼ of SW¼ & S½ of lot 4	6	5	61	830	25.86
		Comm. at NW cor of 16-4-61, th S on Sec. line 177½ ft, th E 30 ft, th N 117½ ft, th E 82½ ft, th N 60 ft, th W 112½ ft on Sec. line to pt of beg.	16	4	61	110	3.78
S849	do	8, 9, 19 & 20, 30 to 32	7	Town of Byers		710	21.98
		1 to 5, 12 to 18, 26, 27, & 32	11	do		190	6.03
S849	do	Comm. at a pt on Sec. line 640 ft E of NW cor of Sec. 16-4-61, th S 715 ft to pt of beg. & running S 150 ft, th W 132½ ft, th N 150 ft, th E 132½ ft to pt of beg. Consisting of lots 26 to 31, ½ of alley abutting on W	16	4	61	80	2.85
		Comm. at a pt 62½ ft E & 60 ft S of NW cor of Sec. 16-4-61, th S 110 ft, th E 50 ft, th N 110 ft, th W 50 ft to pl of beg.	16	4	61	1170	36.30
		Comm. at a pt on Sec. line 640 ft E of NW cor of Sec. 16-4-61, th S 540 ft to pl of beg. th W 132½ ft, th S 165 ft, th E 132½ ft, th N 165 ft to pt of beg. being lots 32 to 36, & ½ of alley adj. & ½ of street adj. on N	16	4	61	60	2.24
S850	do	6 to 11, 28 to 31	11	Byers		660	20.44
		E½ of SE¼, & E½ of NE¼ & Min Res	32	4	61	930	28.93
S852	Snyder, Ed A.	27 & S½ 28	8	Strayers Bdwy. Hts.		780	41.24
S858	Snyder, Hilary M.	17	5	So. Univ. Pl. Annex		20	.69
S867	Snyder, Phillip L.	NW¼ of NE¼, ex 1 A in NW cor & Min Res	20	5	67	610	18.67
S902	Sparks, Charles M. & Lorene M.	Tr 41		Garfield Hts. New Flg.		590	18.38
S917	Spencer, Paul R. & Marcia Phyllis	All	31	Cherrys Bdwy. Gdns.		1380	33.63
S923	Spiking, C. D.	39 & 40	1	Mansfield Add		1740	69.14
S942	Stack, G. V. Jr.	Tr of land in SE¼, Beg. at a pt on the E & W center line of Sec. 33-4-68, 592 ft. E of the center of sd Sec. 33, to a spike in the center of pile bridge being the center of S. Platte River, th E along sd center line 466 ft. dist to a steel pin, th S 6° 18' E 335 ft dist to an iron pin in center of So. Platte River, th N 65° 42' W 265.6 ft dist along the center of sd river, th N 49° 22' W 345.7 ft to pt of beg. Con. 2.1 A m/l	33	4	68	340	10.09
S955	Standard Loan & Bldg. Ass'n	33 to 35	8	Leeland Hts.		2650	105.20
S965	Star Investment Co., The	S½ of NW¼ ex H. L. C. & ex Min Res	7	5	67	1390	34.08
		N½ of SW¼ & SW¼ of SW¼ & N½ of SE¼ of SW¼ ex H. L. C. & Co. Rd & Inc. Min Res	7	5	67	2430	59.25
		N½ ex Co. Rd. & H. L. C. Inc. Min Res.	18	5	67	3890	130.50
	do	SE¼ ex Co. Rds.	12	5	68	5430	131.98
		S½ of NE¼	12	5	68	2670	65.09
	do	A strip 30 ft wide off N side of SW¼	12	5	68	70	2.09
S969	Stark, Mrs. Fannie Eckels	9 & 10	2	Terrys Add		100	5.46
S980	St. Bernard Poultry Farm, Inc.	SW¼ of NE¼ ex 5 A out of NE cor of & ex rd on W side	2	4	67	1415	118.41
S980	St. Bernard Poultry Farm. Inc.	W½ of NW¼ of NE¼ ex rd on W side	2	4	67	3250	271.47
S991	Steck, Mrs. Annie C.	E 50 ft of 1 to 5	6	Premier Add		890	½23.33
S999	Steele, G. R.	5	43	Evanston Bdwy. Add		30	1.38
S1000	Steele, James H.	3 & 4	7	Hawthorn		420	22.30
S1001	Stees, John M.	SE¼ & Min Res	28	4	57	510	14.01
S1016	Stender, Henry W.	S 5 A of N 10 A, of W 18.51/100 A of NW¼ of NW¼	18	4	67	810	22.74
S1037	Sterling Lumber & Inv. Co. The	E½ & Min Res	26	4	60	2670	78.26
		NW¼ & Min Res	26	4	60	1240	36.56
		SW¼ of SE¼ & Min Res	22	4	60	310	9.44
	do	SE¼ of NE¼ & Min Res	22	4	60	310	9.44
		SE¼ of SE¼ & Min Res	22	4	60	310	9.44
		NE¼ of SE¼ & Min Res	22	4	60	310	9.44
S1053	Stevens, Virgil Est.	24 & 25	24	Peabodys Add		330	17.15
S1073	Stickfort, John D.	7 & 8	2	Premier Add		790	41.76
S1075	Stickler, Geo. W.	5 to 7	18	Littleton		2330	119.90
S1086	Stock, Charles	E½ of SW¼ of NW¼ of NW¼ formerly Blk 10, Kingstons 2nd Flg.	4	5	67	90	2.92
S1095	Stoddard, W. W.	42 & 43	2	Andersons Add		970	81.10
S1111	Storms, Jessie	N 2/3 of 40, S 2/3 41	24	Speers Bdwy. Add		600	31.77
S1127	Stratton, Otis L.	40 to 43	32	So. Bdwy. Hts.		610	32.30
S1131	Street, J. N.	37, 38, 41 & 42	2	Kenwood Park		20	.67
	do	25 & 26	39	do		10	.43
S1137	Stickler, Clara E.	N½	13	Jersey Sub		1220	39.20
S1139	Strobel, Joe	Blk 32, Cherry Creek Gdns. lying in NW¼ of Sec. 19-4-67, ex a plot of ground in SW cor of Blk 32, 150 ft sq. & more particularly des. as: Beg. at SW cor of sd Blk 32, th E along S Bdry line of Blk 32, 135 ft to pt, th N at rt angles 170 ft to pt, th W at rt angles 135 ft to pt to W bdry line of sd Blk, th S along W bdry line of sd Blk, 170 ft to beg.	32	Cherry Creek Gdns.		2520	80.75
S1141	Strogel, Michael	13 & 14	1	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.		850	44.93
S1149	Stroud, Clarence A. & Ida	N½ 20, all 21 & 22	13	Belmont Park		80	2.66
S1165	Sullivan, A.	SE¼	28	4	61	1590	49.18
S1168	Sullivan, D. F.	N½ 32, all 33 & 34	7	E. Colfax Hts.		20	.66
S1184	Summers, A. T.	NE¼ ex Min Res	13	4	64	1510	35.81
S1205	Sutherland, Ray H. & Ida	N½ of 7	16	Deer Trail		830	55.04
S1209	Sutton, Mrs. Rose A.	13 & 14	2	Rose Add		1330	70.19
S1222	Swanson, Frank	1 to 5	26	Chatfields Res of Blk 26, Peabodys Add		40	2.25
S1233	Swartwood, Harry Ernest	37 & 38	3	S. G. Hamlins Add		480	25.46
	do	47 & 48	18	Speers Bdwy. Add		1360	71.77
S1234	Swartwood, Susie Patterson	16 & N½ 17	2	Killies Sub Res 2/3		390	20.71
S1240	Sweeney, Dick	4 & 5	6	West View		620	32.82
S1243	Sweeney, James	34 & 35		Masons Gdns Add		210	6.08
S1251	Swinney, Emma	11 & 12	64	Windsor Hts.		20	1.03
S260	Schilling, Rosa	That part of S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4-5-68, des. as: Comm. at a pt 1650 ft W & 659.5 ft S of NE cor of S½ of Sec. 4, th W 165 ft, th S 629.5 ft, th E 165 ft, th N 629.5 ft to pt of beg. Cont. 2.34 A m/l	4	5	68	1130	½16.30

T

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt of taxes Int and costs
T 62	Taft, Edith A.	Tr. 63		23-5-67 C. C.		140	3.46
T 66	Taggart, F. D.	Tr 55		23-5-67 C. C.		140	3.46
		31 & 32	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	do	33 to 36	2	do		120	3.50
	do	7 to 16	16	do		270	7.64
T 79	Tansey, T. Roland	Und ¾ int in 15 & 16	5	Strayers Bdwy. Hts.		350	18.61
T 84	Tapparo, John & Mary	S½ ex Min Res	9	5	63	2060	57.39
T 95	Taylor, Carrie B.	39 & S½ 40	16	Idlewild		1170	61.76
T 97	Taylor, D. S.	13 to 15, N 1/3 16	17	Speers Bdwy. Add		1280	67.56
T100	Taylor, Ethel M.	17 & 18	8	Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub Res. 1/4 & 13/16		270	14.07
T104	Taylor, Hattie E.	23 & 24	9	Ham. & Killies Bdwy. Hts.		1450	½37.90
T107	Taylor, H. C.	14	17	Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg		20	.69
T116	Taylor, Thomas S. Est.	33 & 34	3	So. Cap. Hill		290	8.19
T142	Terrell, Blanche Reynolds	7 & N½ 8	18	Speers Bdwy. Add		870	½22.81
T143	Terrell, Laura M.	5 & 6	6	Gilligan Add		990	82.77
T151	Teschemacher, Mary E. Byrne	19 & 20	2	Mabrys Add		800	66.92
T154	Tharp, Pearl	12		15-5-67 C C.		290	8.88
T165	Thomas, Callie B.	Plot 3		Munster Gdns.		370	31.05
T172	Thomas, James M.	20 & 21	7	Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub. Res 1/4 & 13/16		100	5.33
	do	22 to 24	7	do		1140	58.77
	do	25 to 28	6	do		180	9.44
T197	Thompson, E. B.	23 & 24	6	So. Bdwy. Hts.		1820	95.97
T200	Thompson, E. L. & Nancy Effie	10 to 12	3	Premier Add		840	44.40
T201	Thompson, Elmer & Allie	4 to 6	44	Evanston Bdwy. Add		270	10.90
T215	Thompson, James	1 to 16	B	Viles Add to Littleton		860	44.37
T261	Tieck, William	All	37	University Add		670	21.62
	do	All 40, 41,	43	do		950	30.56
T284	Todd, Anna L. & Arthur C.	All	8	5	60	3440	100.71
T285	Todd, Emma	43 & 44	1	So. Univ. Pl. Annex		20	.69
T296	Tompsett, Nettie	15 & 16	16	Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add		80	3.37
T318	Traver, David E.	Plot 57		Interurban Add		630	23.39
		Plot 58		do		410	15.29
T321	Treadwell, Lillie M.	S½ of NE¼	18	5	59	790	23.43
		SE¼	18	5	59	1670	49.10
	do	Part of SW¼, Fly Blks 32 to 42, 45 to 47, 51 to 53, ex 3 A sold to Milo T. Kaster in Burtons 1st Add to Deer Trail	18	5	59	780	51.94
T327	Trego, Charles H. & Anna B.	Tr in SW¼ of NW¼ being the W 65 ft of a 150 ft strip W of D. & R. G. RR. track 65 ft E & W x 972 ft S parallel with Co. Rds, ex a strip 240.4 ft x 65 ft off N end to Ada Johnson & ex .71 A to Kesserling in B 348, P 412	9	5	68	150	4.67
T328	do	10, 11, 40 & 41		Mitchells Res of Blk 2 Windermere Parks		100	½2.01
T329	do	12 to 15, 36 to 39		do		1580	½28.93
T348	Trompen, J. N.	All ex 30 ft across W end	2	Alexandria		1120	93.61
T355	Tyron, Mary C. Farr	18	67	Univ. Cottage Home		20	.80
T359	Tubbs, A. Garfield	10.333 A in 28-5-68, des. as: Comm. at a pt 421.15 ft S of NE cor of NE ¼ of NW ¼ N 899 ft E 30 rods to beg. ex 30 ft off W side	28	5	68	3850	142.14
	do	Part of NE¼ of NE¼ Comm. at a pt 157 ft. S of NE cor of NE¼ of NW¼, th S 16 rods, W 30 rods, N 16 rods, E 30 rods, to beg. ex 30 ft wide on E side	28	5	68	190	7.39
	do	Comm at a pt 25 ft S on ½ Sec. line from NE cor of NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 28-5-68, running S 8 rods, th W 30 rods, th N 8 rods, th E 30 rods to beg. 1.50 A ex a strip of land 30 ft wide along E side of sd tr used as Public Rd. & known as Wind. Ave.	28	5	68	100	4.08
T368	Tucker, Russell J. & Myrtle A.	Beg. at NW cor of SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 33-4-68, th S 710 ft, th due E 160 ft, th NE'ly along W side of S RR land to pt on N line of sd SW¼ of SW¼ 50 ft W of center line of C. & S. RR land th W to beg.	33	4	68	260	9.15
T392	Tytegraff, Louis P.	5 to 19	8	Oakesdale		500	14.21
		54 to 60	8	do		90	2.72
		1 to 4	8	do		50	1.60

V

Schedule No.	Name of Owner	Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt of taxes Int and costs
V 20	Valentine, S. M. & Ida	33 & 34	3	So. Bdwy. Hts.		520	27.56
V 40	Van Diest, E. E.	35 & N½ 36		21-5-67 C. C.		210	6.49
V 53	Van Land Company	SE¼ & Min Res	8	5	61	990	30.77
V 57	Van Meter, Albert	W½ of N½ of SE¼ of SW¼, Fly Blks 3 & 4, Harlem 2nd Add	10	5	68	1290	51.51
V 58	Van Meter, Sarah	Plots 1 to 4		Van Meters Add		2430	½47.76
V 82	Varner, C. Marie	5 & 6	5	West View		530	28.09
V105	Verspille, Louis	4	17	Deer Trail		120	8.12
V134	Vogel, John L.	All that part of S½ of SE¼ lying E of A. T. & S. F. RR. Co tr cont. 34 A m/l	20	5	68	660	24.69
	do	Tr 35		Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub 1st Add		2970	109.54

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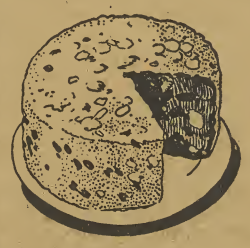

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Accepted Up Till Tuesday Night

CONNETT'S BAKERY

"A Littleton Institution"

Next to Town Hall

Our Prices Are Always Equal to or Less Than Denver's

Give an electric Sewing Machine for Xmas
Regular price $58.50. Our price $52.50
Give a Washing Machine for Xmas
Regular price $59.50. Our price $55.00
Any amount of money could not buy a better washer.
Linoleum—discontinued patterns in inlaid burlap base and felt base at much reduced prices.
Battery Radio using new air cell battery
Regular price $58.30. Our price $55.00

Give an electric ironer, takes the other half of drudgery out of washing—
Regular price $59.50. Our price $55.00
Give Furniture for Xmas that may be enjoyed by the entire family. Atwater-Kent and Stromberg-Carlson radios.
Give a Norge electric refrigerator for Xmas. Drastic reductions on 1935 models reduced as much as $40.00 a model. Buy under FHA. No down payment.

G. A. SEAMAN & CO.

Across from Town Hall Phone Littleton 340

ROASTER for that Thanksgiving Turkey

We have the size and style you want.

Valore Hardware Co.

ENGLEWOOD FLOOD CONTROL

During the past 10 days 31 additional men have been put to work on the Little Dry Creek Dam, a flood control project, located about eight miles southeast of Englewood.

According to State Engineer M. C. Hinderlider, the dam will be widened at the base to 40 feet and made five feet higher. The work on this project is progressing rapidly under the supervision of William Mortensen, WPA engineer. Construction of this project will involve expenditure of $70,409.

DANIELS ESTATE PAYS TAX

The state inheritance tax commissioner announces the collection of $222.29 tax on the estate of the late Bessie P. Daniels. The estate was appraised at $5,948.03.

J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.

Littleton, Colo.

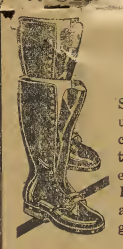
SAVE AT PENNEYS on All Kinds of WORK CLOTHES

Sanforized Whipcord **Riding Breeches** *Reinforced!*

$1.98

Built to fit—no shrinking! Button or lace bottoms. Side, hip and watch pockets. Oxfords, tan, brown. A great value!

Retanned Leather WORK BOOTS *15 in. high*



$3.98

Strong pliable uppers. Heavy composition soles. Riveted vamp seams. Resist barnyard acids. Big bargains!

Others $4.98 and $5.90

The 1936 Terraplane

Has Taken Littleton by Storm

Never have we sold so many new cars in so brief a period.

There are a dozen reasons for this.

Radial Safety Control — New Duo-Automatic Brakes
More Room — Easy Riding Tru-Line Steering
Electric Hand — Low Price — 115-inch Wheelbase

SEE THE HUDSONS AND TERRAPLANES TODAY

at the

BUSSARD MOTOR Co.

Phone Littleton 6 for Demonstration

CARNIVAL and DANCE

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1935

Castle Rock Fire Department

(AT THE M. & N. HOTEL)

Doors Open at 7:30 p. m.

Buy Your TURKEY or other fowl For Thanksgiving from a Local Grower

The turkey and poultry industry is one of the most important in this vicinity. Support it all you can.

BEN'S FEED SERVICE

Benj. Kelt, Prop. Main St., Littleton

SAFEWAY PIGGLY WIGGLY

Prices quoted are good at your Piggly Wiggly and Safeway Stores in Littleton, November 22 and 23.

Pineapple Hills-Dale Broken Sliced No. 2½ can, 2 for 35c

BUTTER KERNEL CORN No. 2 can, 2 for ..... 27¢

KUNER'S PUMPKIN No. 2 can ..... 7¢ No. 2½ can ..... 9¢

SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR Large package ..... 25¢

CRANBERRY SAUCE, Ocean Spray 17 oz. can ..... 15¢

HOLSUM EGG NOODLES 16 ounce package ..... 13¢

HEINZ PUDDING, Fig, Plum, or Date Small can ..... 13¢ Medium can ..... 29¢

BILOXI OYSTERS 5 oz. can ..... 11¢ 10 ounce can ..... 22¢

COFFEE

AIRWAY 1 lb. bag ..... 17¢
3 lbs. for ..... 50¢

DEPENDABLE 1 lb. can ..... 23¢
2 lb. can ..... 45¢

NUTS

WALNUTS Oregon Franquettes Pound ..... 17¢

Mixed Nuts, Pound 23¢

SUGAR

COLORADO BEET 10 pound cloth bag ..... 53¢

FLOUR

Max-I-muM
10 lb. bag 42c
24 lb. bag 92c
48 lb. bag $1.79

DUFFY'S BEVERAGES Ginger Ale, Lime Rickey, Mint, Sparkling Water, Club soda — 12 oz. bottle ..... 10¢ — Per dozen $1.15

SALAD WAFERS Merchant's or National Premium Flakes — 1 pound pkg. ..... 17¢ — 2 pound pkg. ..... 30¢

Fluffo Shortening, 1 lb. carton 16c

PINK SALMON Tall can for ..... 10¢

A-Y WHITE BREAD 20 oz. loaf ..... 7¢

NORTHERN TISSUE Per roll ..... 5¢

MAX-I-MUM MILK Tall can ..... 2 for 11¢

FRUITS and VEGETABLES

APPLES NW Delicious Pound ..... 5¢

GRAPEFRUIT Texas Seedless 80 size, Each ..... 4½¢

POTATOES Red Soil Burbanks 10 pounds for ..... 21¢

OYSTERS

FRESH EASTERN STOCK Pint for ..... 20¢

PEANUT BUTTER 2 pounds for ..... 25¢

POT ROASTS—Lean meaty cuts of beef ..... Pound 11¢

HAMBURGER—Ground fresh daily ..... 3 pounds for 25¢

STEAKS

ALL SIRLOIN CUTS of young beef ..... Pound 15¢

BACON SQUARES Sugar cured, pound ..... 25¢

SHORTENING—Pure vegetable 2 pounds for ..... 27¢

MUTTON ROAST—Best shoulder cuts ..... Pound 9¢

IN SAFEWAY MARKET ONLY

LOOK YOUR BEST ON THANKSGIVING

Men's Suits and Ladies' Apparel Beautifully Cleaned

KEEP U NEAT

Cleaners, Dyers, Hatters

Next to Rice's Grocery

PHONE LITTLETON 456

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS

LITTLETON LUMBER COMPANY Lumber and Coal

COLUMBINE FUEL & FEED CO. Phone Littleton 25

LITTLETON LUMBER COMPANY Lumber and Coal

Santa Fe Glass Co.

262 So. Santa Fe Drive

GLASS FOR YOUR HOUSE BARN OR AUTO

Phone Spruce 6502

PRE-THANKSGIVING Values

CRANBERRY SAUCE, 17 oz. cans, 2 for 35c
IGA PUMPKIN, large cans, 2 for 23c
PUMPKIN SPICE, can 8c
LIME RICKEY, 3 for 31c
IGA GELATINE DESSERT, 3 for 14c
IGA POULTRY SEASONING, 3 oz. pkg. 7c
OYSTERS, 5 oz. can, 2 for 27c
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP, can 7c
MINCE MEAT, pkg. 9c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, large can 11c
IGA SALAD DRESSING, qt. 33c
"It's better flavored."

HAMILTON Bros. IGA

YOUR LITTLETON IGA STORE

THE LITTLETON INDEPENDENT

5c per copy. $2.00 per year and The Arapahoe Herald Phone Littleton 16
Published every Friday. Entered at the Littleton, Colorado, postoffice as second class mail matter.

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Card of Thanks, 50c; In Memoriam, 50; Reading notice of 3 lines and headline, 25c

MEMBER COLORADO PRESS ASSOCIATION — MEMBER NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

TEN YEARS AGO

Miss Georgia Chestnut and Frank Johnson were married in Golden, October 10th, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Rainey of Louviers were the only attendants, and the nuptials were kept secret until last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frances G. Riche have closed their summer home at Wolhurst and have moved to their Denver home for the winter.

Mrs. W. W. Watson and Miss Danette Morrow returned last Saturday from a six week's trip to Chicago and the Atlantic coast.

Mrs. Charles G. Louthan spent several days this week visiting relatives at Ft. Collins and attending the Missionary Convention which convened there also.

Senter Crook returned Monday from Tennessee where he has been visiting relatives and friends for the past several weeks.

Al Weber came home the latter part of last week for a few days visit with his family. He returned to St. Francis, Kansas Thursday.

Mrs. Richard Binner entertained a few friends at cards Thursday afternoon at her home on Alamo st.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Duncan entertained the members of the Scavenger Club Tuesday evening at their home.

LOUVIERS

Louviers is a town of 200 persons located 10 miles south of Littleton in Douglas county. The community is engaged in the manufacture of dynamite and is owned by the DuPont company. It is one of the most progressive and healthful towns in this section.

By Mrs. E. C. Peterson

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Craig entertained the members of their bridge club last Friday evening.

Mrs. Sterling Rainey and Mrs. Earl Cunningham entertained fourteen members of the Ladies' Aid Society at a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Rainey on Wednesday, Nov. 13. The day was spent in sewing for the annual bazaar which will be held at the club house Thursday, Nov. 21.

Mrs. John Lievens has been ill recently.

Mr and Mrs. Ed Wehrly attended a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams in Eldorado Springs Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cramer and children of Castle Rock were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Rainey Sunday.

Several of the Louviers residents went to the Lamb ranch near Larkspur on Sunday afternoon to attend the funeral of Mr. Carr Lamb, father of Miss Grace Lamb, teacher at the Gann grade school.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bugge and Bobby were visitors at the Elmer Blunt ranch near Sedalia.

Mrs. E. J. Smith has been ill the past week.

Bright and early Sunday morning a lovely baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Starr, weighing eight pounds four ounces. She has been named Yvonne Lanor. Mother and baby doing nicely.

Recent Library Books

Human Bondage—W. S. Maugham.
Spring Came on Forever—Bess S. Aldrich.
Green Light—Lloyd Douglas.
The Great Offensive—Marcus Hindus.
Distant Dawn—Margaret Pedler.
Young Renny—Mazo De La Roche.
Heaven's My Destination—Thornton Wilder.
Now in November—Josephine Johnson.
A Few Foolish Ones—Gladys Carroll.
National Velvet—Enid Bagnold.
Second Hoeing—Hope W. Sykes.
Shake Hands With the Devil—Rearden Conner.
The New Dealers—Unofficial Observer.
I Went to Pit College—Lauren Gilfillan.
Stalking Horse—Rafael Sabatini.
Fighting Danites—Dane Coolidge.
Sheriff Rides—Frank Austin.
Beauty's Daughter—Kathleen Norris.
Red Aces—Edgar Wallace.
Diamond River Man—Eugene Cunningham.
Timbal Gulch Trail—Max Brand.
True by the Sun—Lida Larrimore.
Light In the Jungle—Edison Marshall.
Patch of Blue—Grace L. Hill.
And Now Good Bye—James Hilton.
Gowns by Roberta—Alice D. Miller.
American Family—Faith Baldwin.
The Puritan Strain—Faith Baldwin.
Lark Legacy—Alice Hegan Rice.
Bright Yellow Gold—Horace W. Bennett.
The Folks—Ruth Suckow.
Skin Deep—M. C. Phillips.
Come and Get It—Edna Ferber.
The Wooden Indian—Carolyn Wells.
Thunder Mountain—Zane Grey.
That Hastings Girl—Ethel Hueston.
All Over Again—Ruby Ayres.
Love's Hazard—Concordia Merrel.
Murder Unleashed—Dorothy Bennett.
Outlaws of Halfday Creek—James Hendryx.
Trail of Fu Manchu—Sax Rohmer.
Gunlock Ranch—Frank Spearman..
Man from Manhattan—Leo Grex.
Saint in New York—Leslie Charteris.
Big Business Murder—G. D. & Margaret Cole.
The Wagon and the Star—Lida Larrimore.
The Island of Allure—Jackson Gregory.
Friday's Child—L. P. Hauck.
Blithe Baldwin—Ethel Hueston
Trails Meet—B. M. Bower.
Storm Signals—J. C. Lincoln.
Fair as the Moon—Temple Bailey.
Devils Blue—Phyllis Bottome.
Old Pybus—Warwick Deeping.
Private Worlds—Phyllis Bottome.
Testament of Youth—Vera Brittain.
Desert Wife—Hilda Faunce.
While Rome Burns—Alexander Woollcott.
Lands and Peoples, Seven Volumes, The World in Color—Holland Thompson.

Andrew Carnegie Gave This to Littleton

This is the beautiful library building at the foot of Littleton's Main st., for which Andrew Carnegie gave $8,000. Except for the vote of one library director, the library would have an entirely different appearance. The first board of directors voted 4 to 3 to accept J. B. Benedict's plan over that of Architect Charles M. Gates. The library was formally opened to the public on Aug. 31, 1917.

Diary of a Littleton High School Student

By Ann Barteldes

Wednesday, Nov. 13—

It was lucky for that blond, slightly-crazy senior girl that no one was looking when she fell off of her roller-skates onto Main street. Oh, well, Mable always did like to show off anyway.

Friday, Nov. 15—

Student council election was held today from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. in regular election style. Senior student council representatives are: Virginia Anderson, Allen Ditson, Bob King, and Mayford Roark. Juniors: Ann Bartledes, Edwin Bemis Jr., Walter Hugins Jr., and Stuart Mace. Sophomores; Ivy Hunt Jr., Margaret Richards, Elizabeth Bradley, and Virginia Conrad. Freshman: Billy Dobbs, Margaret Peterson, and Allen Thompson.

The first social hour of the year was given today by the school dance orchestra. Many entered into the spirit of it, but many didn't. We hope that they will next time.

The Lit-Hi-Ma Dramatic Club attended "Three Cornered Moon" in a body. The play was very well presented and also inspirational for those who will try out for the Lit-Hi-Ma production of that play.

Wednesday, Nov. 20—

The student council officers are: Allen Ditson, president; Walter Hugins Jr., vice president; Virginia Anderson, secretary-treasurer. Installation will be held this Friday with an address by Dr. David C. Bayliss.

Ask for Great Western Sugar.

Highlights of Andrew Carnegie's Career

Photos 6, 8, 9 and 10 from "A Carnegie Anthology" by Margaret Barclay Wilson. Photos 1 and 4 from "The Life of Andrew Carnegie" by Burton J. Hendrick (Doubleday, Doran & Co.). Photo No. 8 by Paul Thompson.

The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth is being celebrated in the United States, Scotland, and the British Dominions and Colonies on November 25, 1935. The above pictures illustrate important events in the life of the industrialist and benefactor.

1: Weaver's cottage at Dunfermline, Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie was born, Nov. 25, 1835 . . . . 2. The whaling schooner "Wiscassett," in which the Carnegie family sailed for America, May 19, 1848 . . . . 3: As a messenger boy in Pittsburgh, Carnegie learned telegraphy, entered railroading, served the War Department in the Civil War, and by study at the first free library in Western, Pennsylvania, laid the basis for his business career. . . . . 4: Carnegie as a young business man, at 27 . . . . 5: Steel beckoned ,and Carnegie established the Bessemer process in America. . . . 6: He remembered his home town, and also donated funds for a free public library at Dunfermline, the first of the 2811 he built throughout the English-speaking world.

7: After developing his own gospel on the trusteeship of wealth, he began to dispose of his money, organizing trusts ,giving away $350,000,000 and dying a comparatively poor man . . . . 8: Honors came. Carnegie received various university degrees here and abroad. . . . 9: As the Laird of Skibo, toward the close of a life devoted to making and distributing one of the world's largest fortunes. . . . . 10: Something of Carnegie's philosophy is seen from his favorite quotation from his favorite poet, Robert Burns.

PERSONALS

McArthurs Return

Mrs. M. D. McArthur accompanied her husband last week on a trip to New Mexico. The couple returned on Thursday.

Mrs. McEuen's Storage Pit

Readers will be interested in seeing a garden beet that Mrs. J. W. McEuen of 155 Datura ave. placed in her storage pit on Oct. 1, 1934. One of the beets in good condition is displayed in the Independent's window.

Won't Miss Sunday School

Mrs. Ornelia M. Ostermeyer, 3086 S. Acoma st., Englewood, left Wednesday by bus for Pittsburgh where she will settle her father's estate and visit her children. As she has not missed Sunday School in 14 years, she is stopping off in St. Louis for the week-end. She will also get to hear a sermon by Dr. Edwards, who formerly was pastor at Trinity church. Denver.

Attend Football Game

George Casey, Harold Stoller and Harold Jr., and Mr. Stevens attended the football game at D. U. stadium on Armistice Day. Both Mr. Stoller and Mr. Stevens are from Raton, N. Mex.

Mr. Duckworth Home

David Duckworth returned home on Tuesday from Raton. N. Mex., where he had been visiting with his daughter, Mrs. Harold Stoller, for the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Stoller and two sons, Harold Jr. and Bobby Gene, were visitors at the Duckworth home on Armistice Day, and so Mr. Duckworth returned home with them.

Move to Denver

The S. N. Wood family moved recently to South Sherman st., in Denver, place of the address given by last week's paper.

Recovering from Illness

Mrs. Anna Langford is recovering nicely from a two weeks' illness at her home on South Nevada street.

Take Trip to Golden

Mrs. E. E. Monzingo accompanied Sheriff Monzingo to Golden on Monday. Mr. Monzingo, took George Sherman, 16, to the Industrial School there.

Go to Ft. Collins

Ernest Kizer and friends motored to Ft. Collins on Sunday, where they visited with Melvin Page. They also enjoyed a tour thru the Sugar Factory while there.

Mrs. Kuykendall Ill

Mrs. Floyd Kuyekndall is reported as being ill with the flu at her home at 1101 Littleton Broadway.

Girl Scouts to Hike

Mrs. Christina Bennett's girl scouts have planned a hike for this Saturday. Next Thursday a big surprise awaits the girls at their regular meeting. Be there at 7 p. m. sharp, girls.

Former Residents Here

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ingram, former proprietors of the Big Boy Hamburger place in Littleton, were callers at the Independent office Tuesday. The Ingrams are making their home at 1451 Lafayette st., Denver.

W. C. T. U. Meeting

The W. C. T. U. will meet at 2 p. m. sharp next Friday, Nov. 29, at the home of Mrs. R. L. Stevens. Mrs. R. A. Cushing will conduct the devotionals, and Mrs. Mary G. John of Englewood will speak on Medical Temperance. Reports of the conference held in Denver last Tuesday will be given.

Prospective Teachers Join Fraternity

Ruth Teller was initiated into Kappa Delta Pi, educational fraternity, last Saturday at the home of Prof. Olive John Card in Denver. Gladys Shellabarger was pledged at the same time. Among those who witnessed the initiation were Miss Geneva Gross and Miss Gladys Brooks, both of Littleton.

Mrs. Eichling Recovering

Mrs. L. E. Elrod's mother, Mrs. Eichling, is reported to be doing nicely at the home of Mrs. George Cadisch. Mrs. Cadisch is taking care of Mrs. Eichling.

Mrs. Nickels Doing Nicely

Mrs. John Nickels is rapidly improving, and is reported to be up at least part of every day. Mrs. Nickels underwent a very serious operation a few weeks ago.

Bazaar a Success

The Dorcas ladies of the Methodist church extend their thanks to all who contributed in any way toward making the Bazaar such a fine success Thursday of last week. The ladies only regret that there was not enough food to serve everyone who came.

Tonsilectomy Operation

Mrs. Mabel Norton underwent a tonsilectomy operation at St. Luke's hospital on Monday of last week. She is recovering nicely.

H. Norris Has Operation

H. Norris, brother-in-law of George Terry, recently had both his tonsils and adenoids removed at Porter's Sanitarium. He is reported to be doing nicely.

In St. Luke's Hospital

Mrs. W. H. Klingel of 395 Rafferty Gardens is a patient at St. Luke's hospital but is somewhat improved at this time.

Working at Hendersons

Nelle Lees is working as an extra at the Henderson Variety Store.

Mrs. Callahan Moves

Mrs. Hugh Callahan, 265 Harrison st., is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Lou Jones.

Moves Here from Ft. Collins

The Charles Swartz family has moved to 273 Alamo st. They came here recently from Ft. Collins.

Moves into Mrs. Hibb's House

The J. Edgecomb family moved into Mrs. Hibb's house, 135 Forest ave., last Saturday. Mr. Edgecomb is an employee of the Water Company at Wynetka.

Move Here From Boulder

Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce and baby moved Saturday to 184 North Sherman ave. Mr. Pierce has been working in Boulder.

Arthur Moore Ill

Arthur Moore is reported as being ill at his home on North Prince st.

Mrs. Waring Ill

Mrs. Claudia Waring has been ill at her home on North Harrison st. for the past week.

Returning from New Orleans

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Dunn are expected home this week-end from New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Dunn has been attending the Banker's Convention there.

On Vacation

Dr. and Mrs. Edward F. Paul and family are away on a month's vacation.

Closed for Remodeling

Elrod's swimming pool is closed at present. The building is being remodeled.

Daileys Move

The E. E. Daileys, who formerly resided at 135 Forest avenue, have moved to 145 Cedar avenue.

Visitor from New York

Miss Lillie Weingart's cousin, Howard Kizer of New York, visited with Miss Weingart on Saturday.

Serve Lunch at Payne Ranch

The Presbyterian ladies served the lunch at the C. B. Payne sale on Tuesday.

Move to Rapp Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blume and son, Jimmie, moved to the Alex Bourg home recently on Rapp avenue.

Go to California

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McGintie have gone to California for the winter.

Sells Fruit Store

R. E. Sheldon has recently sold his fruit store on Main street to R. B. Chandler.

Richard Rothwell Dies

Mrs. Hazen Taylor's uncle, Richard Rothwell of Denver, passed away at one of the Denver hospitals the early part of this week. Mr. Rothwell has been ill for some time.

Goes to Washington

H. R. Holmes left for Washington, D. C. on a business trip last Thursday. Mr. Holmes will return home via Troy, New York, and Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Mrs. Holmes expects him home on Sunday.

Go to Kansas

A. G. Barteldes, Ann, and Fredericik are leaving today for Lawrence, Kansas, where they will visit with Mr. Barteldes' relatives. They expect to stay over Thanksgiving.

Attend Denver W. B. A.

Maude Woodsome, Vallie Kizer, and Gertrude Woodsome attended the Banner Review Number One of the Woman's Benefit Association in Denver last Friday evening. The state leader, Mrs. Lee, was the principal speaker. She spoke of the events which took place at the National Convention.

Mrs. Midkirk Ill

Mrs. Midkirk, who lives with Mrs. Emily F. Smith at 176 North Harrison avenue, has been ill this week, but she is reported as being better at this time.

Help Wreck Victims

Al Bodemann and Jack Taylor of Littleton happened to drive up just after the two girls were fatally injured near Louviers last Friday. They assisted in getting the girls to the hospital.

Barteldes Injured

Armin Barteldes got two ribs injured in the football game Sunday. Either they are cracked or are pulled away from their moorings.

Mrs. Bingaman Dies

Mrs. Eleanor Chloe Bingaman passed away the early part of this week of heart disease. She was born in Illinois. The burial was in Yuma, Arizona. on Wednesday.

Turkey Shoot

Sunday, Nov. 24.
South Denver Broadway.
3 miles South of
Brookridge Farm.
Shooting — Games. 11-4

For Your Thanksgiving FLOWERS
Phone 294W
LITTLETON FLOWER SHOP

Again **WE PAY** for
Dead Horses and Cattle
CAPITOL RENDERING WORKS, INC.
Phone Main 3730 Denver, Colo.

Can You Call Help Quickly in Emergency

A telephone in your home costs but a few cents a day

The Picture of Contentment

—And can you blame him? He has just had his car greased THOROUGHLY by us.

We've put winter-grade oil in his engine, checked his tires to just the right pressure, attended to his battery water, and filled his tank with that wonderful CONOCO BRONZE GAS. He's all set for that week-end trip without a worry.

Sommers Home Oil Station
CLAUDE YOWELL, Lessee Littleton Station
Corner Main and Harrison

Social Happenings

Marcella Theisen
Phone 16

Golden Wedding
Judge and Mrs. Henry Bruce Teller drove to Byers Sunday to join Mr. and Mrs. J. Walton Day in their golden wedding anniversary.

Red Cross Meeting
The Junior Red Cross will hold their meetings at the Community Center each Monday evening. There is no charge for the First Aid course, with the exception of a small fee for the books to be used. All wishing to enter must register by Monday evening.

Have Tacky Party
The Intermediate Christian Endeavor Society enjoyed a Tacky Party at the home of Marilyn Stephenson on Tuesday evening. Marilyn and Ruth Ann Hugins were responsible for the program.

Mrs. Montgomery to Entertain
Mrs. Elzie Montgomery will entertain her Friday bridge Club at her home on South Curtis street this following Friday.

Sunday Dinner Guests
Mr. and Mrs. Al Ruland were Sunday evening dinner guests at the Charles Strong home on North Logan avenue.

Going to Ft. Collins
Mr. and Mrs. George Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. John Davies, and Miss Beulah Davies will spend Thanksgiving Day in Ft. Collins as guests of Mrs. Davies' sister, Mrs. S. T. Weyandt.

Sunday Dinner Guest
Miss Geneva Tyner was a Sunday dinner guest of Miss Drexell Caraway at her home, 136 North Grant street.

Mrs. Walter May Entertains
The Woman's Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Walter May on Thursday of last week. The ladies enjoyed a dessert luncheon and an afternoon of bridge. There were ten tables.

Birthday Surprise Dinner
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mishork entertained at a birthday surprise oyster supper for Miss Fern Martin on Monday evening, with Miss Martin, Miss Ida May Ballard, Miss Lucille Sumner, Donald Henderson, Henry Nightingale, and Earl Maloy as guests.

Have Meeting at Conovers
The last regular business meeting of the employees of the Colorado Central Power company was enjoyed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Conover on South Huron street in Englewood.

Enjoy Fellowship Hour
The members of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church enjoyed a fine Fellowship in the church basement Sunday evening. Mrs. Monford Jackson led in the Fellowship, and A. E. Bradley led in a most interesting topic, a phase of education, at the devotional meeting. All young people interested in League work are cordially invited to attend the meetings.

Enjoy Trip to Colorado Springs
Miss Nelle Lees and Miss Mary Agnes Laird were week-end guests of the Beth-el Hospital at Colorado Springs. They also attended the football game tana University.

Miss Maloney Entertains
Miss Katharine Maloney entertained her bridge club at her home on Littleton Broadway on Monday evening. The following ladies were guests: Mrs. Effie Jackson, Miss Myrtle Lashbrook, Mrs. Edna Noyes, Mrs. Ethel Dugan, Mrs. Jessie Berning, Mrs. Rea Rice, and Mrs. Ethel Palmer.

Sunshine Girls Meet
The Sunshine Girls held a card party for their members at the home of Mrs. Edna Noyes on North Nevada street on Thursday evening.

Entertains Truly Rurals
Mrs. Abe Howarth entertained the Truly Rurals at their regular bridge luncheon yesterday afternoon with the following guests attending: Mrs. R. W. Candler, Mrs. Berda Cardinal, Mrs. Bill Wood, Mrs. Clarence Morrow, Mrs. Pumpelly, Mrs. O. J. Ripple, Mrs. Susie Kendrick, Miss Elizabeth Tressler, Mrs. G. A. Collard, Mrs. J. D. Leake and mother, Mrs. Haldeman, and Mrs. Clyde Potts.

Spend Sunday at Ken-Caryl
Mr. and Mrs. John Schley, Miss Elizabeth Howarth, Mr. Hedlund and Mr. and Mrs. Abe Howarth spent Sunday with Bill Howarth at the Ken-Caryl ranch.

Missionary Meeting at Bradleys
The Grace Boddy Missionary Society of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. A. E. Bradley on Littleton Broadway on Tuesday evening.

Business and Professional Woman's Club Meet
The Business and Professional Women had their regular monthly dinner meeting at the home of Mrs. Geo. Hinnenkamp on Wednesday evening, with Mrs. Berda Cardinal as the principal speaker of the evening.

Woman's Club Chorus
The Woman's Club is having a chorus rehearsal this afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. B. Teller on South Lincoln street.

To Spend Thanksgiving Day in Greeley
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Downing will spend Thanksgiving day in Greeley with Mr. Downing's sister, Mrs. Homer Winter.

Moores Entertain
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Moore entertained Mr. and Mrs. Otto Nau of Denver at a venison dinner Friday evening of last week.

To Entertain on Thanksgiving
Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Connell and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Moore will be guests at the C. L. Moore home on North Logan street at a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving.

Attends Luncheon in Denver
Mrs. A. J. Valore attended the regular Tii Psi sorority bridge luncheon at the old O'Connor home, 701 Emerson st. in Denver, Tuesday of last week.

Joy Club at Mrs. Stephensons
Mrs. C. E. Stephenson entertained the Joy Club at her home on Santa Fe ave. Wednesday afternoon. Those who attended were: Mrs. George Higgins, Mrs. Jack Auping, Mrs. Glenn Myers, Mrs. Norman Brink, Mrs. Harry Truehart, Mrs. Charles Ringstead, all of Denver, Mrs. Morris McGregor of Arvada, and Miss Katherine Weaver, Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. Clyde Rice, and Mrs. E. E. Montgomery.

Denver Guests
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Otte will have as guests from Denver on Saturday evening, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Jobe.

Malcolms Entertain
Mr. and Mrs. George Malcolm entertained at bridge last Friday evening for the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Candler, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Otte, and Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Bussard.

"Federation Day" Held
In commemoration of "Federation Day" the Woman's Club of Littleton held an unusual meeting. Mrs. Berda Cardinal was the principal speaker and the following members portrayed the drama, "Living Pictures": Mesdames Alexander Gair, George Keith Thompson, Sue Sherman, William Witte, Estelle Hansen, Minnie B. Jackson, C. A. Kloverstrom, J. C. Feeney, A. J. Held, C .A. Prentice, W. H. Ferrell, Harold Peterson, William Watlington, and Horatio Ramsey. The music was furnished by the Woman's Club Chorus under the direction of Mrs. H. B. Teller.

Guests in Ft. Collins
Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Woods were guests Sunday at the home of Mrs. Wood's sister, Mrs. John U. Smith in Ft. Collins.

Entertain at Brdige Dinner
Mr .and Mrs. Houstoun Waring are entertaining their bridge club at dinner at their home on South Sherman street this evening.

Mrs. Strong Entertained
Mrs. Charles Strong had dinner with friends from Yellowstone Park, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Graham, in Denver last Saturday.

Thanksgiving Family Dinner
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Courtright, Charles and Floyd, will entertain at a Thanksgiving dinner: Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Peterson of Denver, Mr. and Mrs. John Courtright of Denver, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hendrix and baby of Englewood, and Mr. and Mrs. James Hendrix of Englewood.

Highlands Golf Club Dinner
The members of the Highlands Golf Club enjoyed a delicious dinner at the club house Thanksgiving day evening with the guests as follow: Messrs. and Mesdames George Malcolm, Earl Downing, Frank Page, Ernest Hayes, Ralph Duncan, Rudolph Lemcke, G. Cooper Moore, G. D. Bussard, C. M. Hall of Englewood, John Haynes, Tom Haynes, Jerry Rooney, C. L. Moore, Miss Rhoda Bolinger, and Messrs. Hazen Taylor and Woody, Shorty Dailey, George Casey, Horatio Ramsey, Bud Snow of Englewood, Douglas Izett, Fred Binner and Pete Jull.

Called to Michigan
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hendrian of 6350 So. Penn st., were called Wednesday evening to Lapeer, Mich., by the sudden death of Mr. Hendrian's father. They expect to be gone about ten days.

Taken to Colorado General Hospital
Mrs. Troy Howell of Orchard Road, was taken to Colorado General hospital Monday. Mr. Howell is also ill at this time but is expected around again very soon.

Visits in Denver
Miss Ida Vidal of So. Penn st., spent Thursday visiting in Denver with friends.

Grange Banquet
The annual Grandview grange turkey banquet was held this Thursday evening at the Community Church in Englewood. Plates were set for between one hundred fifty and two hundred persons. A fine program was arranged to immediately follow the banquet and then the crowd repaired to the grange lodge rooms at the Curtis school for dancing.

Working at the Grant Place
Mrs. Wm. R. Foster of Englewood is now employed at the Leonard J. Grant home on S. University ave.

Caller at the Almond Home
Mrs. John W. Race of E. Belleview ave. was a caller at the J. S. Almond home Friday.

Mrs. Hildebrand Better
Mrs. F. J. Hildebrand has recovered from her illness of the past two weks.

New Addition to Their Home
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Johnson of 6000 S. University ave. are erecting an addition of three rooms to their home. Mr. Johnson intends to have one of the finest homes in this district as he has recently completed a flowing artesian well.

Dinner Guest
The Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woodhouse and Miss Virginia Woodhouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Booth were dinner guests of the J. S. Almonds Tuesday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

Family Dinner
Mrs. George Kinkel is entertaining at a family dinner Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. Bertolett Hostess
Mrs. Louis Bertolett will be hostess to the Tuesday Reading club next week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Candler.

To Visit Tellers
Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Lutes of Merino, Colo., and Willard Lutes will spend from Wednesday to Saturday of next week at the H. B. Teller home.

Wrights Have Reunion
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wright and three children arrived Monday from Kansas City to spend Thanksgiving with Mr. Wright's mother, Mrs. Cora L. Wright of Littleton Broadway.

Guests from Mead
Mrs. T. Evans and daughter Lorraine of Mead are guests at the home of Mrs. Evans' mother, Mrs. Willis Dorcas of 6301 S. Penn st.

Taken to Denver
Mrs. Clarence Johnson of 6000 S. University ave., was taken to a friend's home in Denver this week to be near medical aid, as she is still quite ill.

Visit at Huntley Home
Mrs. G. Huntley of Denver is spending a week with her son, W. J. Huntley of S. Grant st.

Is Ill
Shirley Almond is on the sick list this week.

Attend Show in Englewood
The H. A. Eden and Hugo Maul families of Orchard road attended the show in Englewood Saturday night put on by the Purina feed people.

At Hendrian Home.
Miss Martha Dransfeldt of Orchard road is staying at the Hendrian home while the Hendrians are in Michigan.

Royal Neighbors Luncheon
All Royal Neighbors are requested not to forget their monthly luncheon to be held the first Wednesday in December at the home of Mrs. F. E. Funk on Elm street.

Guests at Brown Home
Mrs. Sarah Brown and Mrs. Edith Williams of the East are making an extended visit at the E. N. Brown home on S. Gallup ave. They are mother and aunt of Mr. E. N. Brown.

Guest at Michel Home
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Michel of Brighton are visiting at the home of their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Marie Michel.

Visit Mrs. Smith
Mrs. Bennie Bloom of Denver is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Smith of 5800 S. Broadway.

Caller at Daniels Home
Mrs. Tom Bevill was a Friday afternoon caller at the home of Mrs. A. J. Daniels of S. Penn st.

Society Editor in Hospital
Mrs. Marcella Theisen, society editor, who was taken to Mercy hospital on Thursday of last week, has been quite ill this week but is improving at this time. Her husband hopes to bring her home from the hospital today.

Entertain Guests
Dr. Catherine Travis, who has been a medical missionary in China for seventeen years, and her cousins, the Misses Jessie and Georgia Bartlett were Saturday guests at the Frank McLean home.

Visit Mrs. Knapp
A number of old friends and neighbors spent Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. W. H. Knapp at her home in Denver.

Entertain at Dinner
Mr. and Mrs. William Allen entertained a number of guests at dinner on Sunday.

Return from Trip
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Milliken returned Tuesday from a ten-day trip to Kansas. They are glad to get back to Colorado, "The Sunshine State."

Visitor from California
James Coykendall of Glendale, California, was a visitor this week with his brother, Frank Coykendall, at the Ken-Caryl Ranch. Mr. Coykendall was on his return trip home from Chicago.

Ft. Lupton Visitor Here
Mrs. Margaret Grissith, aunt of Mrs. Frank Coykendall, has been visiting at her niece's home this week. She left Wednesday for her home at Ft. Lupton.

Thanksgiving Wedding
Miss Mildred Payne, graduate of the local high school, and well known in Littleton will be married at the home of her parents on Thanksgiving Day to George Miller. Relatives and a few intimate friends will witness the ceremony. The bride will be dressed in a white satin gown.

Bridal Shower
Miss Jane Nutting honored Miss Juanita Shepherd at a bridal shower on Monday evening. The shower was at the home of Miss Nutting on Windermere avenue. The guests were: the Misses Juanita Shepherd, Maxine Shepherd, Betty Shepherd, Ruth Hansen, Mary Hoar, Helen Glaister, Alberta Hunlow, Joyce Coleman, Doris Coleman, Lillian Hanson, Thelma Allard, Dorothy Holmes, Betty Scott, Ruth Weber, Marie Weber, Julia DeKoevend, Gladys Shellabarger, Ruth Flint, Mrs. Elsie Wendelin, Mrs. Shepherd, and Mrs. P. A. Ward. The gifts were arranged artistically in a miniature house. Lovely refreshments were served by the hostess.

Attend Water Co. Bridge Party
The women employees of the Denver office of the Water Company entertained at a bridge party at the Rainbo Recreational Hall in Denver on Monday evening. Most of the employees of the Water Company at Littleton attended.

Entertain at Turkey Dinner
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones entertained at a turkey dinner Thursday evening of last week at their home on North Lincoln avenue. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Conover of Englewood, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Weist of Englewood, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Monzingo.

Dinner Guests
Mr. and Mrs. Clemons Roark were dinner guests at the L. L. Roark home, 178 North Sherman avenue, last evening.

Spend Day in Ft. Lupton
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones spent Thursday in Ft. Lupton.

Return to Littleton
The Charles McBeath family recently returned to Littleton from Wyoming, where they had been during the summer. They are temporarily located five miles west of town.

Accepts Position in Denver
Gilbert Moore recently accepted a position with Manning and Terry, Drilling Contractors in the Continental Oil Building in Denver. Mr. Moore is secretary for the firm.

Go to Golden
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones will attend a club meeting in Golden Saturday evening.

Conference in Denver
Mesdames R. P. Ingraham, Howard Hamilton, R. L. Stevens, Edwin Palmer, Carrie Booth, C. G. Louthan and H. B. Teller attended the Eighth District W. C. T. U. all-day conference held in the North Presbyterian church on Monday.

PERMANENTS, $2.50 UP

Trained operators for marcelling, finger waves, manicures, etc. MILDRED'S BEAUTY SHOPPE. Call Littleton 311 for appointment. adv.11-5

CAST ANNOUNCED FOR JUNIOR PLAY

The Queen's Husband, the comedy drama to be presented by the Junior class, is rapidly nearing the completion of its preparation, and with a strong cast and unusual scenery and costuming, an excellent production can be promised, according to Bill Walker, high school dramatics director.

The story of the play concerns the trials and tribulations of King Eric VII in his occupation of the shaky throne of his mythical kingdom. Dominated by the queen and bullied by a militarist dictator, he finds himself envying the beggars of the street the peace and freedom they possess. It takes the combined stimuli of a revolution and his love for his daughter the Princess Anne to nerve Eric to assert himself and become at last a real king and a kind father.

The cast includes Walter Hugins, Myrle Hollingshead, Charline Shanks, Woody Taylor, Edwin Bemis, James Brookbank, Jack Harrell Bob Davis, Bill DeKoevend, Ed Spratlin, Ann Barteldes, Ida Louise Monzingo, and Warren Jump.

BUY A FRUIT CAKE

The Girl Scouts are selling Connett's fruit cakes from now until Thanksgiving. 1 lb. cakes are 50c. Get one when they call at your door. adv.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Potts will greet Littleton with fancy wreaths and perfect trees, starting Dec. 1. Just west of Ben's Feed Store. 11-5*

Baptist News

Rev. W. E. Loucks, D. D., Pastor

9:45 a. m. Bible School; classes for all ages.

11:00 a. m., Preaching Service—"A Thanksgiver or a Fault-finder—Which Are You?"—Dr. Loucks.

6:30 p. m., B. Y. P. U., also Jr. class. An adult Bible study class with the pastor as teacher will meet in auditorium.

Wednesday there will be a Union Thanksgiving service at 7:30 p. m. in the Presbyterian church. The sermon will be by Dr. Loucks.

You'll want to go home for
THANKSGIVING
. . . . . or perhaps you plan a holiday trip away from home.

Travel by Rail

Safe Comfortable
Convenient Inexpensive

Round-trip fares, 10-day limit:

GOOD IN COACHES
1.8c per mile

Good in Pullman
Pullman fare extra
2c per mile

For tickets, information

W. C. CUTHBERT, AGENT
Phone Littleton 12

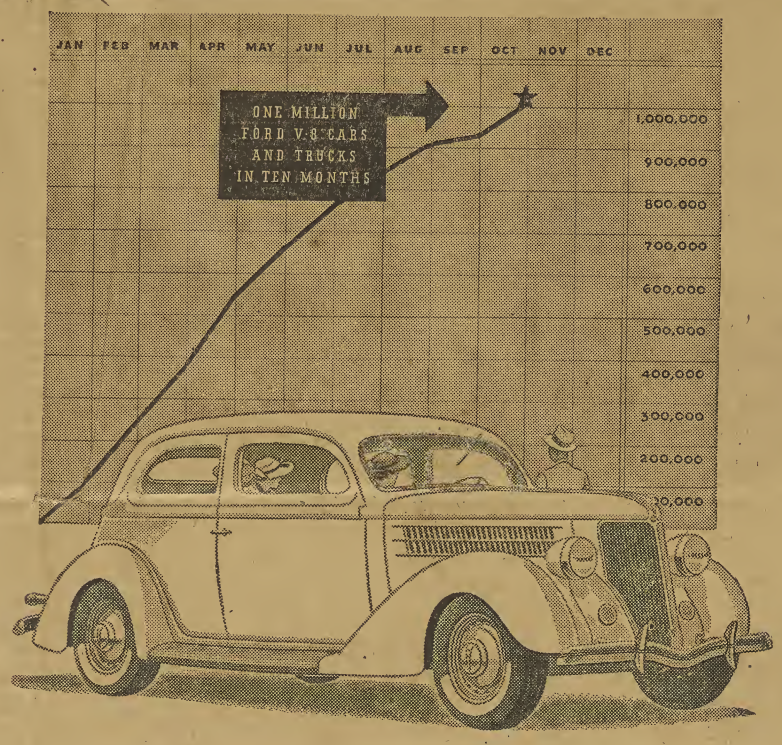
DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD
SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

Complete *Turkey Dinner*
served *THANKSGIVING DAY*
11:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
COUCHMAN'S CAFE
85c

"Watch the Fords Go By"
I. W. HUNT
Phone 17 for Demonstration Main & Harrison, Littleton

Free Turkeys
GIVEN AWAY AT
9 P. M. SATURDAY
On the Screen Friday and Saturday
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "TOP HAT"
GRAND THEATRE

V-8 LEADERSHIP



On October 31 of last year, Henry Ford announced his intention to build a million Ford V-8s in 1935. We are pleased to report that this goal was reached in exactly ten months instead of a full year.

One million cars and trucks is an impressive total. But figures by themselves mean nothing. It is what they represent that counts. Selling a V-8 at a low price has brought a new kind of automobile within reach of the people. Producing it has provided steady work for hundreds of thousands of men in the Ford plants, in associated industries and on the farm.

These million Ford V-8 cars and trucks have helped to make things better all around. In the first ten months of 1935 the Ford Motor Company paid out, in the United States alone, $140,119,326.00 in wages and $523,111,389.00 for materials.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
BUILDER OF FORD, LINCOLN AND LINCOLN-ZEPHYR MOTOR CARS

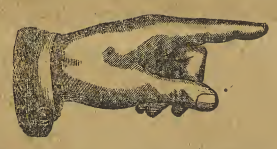
THE NEW FORD V-8 FOR 1936 IS NOW ON DISPLAY. THE CAR THAT LED ALL OTHERS IN 1935 HAS BEEN MADE STILL BETTER FOR THE NEW YEAR

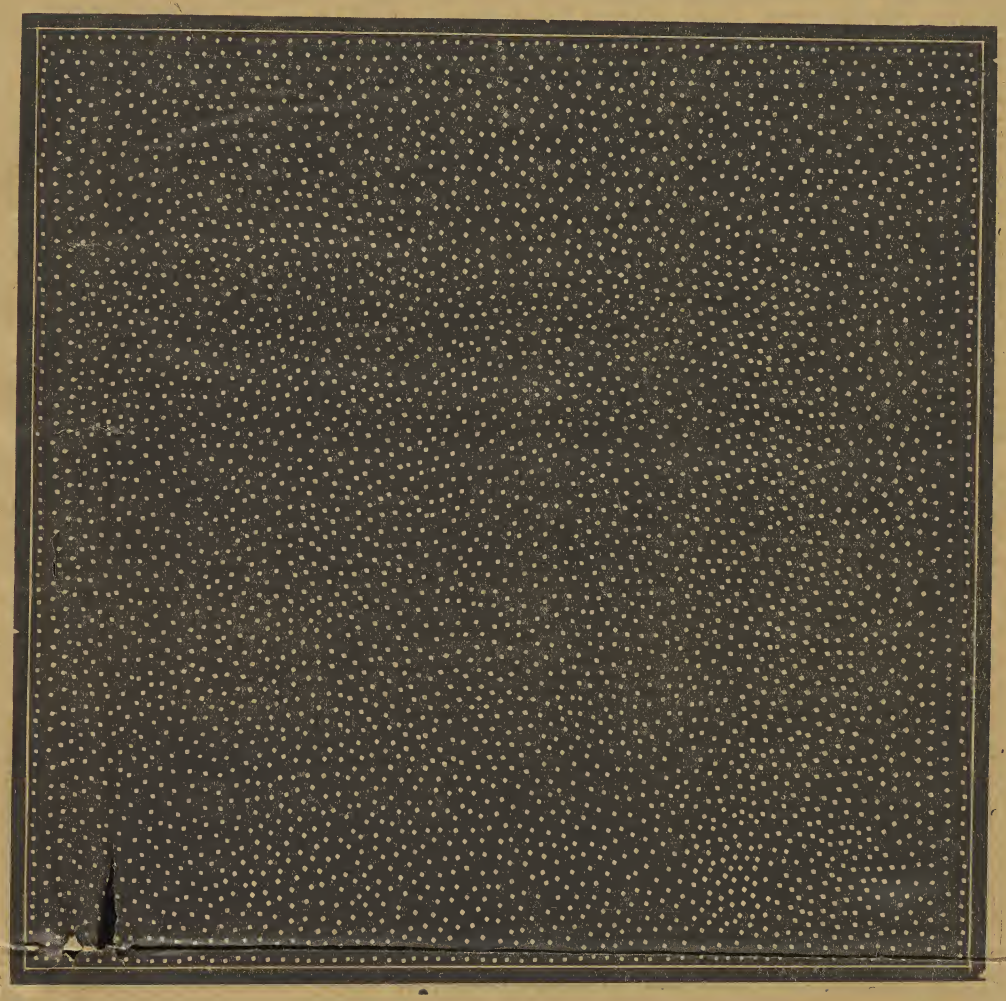
$25 IN CASH

and 75 OTHER AWARDS

This Contest Is Now Open And Will Close At 6 p. m. Saturday Dec. 7, 1935	Simple, But Fascinating Anyone Can Enter Anyone Can Win Why Don't You Try It? Act Now!

Count These Dots





(Copyright Pending)

Somebody Counted Wrong

The Littleton Independent wishes to announce that accuracy is more important than speed in this contest. A few answers have already reached this office. One contestant counted 4,179, and another counted 4,397. There is something wrong somewhere. If you can figure out a method of counting these dots accurately, take your time and maybe you will win $25.00 in cash. It is quite possible that the winner will be someone who submits his count on the very last day, tho if a perfect count comes in earlier it will of course win.

RULES OF CONTEST

Simply count the dots contained in the above square. Fill in a coupon below and bring it (or mail it) to the Independent office together with a subscription for one year ($2). If you are already a subscriber your time will be extended one year.

Get In On the Fun---And Win a Cash Award

Here Are the Prizes:

1st Correct or Nearest Correct Count ..... $25.00 in Cash

2nd Prize: "The Book of Old Ships." Numerous line drawings and 5 new Grant water colors. Hundreds have paid $20.00 for this book, (or choice of 100 other books).
3rd Prize: "The Clock Book." A beautiful book that some have paid $20.00 for, (or choice of 100 other books).
4th Prize: "Droll Stories" by Honore de Balzac, a de luxe classic in black silk pattern vellum, stamped in gold, stained top. A handsome book that many collectors have paid $25.00 for, (or your choice of 100 other books).
5th Prize: "The Decameron" by Boccaccio. A new edition of this great classic that has been priced at $17.50. It is yours for counting these little dots, (or you can get your choice of 100 other books).
6th Prize: "Great Works of Music: How to Listen to and How to Enjoy Them" by Philip Goepp. Three volumes in one, $10 book, (or your choice of 100 other books).
7th Prize: "The LeGallienne Book of English and American Poetry," edited by Richard LeGallienne. 1,051 selections from 560 authors, old and new. Why not win this and give it for a Christmas present? 1,036 pages, $7, (or your choice of 100 other books).
8th Prize: "English and American Furniture." A pictorial handbook of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th century furniture. Maybe you already have this book and paid $7.50 for it. But if you don't own it and love furniture, start counting those dots now. (If you win 8th prize and wish some other book you have your choice of 100 famous works).
9th Prize: "Modern Painting," by Frank Jewett Mather. Contains 125 reproductions of famous paintings, 408 pages. You probably do not have anything in your library to compare with the beauty of this volume. (If you wish, you can choose from 100 other books).
10th Prize: "The Complete Garden." Many have spent $6.00 for this book, but you can learn all about gardens, shrubs, lawns, trees, etc. for just a little time counting those dots. (Or choice of 100 books).
11th Prize: "The Omnibus of Crime," one of the greatest collections of mystery, horror, and detective stories ever published in one book. 1,177 thrilling pages. (Or your choice of 100 other books).
12th Prize: "Around the World in 8 Days," by Wiley Post and Harold Gatty. (Or your choice of 100 other books.)
13th Prize: "The Modern Handy Book for Boys." (Or your choice of 100 books).
14th Prize: "The Modern Handy Book for Girls." (Or choice of 100 other books).
15th Prize: "The Barbary Coast," by Herbert Asbury. (Or your choice of 100 books).
16th Prize: "American Intrigue," by Alfred Batson. (Or your choice of 100 books).
17th Prize: "Al Capone," by Frank Pasley. (Or choice of 100 books).
18th Prize: "Among the Nudists" by Frances and Mason Merrill. (Or choice of 100 books).
19th Prize: "Bernard Shaw," by Frank Harris. (Or choice of 100 books).
20th Prize: "The Care and Handling of Dogs." (Or choice of 100 books).
21st Prize: "Child Care Today," by Bela Schick, M. D. and Wm. Rosenson, M. D. (Or choice of 100 books).
22nd Prize: "Famous Sheriffs and Western Outlaws," by Wm. McLeod Raine. (Or choice of 100 books).
23rd Prize: "Forty Years of Scotland Yard." (Or choice of 100 books).
24th Prize: "Is That in the Bible?" (Or choice of 100 books).
25th Prize: "Oscar Wilde: His Life and Confessions." (Or choice of 100 books).
26th Prize: "Strategy in Handling People," (Or choice of 100 books).
27th Prize: AMERICAN MAGAZINE for one year.
28th Prize: RED BOOK for one year.
29th Prize: JUDGE, the humorous magazine for one year.
30th Prize: LIFE, full of laughs, one year's subscription.
31st Prize: MOTION PICTURE MAGAZINE for one year.
32nd Prize: COLLIER'S WEEKLY for one year (52 issues).
33rd Prize: DOG WORLD for one year.
34th Prize: HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER for one year.
35th Prize: TRUE STORY MAGAZINE for one year.
36th Prize: WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION for one year.
37th Prize: SYSTEM for one year.
38th Prize: McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year.
39th Prize: DELINEATOR for one year.
40th Prize: Gift Box of Stationery, with monogram or name and address.
41st Prize: same.
42nd Prize: same.
43rd Prize: same.
44th Prize: same.
45th Prize: same.
46th Prize: same.
47th Prize: same.
48th Prize: same.
49th Prize: same.
50th Prize: same.
51st Prize: Box Christmas cards with name printed.
52nd Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
53rd Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
54th Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
55th Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
56th Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
57th Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
58th Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
59th Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
60th Prize: Box Christmas cards with name.
61st Prize: AMERICAN BOY for one year.
62nd Prize: AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER for one year.
63rd Prize: BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS, one year.
64th Prize: EVERYDAY SCIENCE AND MECHANICS, one year.
65th Prize: LEISURE MAGAZINE, one year.
66th Prize: MARKET GROWERS' JOURNAL, one year.
67th Prize: MIDWEEK PICTORIAL, 13 issues.
68th Prize: PICTORIAL REVIEW, one year.
69th Prize: AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, one year.
70th Prize: BREEDERS' GAZETTE, one year.
71st Prize: HUNTING AND FISHING, one year.
72nd Prize: LEGHORN WORLD, one year.
73rd Prize: NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, one year.
74th Prize: NEEDLECRAFT, one year.
75th Prize: SUCCESSFUL FARMING, one year.
76th Prize: READERS' DIGEST, considered by many the best magazine of the day. One year's subscription.

LITTLETON INDEPENDENT

Use this Coupon If You Are a New Subscriber

Littleton Independent:

Enclosed is $2 for which please send me the Independent for one year and enter my count in your "Dot-Counting Contest."

My count of the dots is .....

Name ..... Address .....

NOTE: If this copy is not well printed and you cannot count the dots, ask for an extra copy of this page free at the Independent office.

This Newspaper Contains More News than Any Weekly in Colorado in a town of Less than 10,000 Population

Use this Coupon If You Are Now A Subscriber

Littleton Independent:

Enclosed is $2 for which please extend my subscription to the Independent for one year beyond present expiration date and enter my count in your "Dot Counting Contest."

My count of the dots is .....

Name ..... Address .....

As a number of subscribers have paid several years in advance it will not be necessary for them to pay $2 to enter this contest, provided their subscription is paid as far ahead as Oct. 20, 1936.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Schedule No.	Name of Owner — Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
V140	Volke, Charlie A. 9 to 12	2		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	830	½16.44
V146	Vosburg, E. C. & G. D. 41 & 42	68		Harlem	50	2.18
V149	Vosper, John 45 to 48	7		Wind. Gal. Sub. Home Sub Res 1/4 & 13/16	270	14.07
V150	Voss, Fred J. & Wanda 39 & 40	7		Hawthorn	490	25.98
W						
W134	Waite, A. A. 1 to 10, 39 to 48, ex strip through lots 1 to 3, sold to Co. for construction maintenance & repair of gas & water mains	9		Keys Add to Littleton	230	12.01
	do 1 to 10, 39 to 48	10		do	670	34.62
W142	Waldow, Wm. C. Blk	3		Jane K. Wheelers Res of Blk O, Jersey Sub	550	15.37
	do Blk	4		do	340	9.58
W144	Waldron, M. B. S 60 ft of 4	4		Deer Trail	2390	158.13
W166	Walker, Fouche Wesson Tr 56			15-5-67 C. C.	360	10.98
W181	Wall, A. D. 9 to 12	5		Edgewood Place Graftons Res	100	3.39
	do 11 to 24	33		So. Bdwy. Hts.	350	18.61
	do W 15 A of NW¼ of SW¼	32	4	67	270	9.03
W182	Wall, Herbert D. SE¼ of NW¼ & Min Res ex Rds.	17	4	67	2010	55.86
W194	Waller, Joseph N. 25 to 30	51		So. Bdwy. Hts.	870	45.98
W195	Wallic, Frank 31, 32, S 12½ of 33	4		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	380	15.25
W205	Walsh, Maggie 4 to 8	2		Univ. Sub.	25	1.00
	3	2		do	5	.36
W218	Walthen, Nellie and Claude 7 & 8	13		Belmont Park	570	17.77
W247	Warner, Lenore B. 1, 2, 14, 15 & 33	16		Blvd. Gdns.	240	7.04
	14	15		do	50	1.62
W248	Warner, Ruth Nelson, Plot 5 ex Rds.	1		Cherry Vale Acres	70	1.89
W255	Warthman, Mrs. Mary 13 & 14	8		So. Univ. Place 2nd Add	10	.44
W261	Wassenick, Albert G. 17, 18, 25 to 28	40		Kenwood Park	30	.89
W269	Watkins, Frank K. E 6 2/3 A of N½ of SE¼	2	4	67	310	19.00
	SE¼ less Co. Rd. H. L. C. rt of & N 1/6	2	4	67	5670	340.64
W273	Watland, A. R. 41 to 48	30		Denver Univ. Add 3rd Flg.	30	.93
W307	Weaver, M. Alice & Helen G. Dobson 5 & 6	18		Speers Bdwy. Add	770	40.71
W321	Webber, Joseph & Ida 7 & 8	9		Rose Add	890	47.03
W333	Webster, Helen M. 43 to 48	4		Colfax Villa Res	80	6.87
W336	Wedow, Albert & Ruth All	225		So. Denver Gdns.	520	½8.79
	All	226		do	310	½5.31
W337	Wedow, Frank M. 41 & 42	16		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	350	18.61
	39 & 40	14		So. Bdwy. Hts.	70	3.88
W341	Wedow, Rose E. 40	16		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	120	6.51
W344	Weese, Herman Est of 43 to 47	10		Cap. Hill Terr.	110	3.23
W350	Wehrly, Margaret 19 & 20	14		Peabodys Res	870	44.89
W358	Weinand, Charles J. 23 & 24			Garfield Hts. New Flg.	230	½3.70
	N½ 56, all 57 & 58			do	290	½4.61
	22			do	440	½6.91
	20			do	570	½8.88
	21			do	120	½2.02
W373	Welsh, Howard V. 46 to 48	14		Wollenwebers Bdwy. Hts. 2nd Add	985	39.25
W403	Werner, Kasper J. A. E½ of W½	10		Jersey Sub.	770	24.81
W422	Westerman, H. E½ of SE¼ & Min Res	18	5	67	1370	½23.03
W427	Westing, Vinnie M. N½ of N½ & Min Res ex co rd.	6	4	61	1610	½24.80
W441	Whipple, Dorothy A. E½ of W½ of E½ of NE¼ & Min Res ex 331 ft x 20 ft to Co. for rd.	6	4	65	140	3.52
W452	White, E. M. 17 & N 3' of 18	1		Mansfield Add	2710	107.58
W456	White, Frank M. N½ of NW¼ ex RR. & Co rd inc Min Res & ex Highway	6	4	62	1270	½21.27
	S½ of NW¼ inc Min Res	6	4	62	730	½12.40
W463	White, Nellie C. Beg. at a pt 814.6 ft N of SW cor of SW¼ of 18-4-68, th E 327.51 ft to a pt, th at rt angles N 198.5 ft to a pt, th at rt angle W 327.51 ft to a pt, th at rt angles S 198.5 ft to pl of beg. Being 1½ A m/l	18	4	68	1600	49.73
W473	Whitehead, Harvey W. 47 & 48	21		So. Bdwy. Hts.	1080	57.03
W496	Wiard, Anna 1 and 2	4		S. G. Hamlins Bdwy. Add	935	49.14
	3 to 5	4		do	340	18.08
W504	Widdefield, Clark & Alta M. 41 & 42	2		Higgins So. Bdwy. Hts.	830	½16.44
W505	Widdowfield, Wm. 25 & 26	12		Idlewild	930	49.14
W511	Wiggins, William S. 17 to 20	58		Windsor Hts.	20	1.03
W518	Wilburn, Neva M. 37 to 48	47		So. Bdwy. Hts.	530	28.09
W520	Wilcox, B. F. S½ 11, 12, N½ 13			Comstocks Add to Littleton	1200	61.85
W538	Wilkin, Newton A. SW¼ ex Min Res	20	5	64	1020	24.16
W549	Will, Harry M. 25 & 26	12		Logandale	410	21.78
W556	William, Barton C. Beg. at a pt on S line of SE¼ of 14-5-68, 208.7 ft W of SE cor, th N 208.7 ft, th E 208.7 ft, th N 291.3 ft along E line of SE¼, th W 958.3 ft, th S 500 ft to S line of SE¼, th E 749.6 ft, to pl of beg. Cont. 10 A.	14	5	68	180	6.42
	Und ½ int in S½ of SE¼ of 14-5-68, ex 1 A to school dist. ex 8.422 A to Fred B. & Anna Tracy & ex 10 A: Beg. at a pt on S line of SE¼ of 14-5-68, 958.3 ft W of SE cor thereof, th W 813.4 ft, m/l to E line of rt of way of H. L. C. th N 2 deg. 00' W 203.3 ft, th N 19 deg. 30' W 248 ft, th N 64 deg. 40' W 152.5 ft, th E 1041.5 ft th S 500 ft to pl of beg. & ex 10 A & ex H. L. C. rt of way	14	5	68	450	15.44
W557	Williams, Barton C & Grace Barton. All that part of S½ of NE¼ & N½ of SE¼ S of the H. L. C. in Sec. 14-5-68, being all that part of vac. plots 30 to 38, & 40 to 48, lying S of H. L. C.	14	5	68	1440	48.56
W596	Williamson, John W 75 ft of 1 to 6	1		Skerritts Add	930	49.14
W598	Williamson, J. W. Imps. only on SW¼ of NE¼ of SE¼ (Garage & Dwelling house)	33	4	68	770	22.40
W612	Willits, Lyle R. SE¼ & Min Res	10	5	62	890	22.16
W616	Willson, E. R. 41 & S½ 42	17		Speers Bdwy. Add	1220	64.39
W617	Willson, J. H. 26 & 27	2		Higgins Bdwy. Add	350	18.61
W651	Wilson, Mrs. Josie 25 to 48	31		Logandale	1270	33.21
W653	Wilson, Louie E. 26 & 27	6		Skerritts Add 3rd Flg.	1540	½40.24
W659	Wilson, Ralph J. & Bessie G. All	40		Swastika Acres No. 1	320	7.95
W684	Winnermore, Louise E. & Chas. T. Part of Blk 4, Evanston Bdwy. Add now vac & des as: Beg. at a pt at the intersection of E line of alley which extends along E line of Dobbins Res as shown upon recording plat thereof, with N line of Co. Rd. also designated as sd Co. Rd. a dist of 165 ft [illegible] N 202.9 ft m/l to SE cor of tr conveyed to John T. Roberts Jr. by WDB238, P 534, th W along S line of sd tr 165 ft to E line of alley, th S 202.9 ft to pt of beg.	35	4	68	1340	53.49
W699	Winters, Paul A. & Frank W½ of W½	10	5	63	970	24.11
W709	Wise, Marcella G. 41 to 44	39		So. Bdwy. Hts.	900	47.56
W710	Wiseley, R. H. 23 & 24	7		Strayers Bdwy. Hts.	1030	54.40
W718	Witherspoon, Emma 17 to 20	48		Evanston Bdwy. Add	100	4.16
	23 to 26	2		Yeagers Res of Blk 4 Verona Place	100	4.16
W722	Witschi, Ernest 11 to 20	16		Budlongs Res of Cham. Univ. Terr. E.	1390	44.63
W736	Wolf, Bertha S. 38	1		Hees Add	570	30.19
W753	Woloszyn, Wasyl E½ of NE¼ of NW¼ of NE¼	5	4	66	1020	23.52
W776	Woodis, Est Ruth Knowlton W½ & Min Res	20	5	60	1820	53.47
	N½ of NE¼ & Min Res	20	5	60	410	12.36
	SW¼ of NE¼ & Min Res	20	5	60	210	6.52
W785	Woods, Louisa 4 & 5	4		Bank Add	500	26.51
W793	Woodside, L. A. 25 to 28	21		Adams Park Annex	1070	½16.49
W812	Worosello, Genevieve H. 30 & 31	13		Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	310	16.51
W819	Wright, B. B. 17 & 18	2		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel 1st Flg.	700	½13.89
	37 & 38	2		do	690	½13.71
W822	Wright, Chas. L. & Nora L. 19 to 21	56		So. Bdwy. Hts.	930	49.14
W827	Wright, George 21 to 24	22		do	580	30.72
W829	Wright, Dr. James R. & Ella M. 13 & 14	2		Englewood Hts.	1570	½41.01
W831	Wright, Dr. J. R. 15 & 16	2		do	1630	½42.57
W832	Wright, Kathryn E. 39 to 43	2		T. L. H. Fribourgs Bel 1st Flg.	270	10.90
X						
X 1	Unknown 6.97 A S & W of H. L. C. in SE¼ of SE¼	21	4	67	110	3.43
X 11	do 13 to 21	60		Windsor Hts.	20	1.01
Y						
Y 9	Yacovetta, Berardino Comm. at NW cor of S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 3-4-67, th E on N line of S½ of SE¼ 1308 ft, th S parallel to E line 750 ft, th W at rt angles to last course, 1029 ft, th N at rt angles 350 ft, th W at rt angles 279 ft to the N & S center line of Sec. 3, th 400 ft, N to beg. ex 30 ft by 400 ft to City of Aurora for extension of Clayton St.	3	4	67	5540	332.84
Y 22	Yeo, O. G. Comm. 30 ft S & 990 ft E of NW cor of NE¼ of Sec 14-5-68, th S 1295 ft, E 305 ft N 1295 ft W 305 ft to beg. Cont. 10 A m/l	14	5	68	1960	65.95
Y 27	Young, A. D. 12 to 16	1		Strasburg	1320	44.11
Y 29	Young, C. H. S½ 16, all 17	1		E. Colfax Ave. Park	620	51.90
Y 37	Young, J. H. Plot 24			Univ. Hts.	60	2.12
Y 38	Young, John Joseph 11 & 12	10		Idlewild	970	51.24
Y 39	Young, Josie & Lester L. 1 to 6, 19 to 24	1		S. G. Hamlins Bdwy. Add	1810	95.45
Y 42	Young, Mildred A. 5 & 6	7		So. Bdwy. Hts.	930	49.14
Y 48	Young, R. E. 1 & 2	29		Belmont Park	400	12.53
Y 53	Youngberg, Farms Co., The NE¼ of NE¼ ex 16 A tract in SW cor	30	5	68	4100	½74.97
	NW¼ of NW¼	29	5	68	2800	½51.32
	NE¼ of NW¼ W of River	29	5	68	1080	½20.03
	NW¼ of NE¼ E of RR & N of land	29	5	68	2020	½37.14
	SW¼ of SE¼ E of RR. & ex N 30 ft	19	5	68	2300	½42.23
Y 55	Younkin, William S. Und ¼ int in N½ ex Min Res	23	5	61	360	11.44
Z						
Z 12	Zang Brewing Co., The Phillip N100 ft of 8	2		Sheridan	930	35.69
Z 14	Zastrow, Mrs. Anne E. Moon S½ & NE¼	17	4	60	3880	½46.84
Z 15	Zawodsky, Mrs. C. R. NW¼ & Min Res ex 4.94 A to Co.	34	4	60	1760	½24.72
	33 to 36	7		Byers	170	½2.77
Z 16	Zawodsky, Newton P. & Leita E. 7 & 8	8		Burtons 1st Add to Deer Trail	380	25.31
	1	15		Deer Trail	20	1.52
	S½ 2	15		do	10	.86
Z 20	Zeigler, Samuel T. 10	14		Blvd. Gdns.	70	2.24
Z 21	Zeilor, Minnie 20 ft of 7, all 8 & 5 ft of 9	7		Higgins Eng. Gdns.	420	22.30
Z 23	Zeilor, Minnie 16 & 17	7		do	370	19.66
Z 24	do S 10 ft of 5, all 6, N 5 ft of 7	7		do	440	23.35
Z 25	Zenone, Myrtle N½ ex Min Res	9	4	59	1450	42.68
Z 26	Zervas, Alice I. 34 & 35	14		Idlewild	1180	62.29
Z 27	Ziegler, Israel K. 19 to 24	22		Speers Bdwy. Add	530	28.09
Z 28	Ziegler, Samuel G. 45 & 46			23-5-67 C. C.	170	4.16
	7 & 8	10		29-5-67 C. C.	70	2.30
	do 1 & 2	12		29-5-67 C. C.	70	2.30
	17, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 & 36			23-5-67 C. C.	590	13.94
	do 1 to 4, 13 to 16	2		9-5-67 C. C.	560	13.24
	1 to 16	3		9-5-67 C. C.	1120	26.29
	1 to 6, 9, 10, 14 to 16	4		9-5-67 C. C.	770	18.14
	1 to 9, 11, 12, 14	5		9-5-67 C. C.	840	25.35
	do 2 to 6, 9 to 16	6		9-5-67 C. C.	910	27.44
Z 29	do 4	2		Blvd. Gdns.	100	3.49
Z 36	do 11	10		do	55	2.00
Z 49	Zinn, Bert L. 17 to 32	2		Logandale	1480	78.08
Z 56	Zuhlke, Ellen J. Beg. at a pt in E'ly location line of C. & S. RR rt of way, 763 ft E of NW cor of Sec. 31-5-68, th E along N line of sd Sec. 31, 2275 ft m/l to W bank of Nevada ditch, th S'ly along W bank of sd ditch, 1425 ft m/l, th W 2387 ft, m/l to pt on E'ly location line of C. & S. RR. rt/way, th NE'ly 1398 ft m/l to pt of beg. ex a piece cont. 20.4 A & sold to W. C. Fewlass & ex .5 A to Co for rd & ex 2.25 A to Great W. Sugar Co.	31	5	[illegible]	2860	105.68
	do Beg. at the NW cor of 1-5-68, th S along W line of Sec. 31, 1550 ft to pt on W'ly line of land belonging to the Board of Water Commissioners of City & County of Denver, th NE'ly along sd Water Comm.'s land to a pt on the N line of sd Sec. 31, th W along sd Sec. line 571 ft to pt of beg. Last Chance Water Rights	31	5	68	1760	65.19
RR						
RR95	P. K. M. Oil Co. Imps on leased land on U. P. RR. rt/way on NW¼ of NW¼	16	4	61	3070	94.59
RR 139	Skelley Gas & Oil Co. Imps. only on S100 ft of lot 20 & S 100 ft of E½ of lot 21	1		Town of Littleton	1200	61.85

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL, THIS 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1935.

CHARLES B. SINCLAIR,

Treasurer of Arapahoe County, Colorado.

CITY OF ENGLEWOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
Balleydier Sidewalk District, in The City of Englewood
Treasurer's Office, Littleton, Colorado

STATE OF COLORADO)
)ss
COUNTY OF ARAPAHOE)

Public Notice is hereby given that I [illegible] according to law, offer at Public Sale at the office of the Treasurer of the C[illegible] Arapahoe, State of Colorado on November 30, 1935 and succeeding days, [illegible]ng at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, so much of the following [illegible]ed real estate situated in the City of Englewood, County of Arapahoe, Stat[illegible] which the principal and interest have not been paid on the Special Ba[illegible]ier Sidewalk District, City of Englewood, levied by the City Council of Englewood, as per Ordinance No. 10, Series of 1915 of said City, as shall be necessary to pa[illegible] the said taxes, interest and penalties, to-wit:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

	Lot No.	Blk.	Addition	Taxes, Interest and Costs	
Specials	29 & 30	3	Rose Add	20	21.03
do	41 & 42	3	do	20	14.68
do	43 & 44	3	do	20	14.68
do	27 & 28	4	do	20	36.36
do	37 & 38	4	do	20	14.68
do	3 & 4	6	do	20	21.03
do	41, S½ 42	8	do	20	15.83
do	17 & 18	2	Premier Add	20	66.71
do	19 & 20	2	do	20	66.71
do	12	3	do	20	90.57
do	E½ 13	3	do	20	18.22
do	7 & 8	7	do	20	108.34
do	45 & S 5' of 46	7	do	20	8.89
do	25	8	do	20	64.38
do	26	8	do	20	10.62
do	27 & 28	8	do	20	21.03
do	29 & 30	8	do	20	21.03
do	N½ 3	3	West View	20	5.41
do	42 & 43	4	do	20	21.03
do	21 & 22	5	do	20	78.99
do	23	5	do	20	39.60
do	24	5	do	20	255.10

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1935.

CHARLES B. SINCLAIR,

Treasurer of Arapahoe County.

CITY OF ENGLEWOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
Cullison Sidewalk District, in the City of Englewood,
Treasurer's Office, Littleton, Colorado

STATE OF COLORADO)
)ss
COUNTY OF ARAPAHOE)

Public Notice is hereby given that I will, according to law, offer at Public Sale at the office of the Treasurer of the County of Arapahoe, State of Colorado on November 30, 1935 and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, so much of the following described [illegible] estate situated in the City of Englewood, County of Arapahoe, State of [illegible] upon which the principal and interest have not been paid on the Special Cullison Sidewalk District, City of Englewood, levied by the City Council of Englewood, as per Ordinance No. 11 Series of 1915 of said City, as shall be necessary to pay the said taxes, interest and penalties, towit:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

	Lot No.	Blk.	Addition	Taxes, Interest and Costs	
Specials	32 & 33	1	Shadyside	20	15.25
do	36 & 37	1	do	20	15.25
do	38 & 39	1	do	20	15.25
do	9	1	Ham. & Killies Bdwy. Hts.	20	78.62
do	10	1	do	20	13.27
do	11 & 12	1	do	20	26.34
do	15	2	do	20	13.27
do	16	2	do	20	16.93
do	29 & 30	7	do	20	15.25
do	N½ 32, all 33	8	do	20	42.92
do	7 & N½ 8	9	do	20	11.49
do	6, 7, N½ 8	10	do	20	13.45
do	19 & 20	11	do	20	15.25
do	15 & 16	1	Jacksons Bdwy. Hts.	20	10.64
do	17 & 18	1	do	20	57.16
do	38 to 40	1	do	20	49.28
do	47	1	do	20	16.56
do	48	1	do	20	98.36
do	34 to 36	14	do	20	39.41
do	5 & 6	15	do	20	15.25
do	1 & 2	16	do	20	36.74
do	7 & 8	16	do	20	20.46
do	32 & 33	16	do	20	15.25
do	41 & 42	17	do	20	15.25
do	11 & 12	24	So. Bdwy. Hts.	20	40.14
do	13 & 14	24	do	20	40.14
do	15 & 16	24	do	20	40.14
do	17 & 18	24	do	20	40.14
do	19 & 20	24	do	20	40.14
do	5	40	do	20	5.42

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1935.

CHARLES B. SINCLAIR,

Treasurer of Arapahoe County.

First Publication November 1, 1935
Last Publication November 22, 1935
Published in the Littleton Independent, Littleton, Colorado.

Supplementary List of Delinquent Taxes, Arapahoe County, Colo.

Complying with Section 7418, Compiled Laws of Colorado, 1921
To be sold at Tax Sale on Saturday, November 30, 1935

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Schedule No.	Name of Owner — Part of Sec. or lot	Section or blk.	Township or city	Range Division or addition	Valuation (dollars)	Amt. of taxes Int and costs
B981	Brown, Clara A. 18 to 20	35		So. Bdwy Hts.	100	5.46
K435	Kroch, Avery 41	1		So. Univ. Place 2nd Add	20	.69

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1935.

CHARLES B. SINCLAIR,

Treasurer of Arapahoe County, Littleton, Colorado.

Published in the Littleton Independent.

M. E. Church Notes

Rev. Monford L. Jackson, Minister

9:45 A. M. Church School.

11:00 A. M. Morning Worship—"Think and Thank" is the sermon topic of the Pastor.

6:30 P. M. The Epworth Leagues.

7:30 P. M. Thanksgiving Service with Pageant—"The Farmer's Reverie."

An Advocate Club

Twenty-two subscriptions to the Methodist Weekly, "The Christian Advocate" a great religious Magazine have been sent in by the local church. The number is four over the required amount to obtain the dollar rate. This magazine informs the people of religious news, of Methodist ideals and the Christian Religion in action, gives folks a Christian view of world affairs, national and international and promotes Christian unity among the denominations.

New Hymnals

New Methodist hymnals have been ordered for the local church. The Hymnals are of the new 1935 edition and are the official hymnal of nearly nine million Methodists, the Methodist Episcopal church, the Methodist Episcopal church South, and the Methodist Protestant church. The last edition was that of 1905.

CHERRINGTON ON ETHIOPIA

"What the Educated Person Ought to Know About the Italo-Ethiopian Situation," is the subject of a talk to be given by Dr. Ben M. Cherrington at 8 p. m. next Monday at the D. U. chapel. The public is invited to this free lecture.

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Dr. Roy E. Babcock
680 Broadway
Littleton, Colorado
PHONE
Littleton 33

HEALTH FOLLOWS
THE X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS SPINAL CONDITIONS ACCURATELY. CHIROPRACTIC ADJUSTING CORRECTS DISEASES WITH SCIENTIFIC PRECISION IN THE FOLLOWING ORGANS

C. F. RICE
BLACKSMITHING
and General Repairing
Welding & Cutting, Disc Sharpening
Opposite Columbine Mercantile Co.

Will Your Farm Have Enough Manure?

Good yields this year have taken a fairly heavy draft on soil fertility. Moreover in recent years fewer animals have been fed. This means that farmers should overlook no opportunity to recover as much manure as possible.

Using plenty of straw or other bedding in the feed lots is important. Some feeders who may be operating on a small scale can utilize large quantities of straw advantageously.

Work stock and dairy stock are useful sources of manure. There are only four mules on the Company's Experiment farm at Longmont, yet up to 80 loads of manure are recovered annually, through using tremendous amounts of straw in the barnyard. The straw is piled deep in the yard in September and waste products are accumulated all winter.

Where farmers are pasturing animals at this time, it may be a good plan to run the animals into a corral at night with ample bedding.

THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY

WANT-ADS

FOUND—three keys in black leather container, picked up near Englewood several weeks ago. Call at Independent office. 11-3

TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING—also Mammoth Bronze breeders. Mrs. S. R. Buchanan. Littleton 486R1. 11-4

FOR SALE—twenty large young toms; milk fed. 25c per pound. Christensen. Phone 496J2. 11-4*

NEW—Red Head waterproof hunting coat for sale cheap, size 42. A. Hentzell, 182 N. Grant. Ph. Lit. 226J. 11-4*

FOR SALE—Sacrifice dandy, small home for immediate sale. Best Woodlawn location. Terms less than rent. Owner 195 Hickory st., Littleton. 11-4*

WILL PAY CASH—for ½ to 1 acre between Littleton and Englewood city limits on either Santa Fe or Broadway. P. O. Box 205, Englewood, Colo. 11-4

FOR SALE—select, corn and milk fed turkeys, reasonable. Mrs. J. S. Almond. Tel. Littleton 389R3. 11-4*

WANTED—good strong young team. Will feed for use thru winter. Mrs. C. E. Brown & Son. Phone Lit. 495R3. 11-4*

BATTERY RADIO SET—complete for $15. Valore Hardware Co. 11-4

TURKEYS—also fries, hens, squabs, geese. Dressed and delivered. Tom Shearer. Littleton 128W. 11-4*

OPEN SUNDAYS—If you forget something for Sunday dinner or supper party, remember Franzen's Grocery is open. Next to Sommers Oil. tf.

FOR SALE—fat turkeys for Thanksgiving. Also Mammoth Bronze breeders. Phone Littleton 488J5. 11-4*

FOR SALE—fat young geese; Wyandotte capons. Order early for Thanksgiving. Mrs. Frank MacLean. Phone Littleton 498J5. 11-4*

FAT—young turkeys, grain fed. 2½ miles southwest Littleton on Coal Mine Road. Mrs. Dick Jones. Lit. 498R2. 11-4*

ELECTRICAL WORK
We handle a complete line of electrical supplies. Let us give you an estimate on your wiring. Valore Hardware Co. tf.

WANTED—girl or woman for full time house work. Room and board and $15 a month. Phone Lit. 153W. 11-4

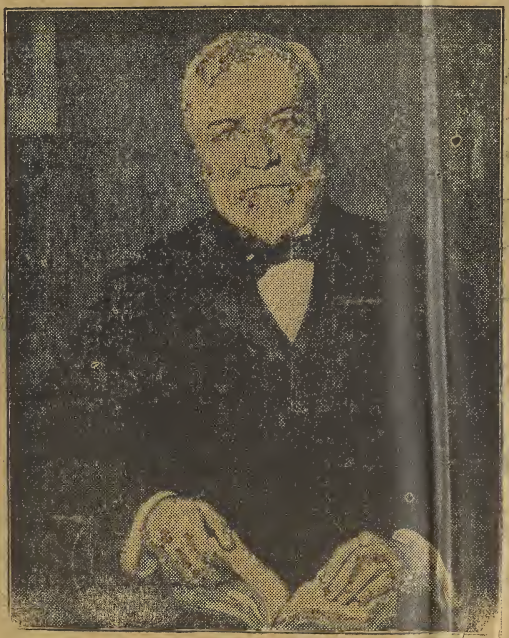
20 TONS—or more 1st cutting alfalfa on Hine ranch (6 mi. west Littleton). Examine and make offer. J. H. Hine, Littleton. 11-4*

WASHING—and ironing done at reasonable prices. Work guaranteed. Mrs. Killam, 266 Elm st. 11-4*

FOR RENT—sleeping rooms, heated. Clean, comfortable. Inquire Couchman's Cafe. 11-4*

FAT CORN FED—turkeys, fat hens, young roasting chickens, fries. Trego, 1335 Bdwy. Littleton. 11-4*

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary



ANDREW CARNEGIE

The Littleton library has received a handsome, framed portrait of Mr. Carnegie like the reproduction shown here. The Carnegie Corporation has presented to all Carnegie libraries in the United States, British Dominions and Colonies a similar picture, the original of which was done by Luis Mora.

Famous American Steel King Was Born in Scotland a Century Ago

Carnegie Gave 2,811 Libraries and 8,182 Church Organs from His Fortune

Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, the ancient Caledonian capital from which his family emigrated to America in 1848. It was in Dunfermline that Carnegie built his first library and began in 1881 his series of library benefactions that continued until 1917, by which time he had built 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English speaking world.

The different Carnegie trusts in this country that will join in the centennial celebration next week, in the order of their establishment, are:

Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, 1896, which conducts an institute of technology, a museum of fine arts, a music hall

individual program, all will join in the three principal events in New York City. These will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, November 25, a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the evening of November 27.

Why Libraries Interested Carnegie

Altho the building of public libraries was but one of Andrew Carnegie's numerous benefactions, it is the one, perhaps, for which he is known in the largest number of American communities. Mr. Carnegie's libraries and the 8,182 organs made possible by his donations to churches of the English speaking world are usually regarded as the most personal of his gifts. He devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction [illegible]

Notice of the Proposed Budget of School District No. 6, County of Arapahoe, Colorado

Notice is hereby given that the Budget making authority of School District No. 6, has submitted to the appropriating body of said school district his budget for the fiscal year 1936 all in full compliance with Chapter 125 Session Laws of Colorado 1933. Same will be available for public inspection at the office of the county superintendent of schools until November 28, 1935, during which time interested citizens may request hearing on said budget.

WALTER E. HUGINS,
President, School District 6,
Arapahoe County, Colorado.
First publication Nov. 8, 1935.
Last publication, Nov. 22, 1935.

NOTICE OF ADJUSTMENT DAY

ESTATE OF OTTO NORDBLAD, DECEASED.

No. 2123

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for adjustment to the County Court of Arapahoe County, Colorado, on the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1935.

M. F. WASSON, Administrator.
First publication Nov. 1, 1935.
Last publication Nov. 29, 1935.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

ESTATE OF FRANK W. BODDY, also known as F. W. BODDY, DECEASED.

No. 2044

Notice is hereby given that on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1935, the undersigned will present to the County Court of Arapahoe County, Colorado, her accounts for final settlement of administration of said estate, when and where all persons in interest may appear and object to them, if they so desire.

ANNIE BODDY, Administratrix, C. T. A
Cecil R. Ditsch, Attorney.
First publication November 1, 1935.
Last publication November 29, 1935.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

ESTATE OF EDWARD JACKSON, LUNATIC.

No. 1735

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1935, the undersigned will present to the County Court of Arapahoe County, Colorado, his accounts for final settlement of administration of said estate, when and where all persons in interest may appear and object to them, if they so desire.

FLOYD F. WALPOLE, Conservator.
First publication Oct. 25, 1935
Last publication Nov. 22, 1935

Notice of Call for Bonds

Notice of call for payment of Sewer District No. 1 Bond No. 57, for $500.00.

The undersigned treasurer of the Town of Littleton, Arapahoe County, State of Colorado, hereby calls for payment of Sewer District No. 1 Bond No. 57, for $500.00, of Littleton, Colorado, of said district, and hereby gives public notice that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of the first publication of this notice, interest on the Bonds above called for, shall cease.

H. F. McARTHUR,
Treasurer of the Town of Littleton,
Arapahoe County, State of Colorado.
First publication November 15, 1935
Last publication December 6, 1935

PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, Daisy Jones by deed of trust, dated the 30th day of September, 1929, which is recorded in book 291, page 80, of the records in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, duly conveyed to the Public Trustee in and for the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, the following described real estate in the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, to-wit:

East one-half (½) Lot numbered Thirteen (13) and all lots numbered Fourteen (14) and Fifteen (15); Block numbered Thirty-six (36); Place ...

NOW, THEREFORE, At the written request of The Capitol Building and Loan Association, the legal holder of said note pursuant to law, I, the undersigned, Public Trustee in and for the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, do hereby give notice that I will, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, December 9, 1935 at the South Front door of the County Court House in Littleton, in said County, State of Colorado, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the said described premises, and all the right, title and interest of the said Daisy Jones, her heirs and assigns therein, for the purpose of paying $1551.33 principal; $284.46 interest to October 1, 1935; Abstract fees in the sum of $10.00; general taxes for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 in the total amount of $72.30 which have been paid by the legal holder of the note; and an attorney's fee of $50.00, the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and the cost and expenses of executing this trust, and will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Littleton, Colorado, November 6, 1935.

CHARLES B. SINCLAIR,
Public Trustee in and for the County of Arapahoe, Colorado.
First publication Nov. 8, 1935.
Last publication Dec. 6, 1935.
Published in The Littleton Independent,

PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, David E. Traver and Grace A. Traver by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of April, 1925, which is recorded in book 200, page 173, of the records in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, duly conveyed to the Public Trustee in and for the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, the following land in said county, to-wit:

Plots Fifty-seven (57) and Fifty-eight (58), in Interurban Addition, Arapahoe County, Colorado; together with all permanent improvements situate thereon, and together with a twelve (12) acre water right from the Northern Colorado Irrigation Company and a ten (10) acre water right from The Antero and Lost Park reservoir Company, said last named right being evidenced by contract No. 57, dated July 1, 1909; and together with any and all water rights appertaining to said land which may hereafter be acquired during the life of this trust deed, which deed of trust was made to secure the payment of one promissory note of even date with said deed of trust, for the sum of Twenty-five Hundred ($2500.00) dollars, payable to the order of The State of Colorado, on or before five years after the date thereof, with interest thereon at six per cent per annum, interest payable annually according to the tenor of certain interest notes, bearing even date with said trust deed as is more particularly set forth in said deed of trust, reference to which is hereby made for greater certainty, and,

WHEREAS, The said David E. Traver and Grace A. Traver and all persons claiming by, through or under them, having defaulted in the payment of Payment due April 16, 1931; Payment due April 16, 1932; Payment due April 16, 1933; Payment due April 16, 1934; Payment due April 16, 1935; Principal due; 1931, 1932, 1933 taxes (paid by State), and the legal holder of said note, having elected on account of said default to declare said note unpaid, due and payable,

NOW, THEREFORE, at the written request of The State of Colorado, the legal holder of said note pursuant to law, I, the undersigned, Public Trustee of said County, do hereby give notice that I will, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, December 9, 1935 at the South front door of the County Court House in Littleton, in said County, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the said described premises, and all the right, title and interest of the said David E. Traver and Grace A. Traver, their heirs and assigns therein, for the purpose of paying the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and the cost and expenses of executing this trust, and will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of sale as provided by law.

Dated November 6, 1935.

CHARLES B. SINCLAIR,
Public Trustee of Arapahoe County, Colorado.
First publication Nov. 8, 1935.
Last publication Dec. 6, 1935.
Published in The Littleton Independent,

PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, Minnie B. Eson by deed of trust, dated the 12th day of August, 1933, which is recorded in book 342, page 100, of the records in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, duly conveyed to the Public Trustee in and for the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, the following land in said county, to-wit:

The North half of lot thirteen and the South twelve and one-half feet of lot twelve, block four, Littleton,

which deed of trust was made to secure the payment of one promissory note of even date with said deed of trust, for the sum of Twelve Hundred Fifty and no/100 ($1,250.00) dollars, payable to the order of Dorothy Jane Dunn, three years after the date thereof, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually as per six coupons to said note attached, as is more particularly set forth in said deed of trust, reference to which is hereby made for greater certainty, and,

WHEREAS, The said Minnie B. Eson and all persons claiming by, through or under her, having defaulted in the payment of semi-annual interest due August 12, 1935, and the general taxes for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, and special improvement tax for four years, and the legal holder of said note, having elected on account of said default to declare said note unpaid, due and payable,

NOW, THEREFORE, At the written request of Lillie R. Dunn, the legal holder of said note pursuant to law, I, the undersigned, Public Trustee of said County, do hereby give notice that I will, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, December 9, 1935 at the West front door of the County Court House, in said county, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the said described premises, and all the right, title and interest of the said Minnie B. Eson, her heirs and assigns therein, for the purpose of paying said taxes and the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and the cost and expenses of executing this trust, and will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of sale as provided by law.

Dated November 5, 1935.

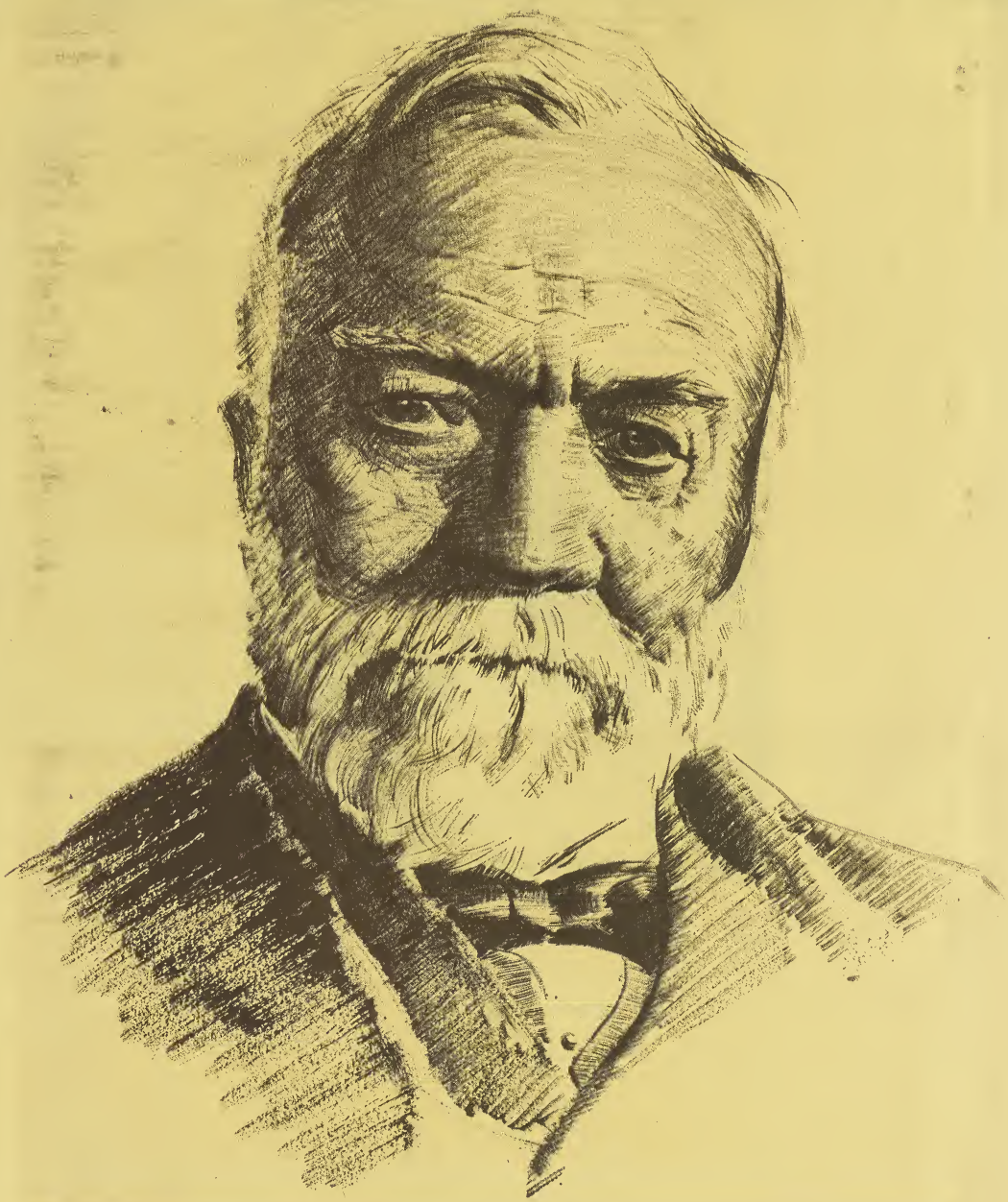
CHARLES B. SINCLAIR,
Public Trustee of Arapahoe County, Colorado.
First publication Nov. 8, 1935.
Last publication Dec. 6, 1935.
Published in The Littleton Independent,

H. F. Albers Liquor Store

3511 S. BROADWAY, ENGLEWOOD

OPEN THANKSGIVING DAY Regular Hours

Brandy, California Grape, for your fruit cake, pint $1.00
Old Quaker, full pint $1.04
California Wines; all flavors, qt. 49c
Maple Grove Whiskey, $1.35 seller cut to 90c
Seagram's Five Crown $1.49



ANDREW CARNEGIE ..... *Born one hundred years ago*

UNITED STATES STEEL

back into the dressing-room and after a shower he began to comb his hair. He let out a howl when he saw that part of it was missing. He was awful sore at me but I told him I'd rather see him lose a lock of hair than lose a fight."

Jimmy McLarnin is another of Bagley's pets. Bagley has handled the Vancouver Irishman in a number of his important engagements and he gives him a high rating as one of the real gamesters of the ring. McLarnin had suffered a technical knockout at the hands of Ray Miller in Detroit. McLarnin had a superficial cut which didn't bother him at all. However, the cut bled so that the spectacle became a gory one and the referee stopped it, awarding Miller a knockout. When McLarnin came to New York to fight Billy Petrolle, his manager, Pop Foster, asked the referee to comb McLarnin's hair before the fight. Petrolle's manager knew that a few drops of blood from gushing forth as though it were water rushing from a hydrant. Bagley reached for his little black bag. The round ended and Walker, half blind now, stumbled to his corner.

"Just a little cut, Doc," he said calmly. Bagley nodded and reached for a bottle of powdered iron sulphate. This was the only possible thing to use on such a cut. Adrenalin chloride strong enough to stop most cuts wouldn't have any effect on this, for the cut was five inches long, a jagged, ugly-looking open wound. Collodion used on old cuts which are reopened would be equally futile. The powder has the facility of forming blood from gushing forth as though it

eyes. Just before the end of each round the cut would commence to bleed again, but Doc would rebathe it in the adrenalin between rounds and Jimmy was able to go on and give a creditable account of himself. But for Bagley he would have suffered the indignity of having another K. O. against his name.

"McLarnin is a gloriously game fighter," Bagley says. "And so, by the way, is another Irishman, Mickey Walker."

The gameness of Mickey Walker, whom they call the Toy Bulldog, is traditional in ring circles. Mickey is all heart; a devil-may-care battler who

Bagley has set and taped up plenty of broken ribs with the skill of a surgeon and he has stitched all sorts of cuts. But a handler of fighters has to be more than a minister to cuts and bruises and breaks. He must know all of the tricks which may be pulled against his fighter and he must know how to guard against them.

Bagley, for instance, always watches his fighter's opponent have his hands bandaged. A fighter is allowed to protect his hands with six feet of gauze and two feet of adhesive tape. One night, many years ago, Bagley was handling a fighter named Kid Saylor, who was boxing in the National A. C. in Philadelphia. Bagley went into the other man's dressing-room to watch the bar-

He came to a land of wooden towns

and left a nation of steel

IN AN ATTIC in Dunfermline, Scotland, he was born on November 25th a hundred years ago—the son of a man and woman who later dared the great adventure of crossing the Atlantic to find opportunity.

They sailed seven weeks in a wooden ship and landed in a country of wooden towns.

From New York to Pittsburgh was another three weeks' journey, by the Erie Canal and the Lake to Cleveland, thence down a canal to Beaver, and up the Ohio River. Andrew was thirteen years old. Before he had reached middle age, steel rails had joined New York and Pittsburgh, and steel Pullmans rolled over them in ten hours. He lived to see automobiles of steel travel from city to city in a day. Now airplanes, powered by gasoline explosions inside cylinders of steel, span the distance in a hundred minutes; and the Atlantic crossing has changed from seven weeks of danger to a hundred hours of comfort in a floating steel hotel.

Great eras are the work of great men. And great men flourish only when they are needed. When a country ceases to need them, it is no longer great. Andrew Carnegie became a master builder because America needed him and welcomed him.

Does our country no longer need great builders? Have we no frontiers left, as some would assert? Andrew Carnegie, if he were alive, would be the first to deny it. United States Steel, which carries forward the industry he helped to create, protests against any such counsel of despair.

The economic pains we have had are the pains of adolescence—not the pains of old age. America is built, but men are dreaming of building it better.

Those vital arteries of national life, the railroads, are to be rebuilt. New steels—rustless, stronger, lighter—will lift the burden of dead weight from rolling stock and make transportation more economical and efficient.

Twenty-five million homes are to be rebuilt, and steel will be there to hold comfort and health within the walls—to lift the threat of fires that have wiped out whole communities, from country villages to cities as large as Chicago.

Twenty-five million automobiles are to be replaced with lighter, stronger, safer cars. Already thousands of miles of steel and concrete highways have been laid, and thousands more miles must be added.

Will America ever be finished? Never as long as American ingenuity begets ideas and American ambitions remain unsatisfied.

The nation that Andrew Carnegie helped to build will be rebuilt and *rebuilt* again. Always with more and more steel.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY • AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE COMPANY • AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
CANADIAN BRIDGE COMPANY, LTD. • CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL CORPORATION • COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY
CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY • FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY • NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY
OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY • SCULLY STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY • TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY
U. S. STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY • UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT COMPANY • *United States Steel Corporation Subsidiaries*

US STEEL

UNITED STATES STEEL

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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STOKING THE RESERVOIR IN LITTLE AMERICA

The Antarctic furnished only one comfort—water—and that, reluctantly. Members of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition had to fetch their pails of water not with buckets but with shovels. They took turns shoveling snow into a pipe leading to the mess-room stove, where a melter converted it into water. One bucketful of snow melted to one-third of a bucketful of water in about a half-hour. And developing one roll of aërial film required 200 gallons! (See Bulletin No. 1).

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Published in

A

November 25, 1835-1935

by the

Carnegie Public Library Coleraine, Minnesota

ANDREW CARNEGIE AS PUBLIC EDUCATOR

By Dr. Joseph Rauch

President of Board of Trustees of Louisville Free Public Library

Address Delivered On the Occasion of the Carnegie Centenary Celebration At The Louisville Free Public Library November 25, 1935

The economic forces and material resources that make possible the accumulation of wealth vary from age to age. Not every era has the same concept of wealth nor does every generation produce it in the same way. The zigzag journey and the circuitous route mankind has pursued in determining what in any given period he regarded as wealth, how to produce it and how to possess it are almost tantamount to the story of man's struggle from an absolute and immediate dependence on nature for all his wants to the present social-economic status in which our wants are supplied at long range through a labyrinthian chain of dependent and interrelated agencies where consumers may be thousands of miles from producer.

In the creation and possession of wealth two tendencies have been clearly noticeable throughout the ages, the selfish and unselfish, the social and unsocial. Every age has had owners

of wealth who either used it to enhance their own happiness and to increase the well-being of those dependent on them, or to make it a means for the enrichment of the community at large.

Andrew Carnegie lived in the United States in a generation when many men through native ability and through extraordinary opportunity afforded by the natural resources of the land amassed a vast fortune. He was one of a considerable number who, through iron, copper, steel, lumber, oil, became fabulously rich. He used the industrial standards of his day. He was neither better nor worse than the other captains of industry of his time when he struggled and battled for success. It was an era of keen and ruthless competition. Carnegie did not invent the system under which he labored. He inherited it. He did what everyone about him was doing and what Government in a large measure was sanctioning. We need take this into account if we are to pass judgment on the man and the business methods that he used.

Where he differed from, and was superior to, many of his successful contemporaries was in his relation to wealth and the use he made of it.

In regard to the first, it should be said that Andrew Carnegie was always master of what he had. His possessions never enslaved him. He never degenerated into a mere human money-making machine. Shrewd as he was, keen to take advantage of every situation, a hard fighter in any conflict, showing no quarters in the face of competition and opposition, he never lost sight of an ideal that money was the means to an end and not an end in itself. The moment the battle was over higher consideration were given the right of way

He showed this in the manner in which he undertook to give back to society what it made possible for him to acquire. It is this phase of his character that we are here to commemorate and to honor. I have in mind his generosity and his social vision, his service to culture and enlightenment through the libraries that bear his name in many parts of the world.

Andrew Carnegie believed, as do many of us, that world betterment can come only through world enlightenment. He harbored the conviction that if men knew better they would do better. He looked upon ignorance as the greatest impediment to progress. He was not a cloistered student nor a speculative philosopher. Had he been one of these he would have written books on the subject. He was essentially a man of action, a dynamic sociologist, a most practical and democratic educator. He therefore opened his treasures and began building power houses for light and

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learning. Out of the dark bowels of the earth he had gotten his millions. These were now made available to illumine the surface of the earth and make it a better place for the children of men to live in. Just as in an earlier day he threw himself heart and soul to possess himself of money, so now he gave himself unstintingly to distribute it for the good of all. The passion of acquisitiveness gave way to that of generosity. Ownership was transformed to stewardship. The captain of industry assumed the role of a public servant. Andrew Carnegie ceased to be the owner of what he amassed and became the trustee for a great public educational service.

Andrew Carnegie laid down no conditions that would or could in any way hamper the great educational ideal he had in mind for the public. He did not even want the libraries he was giving to bear his name. This was a concession and not a request on his part. This man who had very definite views on life and religion, on capital and labor, on property and government, on poverty and wealth, on taxation, never as much as hinted that his libraries should show any preference for his opinions in regard to any or all of these questions. His libraries were to be public institutions and to serve the public in the broadest possible way. They were to be the storehouses of the general output of the human mind during the ages. They were to contain all shades of opinion. No attention was to be paid to age, to clime, to color, to race, to religion, either in the acquiring or in the circulating of books. Hospitality in the broadest sense was to be the guiding policy. The greatest educational and recreational good for the largest possible public in the most democratic manner is the cornerstone of every Carnegie library.

It is this generosity and this broadmindedness that we are here to honor. These are qualities that from time immemorial have stamped the truly great of any generation. Andrew Carnegie had them in no small measure. What is more he put them into operation on a very wide front. He set a commanding and highly commendable social standard to men and women of means throughout the land.

In the gifts made by Andrew Carnegie there is much that is not readily apparent. We see of course the structures. It is quite impossible not to see them. Their size, the locations assigned to them, the never-ending stream of humanity that is going to them, keeps them before the gaze of millions every day. It is not this that I have in mind. I am thinking of the libraries he has built and their meaning and services to the underprivileged. I am sure that in our land there must be many millions of men and women, boys and girls,

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who have become friends of books, and hundreds of thousands in whom this friendship for books has grown in to a love for literature because the generosity of this man has made it possible for them to secure books without cost, books that otherwise they might not have been able to have.

We in Louisville are among his beneficiaries. Our Central Library and eight branch libraries were called into being because the Carnegie moneys were made available for them. It is therefore fitting that on the occasion of the centenary year of his birth we voice appreciation of the cultural gift this man made to us and to others and especially the social vision in back of it all. In course of time the buildings will disappear. That is the story of all such monuments of stone. What will remain and will rise in indestructible grandeur above the ravages of time and the ceaseless attacks of the elements is the ideal that the noblest use of strength and wealth is when they are dedicated to public good in a way that this good comes within the reach of all or nearly all. The social service ideal in the Carnegie libraries will abide as long as unselfishness, social responsibility, and helpfulness will be part of the idealism of the race.

Let me bring this all too brief and inadequate tribute and appreciation to an end with a declaration of principle in the words of the man whose centenary we are here to commemorate and whose vision has been a blessing and an enlightenment in many parts of the world—"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth. To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance, to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

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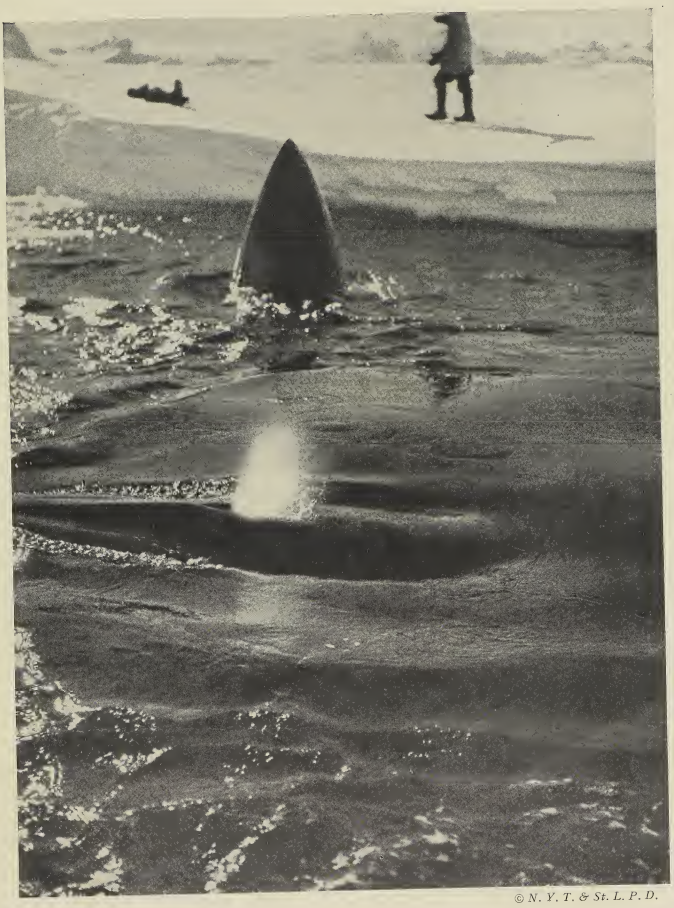

© N. Y. T. & St. L. P. D.

WHALES ARE EASILY CAUGHT IN LITTLE AMERICA—BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER

One whale is indicated by the little cloud of steam in the foreground, made when his warm breath, exhaled at regular intervals of a number of minutes, is condensed in the cold air. The other one, perfectly apparent, is keeping part of his head above water to look for a clear channel between pieces of floating ice. Whalebone whales can eat only plankton, which has lured them so close to shore (See Bulletin No. 2).

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Byrd Antarctic Expedition Conquered Climate, Captured Facts

RECENT publications by Admiral Byrd are rounding out contributions from what was perhaps the most ambitious and successful scientific expedition into a hostile, uninhabited land in the history of man's search for knowledge—the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Already scientists are working on helpful new technical data which the expedition brought back. And now the general reading public, as rocking-chair adventurers, can enjoy the excitement of exploring this new realm through the printed page.

A Modern Columbus Remakes the Map

After nearly two years on a fact-hunt, which was frequently a fight for life of man and science against nature in an unfriendly mood, the expedition's fifty-six pioneers returned last spring with a game bag full of startling new facts and theories. As official spokesman, Admiral Byrd summarized results in a speech before members of the National Geographic Society.

"The Antarctic, as you know, has an ice age going on, which is in its full tide, such an ice age as existed at the top of the world 30,000 years ago. The ice sheet down there varies probably from about two miles thick to a few feet. Therefore we think that hundreds of years ago the ice that covered many states of this country probably was as much as two miles thick.

"As to geography, we have discovered and taken possession of for the United States a land area as large as the combined Atlantic Seaboard States from Maine to Georgia. . . .

"There are other interesting changes in the map. For example, the National Geographic Society's Map of Antarctica shows a great white unknown blank space about 150,000 miles in area north of the 75th parallel of latitude and between longitude 120 and 60 west. By ship and airplane we wiped that area off the map and put it into the column of the known by proving it to be a part of the great Pacific Ocean. . . .

Antarctica Is Just One Continent Instead of Twins

"We were fortunate enough to settle the much-talked-of geographical question as to whether there were two continents or one at the bottom of the world, and by aviation it was proved that there is only one. A great controversial question as to whether or not there existed a passage between Ross and Weddell Seas was thus settled."

These are only a few of the discoveries which affect geography. The Expedition also added to the sum of man's knowledge by gathering facts about astronomy and cosmic rays, plant and animal life, bacteria, fossils, weather, ocean conditions, rock formations, magnetism, and glaciers.

While the average reader, as a matter of curiosity, may come to know something of the new map of Antarctica, he will hardly find a personal need to study it, as if with the idea of spending a vacation down where the midsummer temperature "soars" to five degrees above zero. But everyone is interested in the problem of keeping alive under unfavorable conditions, and that is the main topic of most stories of the expedition's adventures.

These accounts tell of unusual ways in which living creatures fit themselves into icy surroundings where life would seem impossible. Members of the expedi-

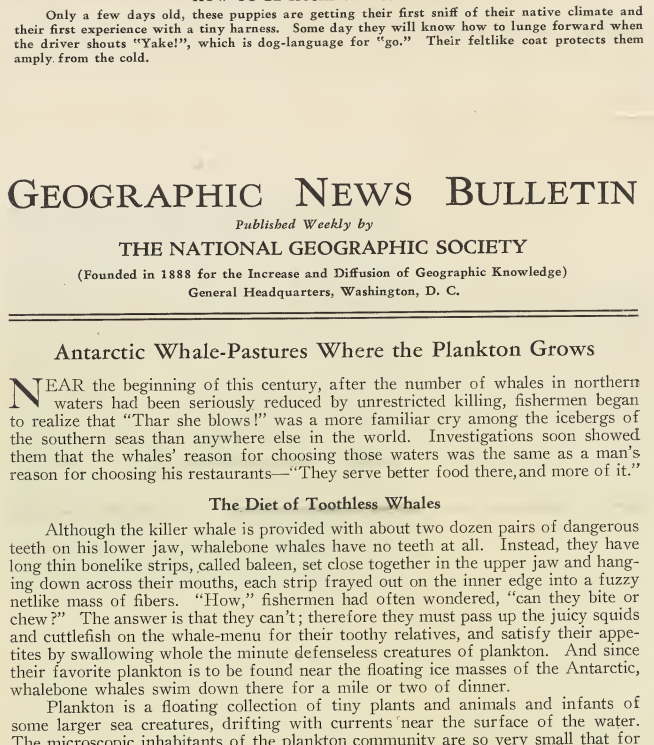
tion found tiny primitive mosses, with separate plants about the size of a pinhead, growing on one of the world's southernmost mountainsides, where only a couple of weeks' warmth each year could thaw them out. Seals, having decided against going north for the winter, were found patiently gnawing holes in the ice as it froze over them, working constantly to get the air without which they could not live under water.

But most remarkable of all was the way in which the fifty-six men of the expedition protected themselves against merciless sub-zero temperatures, for 110 degrees below freezing was only "cooler to-day." In addition to discovering new land in the Antarctic, Admiral Byrd manufactured a new climate for a tiny part of it. Tricking the marble-hard snow into being a shelter as well as a menace, the citizens of Little America built a community for which they had to import all the materials except water. Three airplanes, four tractors, an autogiro, $100,000 worth of scientific equipment, 126 dogs, 3 cows, furs to be tailored into clothing and mittens, even wood for housing—all these and nearly 14,000 other items, from telephone poles to a rubber nipple for a puppy's nursing bottle, were carried thousands of miles to construct and equip their little town in the snow. Here the expedition brought the twentieth century to the ice age.

Note: Excellent project material about the First and Second Byrd Antarctic Expeditions can be found in the following: "Exploring the Ice Age in Antarctica," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1935; "Mapping the Antarctic from the Air," October, 1932; and "Conquest of Antarctica by Air," August, 1930.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Byrd Expedition Homeward Bound," week of March 11, 1935; "Sea, Stratosphere, and Polar Ice Featured in 1934 Explorations," week of January 14, 1935; "The Penguin, F. F. A. (First Family Antarctica)," week of January 22, 1934; "Following New Conquests of Antarctica," week of January 8, 1934; and "Admiral Byrd Takes Dogs as well as Planes to Antarctica," week of October 16, 1933.

Consult also the map of the Antarctic Regions published as a free supplement to the October, 1932, *National Geographic Magazine*. Additional copies can also be had postpaid at 50 cents (paper) and 75 cents (linen). The revised map, showing the most recent discoveries, was published in the *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1935, pp. 450-451.



Photograph courtesy Paramount Publix Corp.

HOW TO BE HUSKIES: LESSON NO. 1

Only a few days old, these puppies are getting their first sniff of their native climate and their first experience with a tiny harness. Some day they will know how to lunge forward when the driver shouts "Yake!", which is dog-language for "go." Their feltlike coat protects them amply from the cold.

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Antarctic Whale-Pastures Where the Plankton Grows

NEAR the beginning of this century, after the number of whales in northern waters had been seriously reduced by unrestricted killing, fishermen began to realize that "Thar she blows!" was a more familiar cry among the icebergs of the southern seas than anywhere else in the world. Investigations soon showed them that the whales' reason for choosing those waters was the same as a man's reason for choosing his restaurants—"They serve better food there, and more of it."

The Diet of Toothless Whales

Although the killer whale is provided with about two dozen pairs of dangerous teeth on his lower jaw, whalebone whales have no teeth at all. Instead, they have long thin bonelike strips, called baleen, set close together in the upper jaw and hanging down across their mouths, each strip frayed out on the inner edge into a fuzzy netlike mass of fibers. "How," fishermen had often wondered, "can they bite or chew?" The answer is that they can't; therefore they must pass up the juicy squids and cuttlefish on the whale-menu for their toothy relatives, and satisfy their appetites by swallowing whole the minute defenseless creatures of plankton. And since their favorite plankton is to be found near the floating ice masses of the Antarctic, whalebone whales swim down there for a mile or two of dinner.

Plankton is a floating collection of tiny plants and animals and infants of some larger sea creatures, drifting with currents near the surface of the water. The microscopic inhabitants of the plankton community are so very small that for a long time they were recognized only as a strange color tinging the sea—"a band of orange-colored water extending for many miles," "two patches of reddish-colored water." Their presence gave the Red Sea its name. Other forms of plankton make the surface of the ocean shine with phosphorescence at night. These luminous creatures mysteriously produce what the world's wisest scientists cannot copy, "cold light," the perfectly efficient light that loses no part of its energy in heat.

When finally recognized as living and not lifeless dust, the sea's drifting menagerie was named plankton, or floating life.

Microscope Discloses Fairy Beauty

Specimens under a microscope revealed that the tiny animals and plants looked like fairy jewels of fantastic shape—snowflakes with glittering shells of glass, globules round as pearls but with the brilliance of diamonds, miniature crabs and shrimps almost transparent with only the faintest pink tint, small shining lozenges like cough-drops with feathery fins, sea butterflies with filmy wings. Labeling them with such lengthy names as *chaetoceros neglectus* and *thalassiosira antarctica* —to cover which hundreds of the little creatures would have to be placed end to end—scientists have been studying them because of their great importance to fishermen.

Many fish depend upon plankton for food, and fishermen have noticed that a season of superior fish can be attributed to a big plankton crop. Scarcity of plankton has prevented small fish fry from living to maturity. There are rare instances of plankton causing chemical conditions in the water from which whole areas of oysters and fish have been poisoned. Ordinarily, however, the little units of plankton are as useful as they are numerous, and their true number is so high that it can only be guessed. One square mile of salt water has been known to yield 16 tons

of minute skeletons, but of the millions without skeletons there is little chance of an accurate estimate. One little skeleton might be as small as the period of a sentence, but there would be still an animal small enough to creep inside that empty shell and have plenty of room in his secondhand home. Drifting to the sea floor and decomposing, these skeletons furnish a fresh supply of life-giving chemicals for the other inhabitants of the ocean.

Plankton cannot swim, but must float with the ocean currents. To prevent sinking to cold dark depths, where it could not live without light, it is equipped with many different kinds of water wings. Naturally it is thickest around coasts and where ocean currents meet.

Of the Antarctic plankton, the most usual plant is the diatom, a microscopic creature of a single cell within two halves of a delicate glassy shell that fit together like halves of a pillbox. By far the most common animals are the little shrimplike creatures which scientists call *euphausia superba* Dana. Norwegian fishermen have dubbed them "krill" for short. Seldom more than an inch long, krill nevertheless spends nearly two years growing up. Krill eyes, dark and prominent on stalks, have a rim of microscopic lanterns, each equipped with lens, reflector, and light-producing tissue, and it is believed that they actually serve as headlights for navigating dark waters. Phosphorescence is also produced in other spots on krill.

Scientists obtain specimens to study by towing a fine silk net along on the surface of the water for a "horizontal catch" or sinking a self-closing bottle down for a "vertical catch." Another source of information is the stomach of a whale that has just been caught. It is estimated that a large whale must consume cartloads of krill for one square meal, and the stomach of a whale taken where whale food plankton is plentiful may be stretched by its contents nearly to the bursting point.

The mysterious whale-routes across the open sea may be marked out by currents bearing stray communities of krill. It has been suggested that boundaries of an Antarctic continent of long ago, now beneath the sea, may be "remembered" among schools of whales as the location of krill, and the unexplained whale-paths may trace coasts that have disappeared centuries ago.

Note: See also "Living Jewels of the Sea (Plankton)," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1927, illustrated in color; "Fishes of Our North Atlantic Seaboard," December, 1923; and "South Georgia, An Outpost of the Antarctic," April, 1922.

Photograph by William Crowder

THEY "SET THE SEA AFIRE"

A drifting plankton community carries its own lighting system, which causes the so-called "burning of the sea" described by awed sailors. A jar full of water containing many of the one-celled *Noctiluca* (here magnified 50 times) has served as a primitive light bulb for reading newspaper print. *Noctiluca* has no special organ to produce its light, but glows from many tiny granules distributed through its body.

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Dunfermline Gave the World the "Star-Spangled Scotchman"

ON NOVEMBER 25, the "auld gray toun" of Dunfermline, Scotland, will celebrate the centennial of the birth there of Andrew Carnegie.

On that day, the common sight of thousands of children trooping out of Carnegie public libraries with arms full of books will be an additional memorial to the man who made reading the privilege of the poor, as well as the prerogative of the wealthy. Millions of readers in the 1,946 libraries he had established in the United States before 1919 and the 865 for English-speaking people in other parts of the world will turn grateful eyes toward his birthplace.

City of Philanthropy and Royalty

Dunfermline, a city of about 37,000 population, stands on the brow of a hill 16 miles northwest of Edinburgh. From it one may see the massive outlines of Edinburgh Castle and the winding Firth of Forth, three miles away, which flows into the North Sea.

Dunfermline is one of Scotland's greatest national shrines, having been for centuries a favorite residence of Scottish kings. The old ballad, "Sir Patrick Spens," refers to it as a royal residence.

Dunfermline Abbey, sometimes called "the Westminster of Scotland," contains many tombs of royalty. Between 1093 and 1603, eight kings, six queens, five princes, and two princesses were buried in it. Beneath the Abbey's pulpit lie the remains of Robert Bruce. In 1818, when investigators opened his tomb and parted the gold-threaded shroud, they discovered his ribs had been severed, perhaps to carry out his request that his heart be carried on a crusade. Near the Abbey are the remaining walls of what was the royal palace rebuilt by Robert Bruce. Charles II and Queen Mary are said to have resided there. Dunfermline was also the seat of Malcolm Canmore, the first king of a united Scottish nation, and the original for Malcolm in "Macbeth."

Carnegie Charity Begins at Home Town

Below the Abbey is lovely wooded Pittencrieff Glen, a public park where children are encouraged to make pets of squirrels and unusually tame birds. Andrew Carnegie deeded the Glen to the citizens of Dunfermline in 1903. A Scotchman is quoted as explaining the reason for this donation: "Ye see, when the late Mr. Carnegie was a wee lad, he wasna pairmitted to enter the park. It was a private property. And he never forgot it! When the time came he gave it to Dunfermline so that no wee child should ever feel locked oot of it as he was."

This same desire to give underprivileged children all the benefits which he lacked prompted Mr. Carnegie to bestow on his native town free baths (his first public gift), colleges of hygiene, a gymnasium, and in 1881 a handsome public library, the first of almost 3,000 now scattered throughout the United States and Great Britain.

Located near the great coal mines of West Fifeshire and the Rosyth Naval Base, which formerly docked and repaired many warships, Dunfermline is an important commercial center. A major industry is the manufacture, bleaching, and dyeing of fabrics, both linen and silk. Before the widespread use of machine looms, the city's damask table linen, woven on hand looms, achieved wide renown.

Andrew Carnegie's father was a hand loom worker, one of many thrown out

of work by the advent of the factory system. When his wife tried to make ends meet by mending shoes, the young boy Andrew helped her by threading the needles.

The humble cottage at Number 4 Moodie Street, where they struggled against poverty, is now a museum filled with scrolls from many towns thanking the so-called "Star-Spangled Scotchman" for his libraries, pipe-organs, and other munificent gifts.

Carnegie's benefactions expressed his love of reading, art, music, and of peace. To further the last, he built the Peace Palace at The Hague. In all, he gave $350,000,000 for public purposes, claiming that "the man who dies possessed of wealth which he was free to distribute, dies disgraced." The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and three other institutions for the advancement of science and the fine arts are additional memorials in the United States to his generosity.

Note: Teachers planning programs to celebrate the Carnegie Centennial will find additional material about Scotch life in the following: "Vagabonding in England," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1934; "Edinburgh, Athens of the North," August, 1932; and "Prehistoric Telephone Days," March, 1922.

Photograph by Capt. Alfred G. Buckham

FLOWING AROUND AND DOWN TOWARD DUNFERMLINE

The River Forth twists itself into "links," as the Scottish people say, for 66 miles of river through 30 miles of land. Then it becomes the Firth of Forth, which offers a beautiful view from the heights of Dunfermline.

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Football Vies with Turkey on Thanksgiving

FOOTBALL games have become in recent times a definite part of Thanksgiving holiday celebration. One prominent collegiate football association lists 120 Thanksgiving games among its own member teams. No less than 800 colleges have teams organized under coaches, and high school elevens are numbered by thousands. Many of them are planning for the season's biggest game on Thanksgiving, with grandstands and sidelines crowded with possibly twenty to thirty million spectators.

There are three standard types of football game: Association football, frequently called soccer, in which the ball may not be touched except with the feet; English Rugby, in which handling the ball figures in as many plays as kicking it; and American Rugby, in which the game has become so scientific that each player's work is highly specialized.

Ball Carried, Instead of Kicked, First at Rugby

Rugby takes its name from the boys' school in Warwickshire, where a stone in the school wall commemorates the deed of a student who, in 1823, "first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game."

Missionaries and business representatives have carried the game around the globe. To New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and America colonists took memories of football and soon translated them into action. Nearly half a century ago an English mining company introduced the pigskin to the Province of Huelva in Spain, and now Seville watches football as well as bullfights. In Chile and Peru football fever has attacked the educated classes who have come under North American influence.

Teams are told to fight 'em in Japanese now, since football has become a part of Japan's military training, through which more than 100,000 young men pass annually. Tokio alone has two huge grandstands, one seating 30,000 spectators and the other 80,000.

The president of a college in Beyrouth (Beirut) stated that he encouraged the game, because "you will find the son of a prince playing football under the captaincy of a peasant or the son of a cook. . . . The game develops the ability to receive a hard blow without showing the white feather or drawing a dagger."

Mountain Football on Horseback and Yak-back

In some schools of Kashmir, pupils are graded on athletics, and they receive four times as much credit for football as for mathematics to encourage them in physical exercise. There is no need, however, for encouraging a wild Himalayan sport, half football and half polo. "Bous-Kasshia," as they call it on the roof of the world, is played by men mounted on half-wild horses or low shaggy yaks with ferocious horns. The "ball" is the body of a sheep whose head and lower leg joints have been cut off. There is an umpire, but his duty is to start the fracas, not to stop it; he tosses the sheep in front of the riders by way of a kick-off. Instantly lightning action begins. Every man makes a grab for the sheep, tugging at its wool until someone jerks the "ball" from the clutches of all the others and tries to gallop out of their reach. Then the whole group thunders after him, trying to snatch away the cumbersome sheep. The surest way to "carry the ball" is for the rider to tuck it under his knee, holding it with his leg against the saddle. There are no rules of the game except the law of self-preservation, and a man disregards that at his own peril.

Football, while not as old as the hills which look down upon the games in the Himalayas, in various forms has thrilled athletes and fans in many ages. Ancient Greeks included it in their famous sports program, calling it Harpaston, meaning "forward pass." They passed the ball to conquerors from Rome, where rules were changed to make the game rough enough for "warming up" fighters as part of their military training. The game was still scoring in medieval Italy, when players wore hide shoes to strengthen their kick.

Meanwhile England had had its first down when invading Roman legions, in the first century or two A.D., had laid out primitive football fields near their camps. Scholars claim that Ireland knew the game even before that, and it is true that the sport became so popular there that Shrove Tuesday was annually the occasion for a free-for-all scrimmage in which nearly the entire community, both men and women, would play a game so crowded that the ball was hard to find.

Similar boisterous games played in village streets in England won football the reputation of being "meeter for lameing than making able the users thereof." Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth banned it. Schools continued its use as a phase of physical training.

Seventy years of change in America has made football almost a different game. The world's first intercollegiate football match, in which Rutgers defeated Princeton, was played on November 6, 1869. After a scoreless game with the Rugby team of Canada's McGill University in 1874, Harvard started the substitution of Rugby for Association rules, permitting carrying the ball. Then the old football game, with teams of 25 and 45-minute halves, began to demand more hand and less foot, acquiring names for the players' positions.

Players first wore tights, then one-piece suits of light leather, and first donned the present type of breeches about forty years ago, along with helmets. The ball was simply an inflated pig bladder centuries ago. In Elizabethan days it was stuffed with shavings, which a player once shook out so he could easily hide the ball on its way to the goal. Harvard was tricked in 1903 when an opponent hid the ball beneath the back of his jersey and ran to the goal. Indoor and night football are recent developments. Although there are only nine major league professional teams, football has huge gate receipts. One college is known to have earned more than a million dollars in one year. James IV could hardly call "fute-ball" an "unprofitabll sportis" today.

Note: Additional pictures and text references to football and allied games can be found in "Washington, The Evergreen State," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1933; "Ohio, The Gateway State," May, 1932; "Louisiana, Land of Perpetual Romance," April, 1930; "Oxford, Mother of Anglo-Saxon Learning," November, 1929; "Ireland, The Rock Whence I Was Hewn," March, 1927; "Outwitting the Water Demons of Kashmir," November, 1921; "Rio de Janeiro, in the Land of Lure," September, 1920; and "The Geography of Games," August, 1919.

Bulletin No. 4, November 25, 1935.

Photograph by Topical Press Agency

AN ABOUT-TO-BE-COMPLETED FORWARD PASS AT OXFORD

In England, where football is called "Rugby" or affectionately "Rugger," the game has more action and fewer tactics than in the United States. At Oxford a first-string man is called a "blue."

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California 85 Years a State

CALIFORNIA celebrated the 85th year of its attainment of statehood recently with Admission Day, a State holiday. The occasion recalls one of the most colorful periods in the history of the United States.

When admitted to the Union in 1850, California was a sort of outlying "island" in the midst of vast territories which in some cases were not organized into states until as much as sixty years later.

In fact, California was actually believed to be an island in early Spanish times. Though its coast was touched in 1542-43 by Spanish navigators, California was not settled until 1769. Spain then added it to her Mexican territory to forestall occupation by England or Russia.

Gold Gained California Admission

Distance and sparseness of settlement kept California from ever developing close ties either to Spain or to Mexico. Many Americans went to California to settle, and there was strong sentiment for annexing California to the United States both among these immigrants and among Americans at home, where the doctrine of the "manifest destiny" of American westward expansion was taking hold.

Gold and the Mexican War made California a part of the United States. Not long after the declaration of war on Mexico, American forces in California hoisted the United States flag, and the area was formally ceded to this country on February 2, 1848, under the treaty of peace.

Only a few days before, James W. Marshall had made his famous discovery of gold at Sutter's mill on the American River near Coloma. In a few weeks the California gold rush was on. By the end of 1849 it is estimated that 80,000 men had flocked to California. San Francisco Bay contained at one time 500 ships deserted by sailors seeking gold. The large majority of them were Americans, and the territory became American in fact as well as in name. Meanwhile the slavery question was coming to the fore. The Union had a balance of fifteen slave States and 15 free. When California began preparing to seek Statehood, there were strong efforts to make it a slave State, but when its constitution was framed slavery was prohibited. It was admitted to the Union on September 9, 1850. There was for a while a plan to split California into two states, allowing slavery in the southern one.

A State of Many "Firsts"

California has made phenomenal progress since the days of '49, when red-shirted gold miners kept order by rough and ready methods and there were fewer people in the whole State than live to-day in the capital city, Sacramento. Only 8 per cent of the population consisted of women, with seldom more than 2 per cent in mining camps.

Oil and oranges now have an annual value greater than the gold that is dug each year from California mines. Recently, however, there has been a revival of interest in gold mining, and many of the unemployed have made a few dollars a day by primitive mining methods resembling those used by the "Forty-Niners."

Second in area among all the 48 States, California is first in many things. It has the highest mountain in the United States outside Alaska—Mt. Whitney—and the lowest point in the country—Death Valley. Its motion picture industry

1835 Andrew Carnegie 1935
Centenary Observance

The Coleraine Public Library joins with other libraries all over the world in celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, noted philanthropist and steel magnate who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow and equip almost 3000 libraries—1900 of them in the United States and Canada and the rest scattered throughout the English-speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people receive library service from Carnegie buildings.

In its beginning, the village of Coleraine was fortunate to have had as its guiding force a man of the foresight of John C. Greenway, who set aside certain lots for library purposes. Because, upon his graduation from Yale he was one of "Carnegie's boys," he was able to assist the Coleraine library board, of which he was the first president, to secure from Mr. Carnegie the donation of $15,000 which made possible one of the most attractive and complete library buildings in Minnesota in a village of less than 1500 inhabitants. Altho the village is small, it is the center of a mining and rural population of 3600 who use the library. Coleraine is also the seat of a junior and senior high school of 590 pupils and the Itasca Junior College with an enrollment of 200 students.

The village of Coleraine has more than lived up to its agreement with Mr. Carnegie, which was to appropriate annually for maintenance one-tenth of the original gift. Thru the generosity of the village council, the library has been able to keep pace with the growth of the community; the club rooms fulfill a real need in its social life and the supply of books and magazines is adequate, up-to-date and well cared for. The building was opened to the public on January 2, 1911, with a supply of 370 books and a few magazines. At the end of the first year there were 1139 books used by 313 borrowers. The circulation for the year 1911 was 4496. The past year ended with 8447 books in the library, 2120 borrowers and a circulation of 37,077 books and magazines.

It might be of interest that the first subscription library in the United States was started by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1731; the earliest tax-supported library in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1803 and others later. In 1876 when the American Library Association was founded, there were only about 300 public libraries in the whole United States and Canada.

The librarian of those earlier days was a keeper of books, and the library was a storehouse whose treasures were jealously guarded and used only by the learned few. Into most of these retreats of the scholar, children were not permitted to enter, and the thought of taking home a book would have seemed preposterous.

Today there are in the United States alone some 10,000 national, state, county, municipal, school, college and university libraries. They are regularly used by more than 24,000,000 people and they circulate hundreds of millions of books a year.

The modern library has won a place beside the public school as an instrument of education. The present-day librarian, instead of waiting for people to come to the library, reaches out into the community to find and serve new readers. Even the library buildings have altered in character; many of the newer ones being of a friendly, informal community-center type where lectures, club meetings, art exhibits, musicals and other cultural entertainment may be enjoyed free by the public. All of these changes are in harmony with the principles underlying the philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie.

A poor Scotch immigrant, born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, Andrew Carnegie came to Pittsburgh in 1846, at the age of eleven. While employed as a messenger boy, Colonel Anderson of that city opened to him his private library of some 400 books and allowed him to take home books to read. Thus was created Mr. Carnegie's interest in libraries and his overwhelming desire to make possible to others free access to books.

It is characteristic of the Carnegie benefactions that there was in his mind something more than merely

a building to house books. At Allegheny
a fine hall and organ were included. In
library was a sort of community center
burgh, in addition to the library, there a
with a concert organ, an extensive colle
ings and sculpture and a large museum
tory. To the fact that the communities
to maintain and develop their libraries, M
tributed most of their usefulness. He be
ing the community to help itself, witho
public interest or responsibility.

No Carnegie buildings have been b
when building operations were halted by t
Before his death in 1919 Mr. Carnegie end
negie Corporation. This corporation has
its resources to the promotion and improve
ing library facilities, the founding of the G
ry School at the University of Chicago,
rural library extension, library surveys, f
scholarships and the promoting of adult
libraries. The Carnegie Corporation fund
vested in scientific and educational resear
cation, adult education and in various fie
touched by the library implication. Thus
Carnegie's influence continue to be felt w
have access to books and other cultural ad
libraries imbued with the great distributor'
gress and service.

The Carnegie Tartan

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Our Founder, The Incredible Carnegie

THERE was a vibrant under-current of excitement on the campus the day of October 27, 1914. Andrew Carnegie, the almost mythical founder of our school, was to tour the grounds and buildings the next day. Lights glowed far into the night as rooms were made spotless and corridors carefully swept. "Uncle Andy" must see his school at its best!

Furnishing a touch of pathos to preparations was the wheel chair which authorities had on hand should the "grand old man" feel tired.

The next day Andrew Carnegie inspected every inch of the school. Perhaps sometimes the footsteps of the fiery little Scotsman faltered, but the indomitable will which made him ruler of America's largest industry held him doggedly to his intention of seeing just what this school of his was like.

Andrew Carnegie scorned the wheel chair that day just as he had scorned difficulties and softness all his energetic life.

The story of Mr. Carnegie's rise to fortune is fascinating but after all, many men have risen to such heights and have soon been forgotten. He had a definite goal; to accomplish good he must possess money, so he earned the money. Then he set about accomplishing good.

Andrew Carnegie gave away $350,000,000 during his lifetime. The greater part of this was for popular education for he believed education to be the foundation of an enduring civilization. Instead of promoting share-the-wealth campaigns, he shared his wealth and set an example of intelligent philanthropy that has never been equaled.

Mr. Carnegie inspired the people with whom he came into contact. Political conditions in Scotland gave him an early dislike for hereditary privileges and aristocracy. He loved democracy and the common people and mixed with them as much as possible.

It seems paradoxical that such a lover of education should have received so little schooling himself. He attacked culture with as much vigor as finance however, and from his personal studies realized the need of mass education. It was to satisfy that need that he appropriated the funds necessary to start our school and its continued success was one of his greatest desires.

Andrew Carnegie was an incredible man whose name will live as long as civilization and education survive. We, as students of Carnegie Institute of Technology, are privileged to have him as our founder.

New Yorkers To Celebrate Carnegie Day

Program Honors 100'th Anniversary of Birth Of Carnegie

3-DAY EXERCISES COMMENCES TODAY

Concert, Addresses, Dinner Scheduled, Notable Figures Speak

Exercises extending over a period of three days have been arranged by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

The celebration will begin this evening with a concert in Carnegie Music hall in New York by the New York Philharmonic Symphony orchestra and the New York Oratoria society. The program will consist entirely of selections from the first program ever presented in that hall. Walter Damrosch, famous throughout the world as a teacher of music and a director of symphony orchestras, will deliver a brief address. Twenty-seven hundred people have been invited to attend.

Tomorrow evening Sir James Irvine, principal of St. Andrews university, St. Andrews, Scotland, representing the various British Carnegie trusts, will deliver an address at a meeting to be held at the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, will preside.

A "Family Dinner" will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Wednesday evening at 8:00. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Frederick Paul Keppel, president of the Carnegie CCorporation, representing the various foundations; and Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard university, representing the academic world.

Centennial Address Criticizes High Taxation of Fortunes

Douglas Freeman Says That Confiscation Is First Step Toward Economic Ruin--Pays Tribute To Andrew Carnegie for His Benefactions

Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the "Richmond News Leader" and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for the best biography of the year, criticized the high taxation rate on large fortunes in this country in his address, "The Stewardship of American Wealth," delivered at the Carnegie Day exercises in celebration of the centennial of Andrew Carnegie. The exercises were held this morning at 10:30 in Carnegie Music hall.

Maintaining that the confiscation of large estates by the government is the first step toward economic ruin, Mr. Freeman said, "It must be plain to thoughtful men that if Federal appropriations continue to be set at staggering figures in the expectation of large revenues from the estates of the rich, the exhaustion of those estates will not mean a reduction of the cost of government but a widening of the bracket of taxation. The destruction of the wealth of any class is an invitation to assail the wealth of those who have a little less, and then of those who have still less."

Are Fortunes Harmful

According to Mr. Freeman the whole matter rests on the question, "Will the destruction of great fortunes help the average man and his children more than it will hurt them?" In his opinion it will not.

"Try to picture to yourself," he said, "the state of American education and American culture without these gifts. Seven of the eleven leading universities in the United States are privately endowed and receive little or no state support . . . They conduct the most expensive and, in many subjects the most advanced courses. In certain arts and sciences they provide instruction which a man could not procure elsewhere; and in their laboratories they advance researches of infinite and continuing value to applied as well as abstract science.

Roosevelt Pays Tribute

"President Roosevelt himself paid the highest possible tribute to these universities when he recruited from them so large a percentage of the men who are fashioning the New Deal. It may fairly be questioned whether, with the confiscation of wealth, any of his succesors, a generation hence, will be able to find a like number of men, similarily equipped, in universities whose endowments have been reduced forty per cent by devaluation at the same time that their source of large gifts has been destroyed.

Government Gives

"Take the cultural aspects of American life. We sometimes reflect that government contributes nothing substantial to the promotion of American music, though impoverished European countries still provide in their budgets for great orchestras. What our government has been unable or unwilling to do, private philanthropy has achieved. Quite apart from annual subventions for our orchestras, the last twenty years have witnessed the establishment of the Juillard Foundation and the Curtis School of Music which, with lesser gifts, represent capital endowment of $30,000,000. To the enrichment of life, through donations of cash and of great masterpieces to our museums the last generation of American millionaires added $181,000,000 in twenty-seven years.

Mr. Freeman also quoted numerous other examples of valuable services rendered by libraries, hospitals, orphanages, scientific research laboratories, medical institutions, playgrounds, and many others, all of which have been established through the generosity of these same men whose fortunes are to all intents and purposes being confiscated by the government.

Praises Carnegie

In conclusion Mr. Freeman paid tribute to Andrew Carnegie for his numerous benefactions to mankind all over the world. "If the age of Andrew Carnegie," he said, "ends with this century; if his appeal must be from New Deal to posterity, then I think he would be willing to face that last tribunal with those words which were at once his warning to the slothful rich and his fullest expression of his own ideal:

"'This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren.'"

Mrs. Carnegie Sends Regards

In a letter to Clifton P. Boutelle, editor of the Tartan, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, wife of the founder of the school, made the following statements concerning today's celebration of Mr. Carnegie's centennial:

"You may be sure the Institute of Technology is very close to my heart, as it was to Mr. Carnegie's, and I rejoice to know of the celebration at Carnegie Tech in honor of this occasion.

"I can only tell you how deeply interested I am in the splendid work the Institute is accomplished in developing men and women who may be an honor to our country and the Carnegie tradition.

"With good wishes for each and every member of this great institution, believe me,

Sincerely,
Louise W. Carnegie.

Carnegie Pa
Sig. Item
10/24/35

Andrew Carnegie's Centennial To Be Observed at Library

Trustees Planning Observance in Honor of Town's Great Patron and Benefactor—Program Will be Arranged for Week of November 25.

Local observance of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial celebration to be held in various cities and towns in the United States and Canada, will take place during the week of November 25.

Trustees of the Andrew Carnegie Free Library here in Carnegie are planning to mark the birth cent nnial of the great philanthropist and benefactor of this community, for whom the town was named in 1894.

Details of the program will be announced later, according to advices from Miss Mary B. Harris, librarian.

OUR FOUNDER

Andrew Carnegie, the founder of Carnegie Tech and the Carneg Institute. He was born in Dumfermline, Scotland, 100 years ago toda

Pittsburgh Pa.
Carnegie Tartan
1/25/35

Pipe the Pipemajor

—Courtesy Sun-Telegraph.

Mr. John Blackhall, Department of Heat Treating and Forging, headed the nine Scottish bagpipers in the centennial parade this morning. He is a charter member of the famous 48th Highlander Regiment of Toronto, Canada, and says that you have to know your pipes to play them.

Our Founder's Skibo Castle

The magnificent castle on Scotland's Donoch Firth where Carnegie spent his summers. A far cry from the tiny cottage in Dunferline where he was born.

The First Home of Andrew Carnegie

A weaver's cottage in Dumferline Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie was born and lived until he emigrated to America at the age of thirteen.

Peoria, Ill.
Journal-Transcript
11/24/35

Andrew Carnegie's Peoria Library Joins Centennial

Henry Reinhardt, 608 Howett st., who has been a patron of the Lincoln branch library since its inception in 1903, and has borrowed books at all three buildings where it has been housed.

The Lincoln branch library in Lincoln square, in the building for which Andrew Carnegie gave $20,000. The city furnished the ground, buying an old cemetery site for the purpose. Several gravestones remain in the square.

A busy time at the Lincoln library desk, after school. Librarians in the circle are, left to right, Lilian Reinhart, Florence Irwin, Bernice Schildwachter.

A section of the reading room at the Lincoln library, showing the new picture of Andrew Carnegie above the fireplace.

The late Aaron S. Oakford, Peoria philanthropist, who was responsible for establishing the first Lincoln branch library.

Peoria Lincoln branch library, a gift from the estate of the late Andrew Carnegie, will join with Carnegie libraries throughout the entire world in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the great philanthropist's birth tomorrow, November 25.

From the Andrew Carnegie corporation in New York came a picture of the steel magnate, which has been placed over the mantle at Lincoln branch. The picture is a print of an original painting of Mr. Carnegie, made during the late years of his life. It shows his snow white hair and beard and the twinkle in his eyes.

Near the picture will be placed on exhibit several posters bearing many of the philosophic sayings of Mr. Carnegie, as well as books which the library offers concerning his life. The following material, prepared by Miss Florence Irwin, librarian at Lincoln branch, is the result of research as well as information received from the Carnegie foundation:

On November 25, 1935 will occur the one hundredth anniversary of the birth, in a humble weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, of Andrew Carnegie. Coming to America when he was 11 years old, in the brief span of 40 years he made and distributed in world-wide charities a fortune of $350,000,000.

Educated Himself

He is probably most famous for his gifts of library buildings over the country. The Lincoln branch of the Peoria Public library is one of these. His interest in libraries began when a Colonel Anderson of Pittsburgh opened to him, a poor messenger boy, a library of some 400 books and allowed him to take books home to read. Thus started a comprehensive education acquired entirely by his own effort through the reading of books, in gratitude for which he had an overwhelming desire to make free access to books possible for others.

"I do not want to be known for what I give," Mr. Carnegie once said, "but for what I induce others to give." It was his desire to make his gift valuable not merely because of its value in dollars and cents, but because of the civic interest it created in the library idea.

In 1881 Andrew Carnegie began his program of founding and aiding libraries by giving a building to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland. In 1890 he gave one to Allegheny City, Pa., which was his first home in America. Next he gave one to Pittsburgh, and thus began his library benefactions which in 1917 had resulted in gifts of approximately $65,000,000 to build, equip or endow nearly 3,000 libraries, 1,900 of them in the United States and Canada, and the balance scattered throughout the English speaking world. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people are served from Carnegie buildings.

Every community accepting the offer of a Carnegie grant was required to furnish a site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least 10 per cent of the amount of the gift. To the fact that the communities were expected to maintain and develop their libraries, Mr. Carnegie attributed most of their usefulness. He believed in helping the community to help itself without minimizing public interest or responsibility.

History of Branch

The first public display of interest in establishing a branch of the Peoria Public library is noted in The Peoria Journal of March 4, 1890. Alderman Finley offered a resolution requesting the directors of the Public Library association to report to the city council whether there was any feasible plan whereby a branch could be established anywhere in the south end of the city. The resolution was adopted. Later in the same month there were editorials about the need of a branch library, but not until the Herald-Transcript of March 29, 1903, 13 years later, do we find that a branch was opened at 2000 South Washington st. The late A. S. Oakford provided and furnished the rooms, and assumed the running expenses for the first year. The public library provided about 500 books. But this library was not big enough, and in The Peoria Journal of July 15, 1909, we find that residents near Lincoln ave. high school petitioned the library board, praying that a branch library be established in the new Manual Training High school. There were 1,250 names attached to the petition.

By October 11 of that same year, the Lincoln branch was opened in the new Manual Training High school. Miss Jane Anderson was the librarian. There were some 2,000 volumes on the shelves and 18 popular magazines.

Negotiations were being carried on during this time with Mr. Carnegie, and on December 19, 1909, in The Peoria Journal we find that Mr. Carnegie would furnish $20,000 for erection of Lincoln branch library, provided the city would agree by resolution of council to maintain a free public library in the building at a cost of not less than $2,000 a year, and would provide a suitable site for the building.

The new building was opened to the public on June 16, 1911. The building was erected by Contractors McDonald & Brady, and the cost was within the $20,000. It is 59x60 feet, and built of Bradford stone and Roman pressed brick with a 15-foot ceiling, an attic and a large basement for store rooms.

Peoria Does Share

In the spring of 1927 the building was remodeled to give more space in the reading room and more light to the building.

The contract with Mr. Carnegie has been more than fulfilled each year. The building is kept in good repair and a staff of 4 people serve over 5,000 adults and children. From 135,000 to 145,000 books are issued during the year. Questions of many kinds are answered for school children and adults.

Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie corporation which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917 when building activities were halted because of the World war, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

In America, a 10-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie corporation which included grants to the American Library association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities, the founding of the Graduate Library school at the University of Chicago, aid to college libraries and to library schools, grants for rural library extension, library surveys, studies and demonstrations.

In Great Britain, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries has made library privileges available to almost 100 per cent of the population where only 60 per cent were served before.

Peoria, Ill.
Journal-Transcript
11/17/35

Peoria's One Carnegie Library, Lincoln Branch, Ready To Observe Magnate's Birth Date and National Book Week

Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist who gave $20,000 of his vast fortune to the Lincoln park public branch, only Carnegie corporation-sponsored library in the Peoria system, made possible the erection and maintenance of this building, constructed in 1911.

BY ROLAND NEFF

On Monday, Nov. 25, one week from tomorrow, the citizens of three nations will pay tribute to Andrew Carnegie, poor boy, rich man turned philanthropist, whose generosity, reaching into the book-barren territories of thousands of square miles, has definitely affected even Peoria.

Although the fact is comparatively unknown to Peorians, according to those in charge there, but one of this city's public libraries is operated strictly from the "Carnegie corporation" funds set aside for that purpose. It is the Lincoln branch of the Peoria Public Library system, located in Lincoln square park, 900 block Lincoln avenue, on the great south side.

There is romance in the life of Carnegie, born of financially poor Scotch parentage in the little village of Dunfermline, Scotland, a century ago and there is romance in the growth of each library he eventually made possible after his rise to great wealth. Such is true in the case of the Lincoln branch from its earliest moments, even before a library was thought of in connection with the ground.

To start at the local beginning, it was on February 24, 1842, that the trustees of the town of Peoria actually recorded the deed of land on which Lincoln park now stands, culminating its desire to give the town a cemetery which was first discussed two years earlier and which was surveyed by ohe G. C. McFadden, county surveyor, on August 14, 1841.

P. Sweet was president of that town board, and A. P. Bartlett the clerk. The property on which the entire park and library now stand was purchased from G. C. Dana and his wife, early Peorians, and was designated legally as a portion of section 17, township 8.

Though very little early history remains regarding that ground, opened as a cemetery shortly before 1850, we know that the last bodies were buried there before 1890. And we know, too, that just before the turn of the century most of those remains were removed and the park which now exists became a reality.

Boost for Library

The first public display of interest in the founding of the present south side branch library is noted in newspapers during the month of March, 1890. At that time one Alderman Finley offered a resolution to the city council requesting the Public Library association to report to the city council whether there was any feasible plan whereby a branch could be established on the south side of the city. The resolution was adopted.

The matter dragged out for some time, however, and in the same month, 1903, first such service was opened at 2000 South Washington street. The late A. S. Oakford provided the rooms and furnished the running expenses for the first year in a building there.

That building was then becoming known as the "Neighborhood House," a community center grown to its present proportions at 1924 South Adams street, largely an Oakford project. The library quarters contained 500 books, but that was not deemed enough in time, and on July 15, 1909, the residents of Lincoln avenue, 1,250 strong, signed petitions praying for a branch library to be located near the then new Manual Training high school.

By October of the same year, the Lincoln branch opened in the high school building. Miss Jane Anderson was the first librarian, and there were 2,000 volumes on the shelves and 18 popular magazines.

Meanwhile, negotiations were being carried on with Mr. Carnegie, and on December 19, 1909, it was announced that he would furnish $20,000 for the erection of the Lincoln branch library, provided that the city agree to maintain a free public library in the building at a cost of not less than $2,000 per year, and would provide a suitable site for the endeavor.

The new building was opened to the public on June 16, 1911. It was erected by McDonald and Brady, contractors, and the cost was within $20,000.

Well Worth While

In no time at all several thousand patrons were added to the speedily growing lists when books were first issued. It is figured that more than 5,000 persons, adults and children, hold membership cards, at the present. From 135,000 to 145,000 books are issued there each year, according to recent library statistics.

The building is kept in constant repair, and a staff of four people, including the head librarian who has been at the South Side branch for over eight years, Miss Florence Irwin. Her present assistants are Bernice Schildwachter, Lillian Reinhart, and Evard Mathis.

Miss Florence Irwin, librarian at the South Side branch for the past several years, inspects a picture of Andrew Carnegie, whose century birth date is celebrated November 25, prior to hanging it at the library.—Star photos.

Many of the readers who take material from the South Side Carnegie library have been constant "customers" for years. The record, however, is probably held by Louis Seeds, 638 Warren street, and Henry Reinhart, 608 Howett street, users of the facilities since the building was first opened. Honors for years of use in the women's standing go to Mrs. Ida Drac, 300 Webster, who was a constant patron until her husband's death recently.

Old Cemetery Site

In releasing the facts contained in this article, Miss Irwin stated that one of the interesting phases is in the number of patrons, practically all men, who recall that the library is built over the old City cemetery. Five men who worked on the building when it was erected have told her where they believe four bodies, three men and one woman, are buried under one portion of the building.

Their facts are partially substantiated by several pieces of old tombstones, printed in German for the most part, in three portions of the park yard. One stone, its German script almost obliterated by the years, is easily found at the head of Carnegie street and Lincoln, near the water drinking fountain. Two other undisturbed family plots may be traced on opposite corners to the east side of the square. Many Peorians recall that when the cemetery was closed to make way for the park, about 25 years before the library was erected, there was considerable controversy, caused by relatives who would not allow the remains of their loved ones to be moved.

Old residents who saw the cemetery destroyed believe that not more than a dozen bodies now remain in the entire square. Means of interment and preservation in those days were not as thorough as now, and there are many who remember, as children, watching the unavoidable strewing of bones and removal of portions of bodies from various graves.

Benefactions Continue

To return to the subject of the Carnegie aid, however, the contract with Mr. Carnegie has been more than fulfilled each year since the library opened. Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but Carnegie corporation which he founded in 1911, has continued his library benefactions. No other library buildings have been built anywhere since 1917 when building activities were halted because of the war, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways, according to Miss Irwin's report.

In America, a 10-year library program has recently been completed by the Carnegie corporation which included grants to the American Library association for the promotion and improvement of library facilities, the founding of the Graduate library school at the University of Chicago, aid to college libraries and to library schools, grants for rural library extension, library surveys, studies and demonstrations.

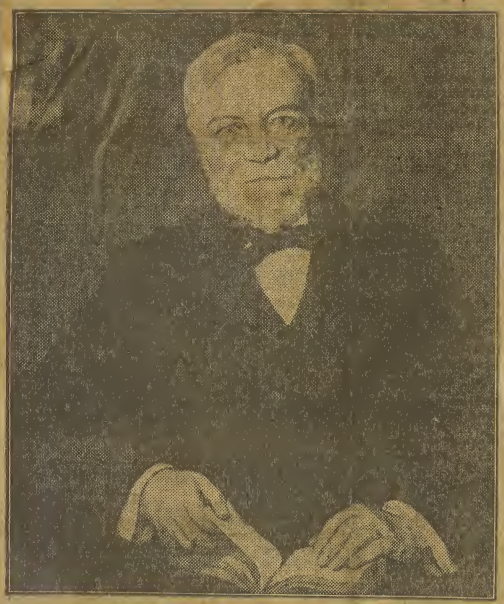
In Great Britain, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by means of grants to aid in establishing county libraries, has made such privileges available to almost 100 per cent of the population where only 60 per cent were served before.

All of this splendid project, the results of the determination of the 11-year-old Scotch boy to learn and aid the world later in the same way a country neighbor served him, has resulted in many libraries such as Peoria's only Carnegie library branch.

"I do not want to be known for what I give," Mr. Carnegie once said, "but for what I induce others to give." It was his desire to make his gift valuable not merely because of its value in dollars and cents, but because of the civic interest it created in the library idea, brought to reality locally through Peoria's and the South Side's own Lincoln park branch public library.

Lethbridge Alta Can
Herald
10/25/35

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT GIVEN TO LETHBRIDGE LIBRARY



ANDREW CARNEGIE

On November 25 will be celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the benefactor of public libraries which have been created through the Carnegie Foundation. Amongst these libraries is the Lethbridge public library, which was able to be built by the Carnegie grant.

The idea of the city availing itself of what the Carnegie Foundation provided for building a public library was first discussed at a meeting of those interested in a public library in June, 1920. As a result of the discussion correspondence was entered into with Mr. Bertram of the Carnegie Foundation, New York, and the amount of $25,000 from the Carnegie library fund, which had been set aside in 1909 and not taken up, was granted Lethbridge. With the exchange in favor, the amount when paid over in Canada amounted to approximately $25,750, which was sufficient for building the library, with the balance of the cost of the building paid by the city.

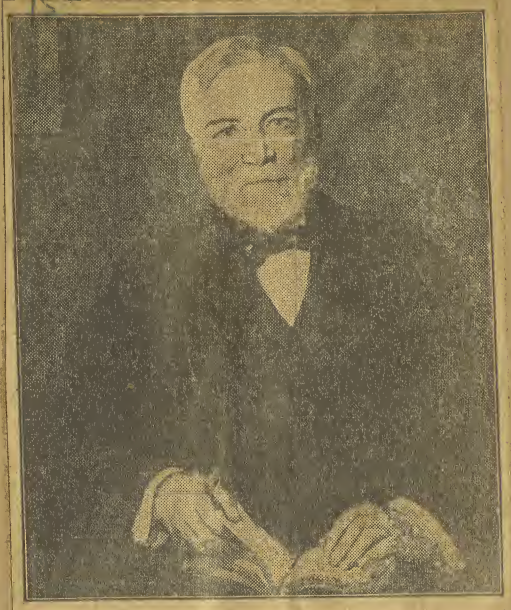
Nelson B.C. Can
news
10/30/35

Carnegie Centenary Observed

As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting this portrait of Andrew Carnegie to all Carnegie libraries in Canada and the United States. The portrait is the work of Louis Mora, celebrated artist.

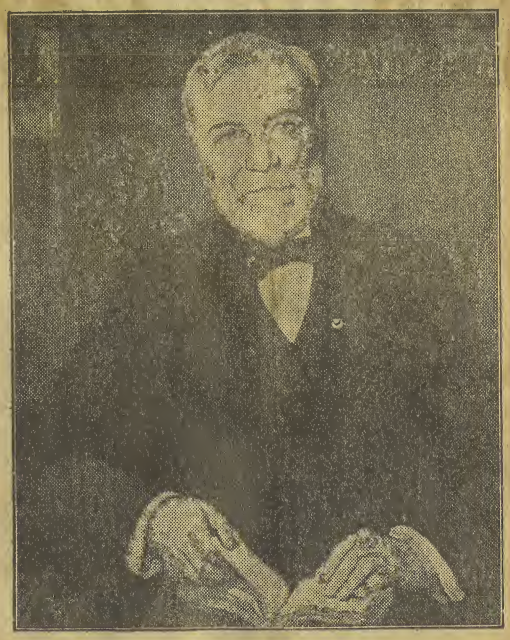
Edmonton Alta Can
Journal
10/22/35

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT FOR LIBRARY



This portrait of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-born steel magnate and founder of libraries, will be hung on the walls of the Edmonton public library, central building, shortly and will be on permanent display there in commemoration of the philanthropist whose assistance made the building possible. The centennial of Carnegie's birth is to be celebrated November 25-27, and the trustees of the Carnegie corporation in New York are sending to each of the Carnegie libraries in Canada and the United States, in connection with that event, a copy of the portrait by Luis Mora, framed for hanging. Edmonton copy has not yet arrived but is expected during the next few weeks. Between 1881 and 1917, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English-speaking world, of which the Edmonton building was one.

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Puyallup Public Library



ANDREW CARNEGIE

Pictured above is the Luis Mora portrait of Andrew Carnegie, which the Puyallup Public library received this week as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, which will be observed throughout the United States and British Dominions and colonies November 25, 26 and 27.

Framed for permanent display, it was presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Miss Ruth Hewitt, librarian, says the portrait will be hung immediately. The library will observe National Book week in conjunction with the centenary and has arranged a program in keeping with the occasion.

St. John N.C. Can
Times Globe
10/25/35

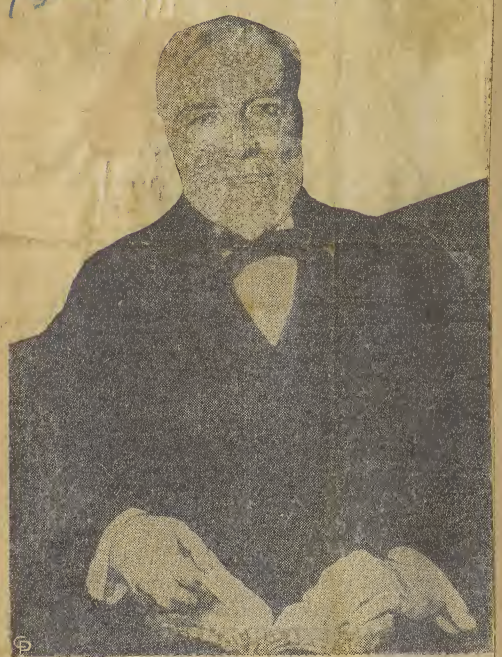
Halifax N. S.
Chronicle
10/21/35

FOUNDER OF LIBRARIES

As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting this portrait of Andrew Carnegie to all Carnegie libraries in Canada and the United States. The portrait is the work of Louis Mora, celebrated artist.

Hamilton Ont. Can.
Herald
10/18/35

Carnegie Portrait for Local Library



On the occasion of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, this portrait will be presented to all Carnegie librairies in Canada and the United States. Hamilton's public libary, the partial gift of Mr. Carnegie 24 years ago, will receive the picture within the next few days. The celebration and unveiling are to be held on November 25. The portrait is the work of Louis Mora.

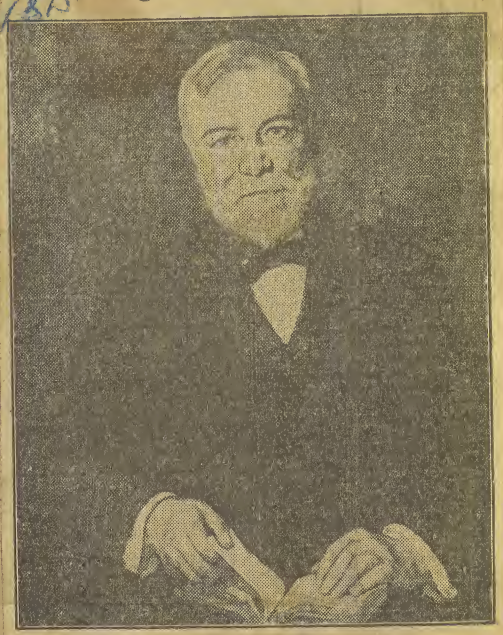
Belleville Ont.
Intelligence
10/18/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY OBSERVED

As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting this portrait of Andrew Carnegie to all Carnegie libraries in Canada and the United States. The portrait is the work of Louis Mora, celebrated artist.

Galt Ont. Can.
Reporter
10/26/35

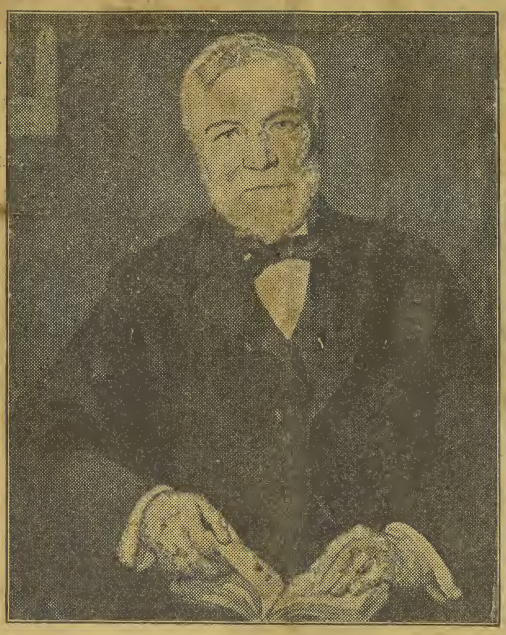
Carnegie Portrait in Library



As one of the Carnegie libraries, Galt library has received a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, painted by Luis Mora. The picture is framed for permanent display, clever reproduction work making it appear to be an oil portrait. The picture was presented by the Carnegie corporation of New York as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, one being given to all Carnegie libraries in the British dominions and colonies and the United States. . .The above is a picture of the Mora portrait. Galt library was constructed in 1903 with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. Property and maintenance were provided by the city under the agreement. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries to the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26, and 27.

Renfrew Ont. Can
Mercury
10/24/35

Carnegie Portrait Presented To Libraries for Centenary

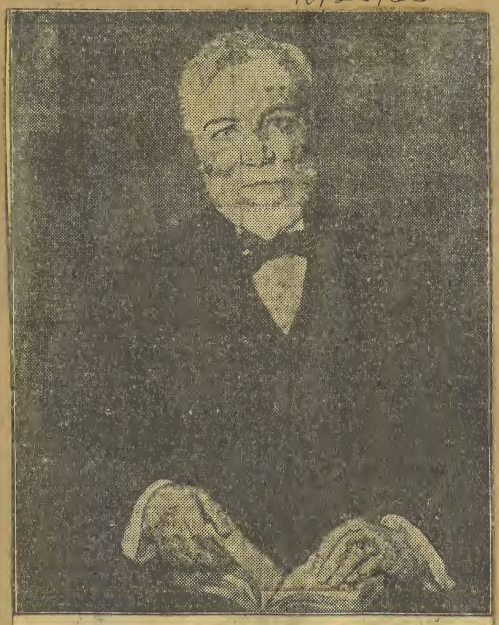


ANDREW CARNEGIE

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English-speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 26, 26 and 27.

Kitchener Ont. Can
Record 10/25/35



PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO LIBRARY

The portrait of Andrew Carnegie, (above), has been presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to Kitchener Public Library as part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration which will be held in United States today, Saturday and Sunday in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth. Similar pictures, reproductions of a portrait by Luis More, framed for suitable dispay, have been presented to all Carnegie libraries in United States and the British Dominions and Colonies. The local picture was received today. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States.

Brantford Ont.
Expositor
10/17/35

Carnegie Centenary Observed

As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting this portrait of Andrew Carnegie to all Carnegie libraries in Canada and the United States. The portrait is the work of Louis Mora, celebrated artist.

*

The birthday centennial of Andrew Carnegie will be observed November 25. Brantford is one of the cities which received the gift of a Public Library from his hands. Judge Hardy, in 1902, learning of his bestowal of libraries upon cities in the Dominion and the United States, got into communication with him. The result was that Brantford received a gift of $35,000 for the erection of a Carnegie Library, to which the city added the sum of $15,000. The building was erected December, 1902.

In 1913 Judge Hardy again communicated with Mr. Carnegie, pointing out the growth and expansion of the library and the necessity of a stack-room. The result was a second gift of $13,000, to which the city added $2,000.

Despite the great wealth amassed by Andrew Carnegie, he lived by certain set principles and regarded wealth as a sacred trust. He says:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

A striking quotation, especially in the light of present day events, are his sentiments on war:

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

Upon the subject of education, he expresses himself as follows:

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the state architect builds in vain."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

Edmonton Alberta
The Journal
10/30/35

LIBRARY RECEIVES CARNEGIE PORTRAIT

Will Be Hung On Main Floor Of Building

15D

Edmonton public library has received from the Carnegie corporation, New York, a copy of the Andrew Carnegie portrait recently presented to it in connection with the centennial celebration of the Scottish philanthropist's birth. Librarian E. L. Hill states that it will be hung shortly in a conspicuous position in the main-floor reading room of the central library building and will there be on permanent display.

The central building is one of the 2,000-odd public library buildings erected with the aid of Carnegie benefactions and, as such, shares in a distribution of the centennial portraits.

Elmira Ont.
The Advertiser
10/28/35

ELMIRA PUBLIC LIBRARY TO GET PORTRAIT

15D

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

While Carnegie was an industrialist and amassed his fortune that way, he was something of a writer. The following paragraph appeared in his articles:

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people"

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes....I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of the community."

Elmira library will be one of those to receive the portrait and other hangers.

Victoria B.C.
Colonist
11/12/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE WEEK IS PLANNED

Victoria Public Library Will Observe Centenary of Benefactor of Education

In addition to the more than 2,000 public libraries established by Andrew Carnegie in Canada and the United States, Mr. Carnegie also made many other valuable contributions to the advancement of learning, all of which will be given proper recognition during the observance of Carnegie Week, November 24 to 30.

Outstanding among Mr. Carnegie's Canadian benefactions, apart from public libraries, are two demonstrations, one the Prince Edward Island Library Demonstration, and the other the Fraser Valley Library Demonstration.

ADULT EDUCATION

Grants also have been made for adult education to various universities. The University of British Columbia recently received $50,000 for this purpose, and the Victoria Public Library has co-operated in every way in the carrying out of this adult education course, made possible through Mr. Carnegie's gift.

Other benefactions include a survey of Canadian libraries; grants to university and college libraries and library buildings. The Victoria College recently received $3,000 for the purchase of books for its student library.

Galt Ont.
Reporter
10/29/35

CARNEGIE PORTRAIT

15D

Ayr library has received a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, painted by Luis Mora. All Carnegie libraries in the British dominions and colonies and the United States are receiving similar pictures as a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration. The pictures are presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Ayr library was constructed in 1911 with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. Maintenance was provided by the village under agreement.

Kitchener Ont.
Record

CARNEGIE PICTURE GIVEN TO LIBRARY

15D

Presented To Local Institution To Mark Centenary Of Financier's Birth

Kitchener Public Library, one of the many Carnegie-endowed institutions in United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, it is announced by Miss B. Mabel Dunham, librarian, has been presented with a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The reproduction, which is expected shortly, has been presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, N.Y., in connection with the celebration on Nov. 25 of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

Although the board received notification of the gift recently, no plans have been formulated as yet regarding any special ceremony in connection with the anniversary of the philanthropist's birthday.

Accompanying the picture are some of the epigrammatic statements of Carnegie, published by the Carnegie Corporation in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.

The poster series has been sent by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

Paris Ont.
The Star
10/17/35

Paris Public Library to Get Portrait

15D

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The Carnegie centennial celebration will be held in the United States November 25, 26 and 27.

While Carnegie was an industrialist and amassed his fortune that way, he was something of a writer. The following paragraph appeared in his articles:

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claim to rank as civilized."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes.....I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of the community."

Paris library will be one of those to receive the portrait and other hangers.

Vancouver B.C.
Province
10/23/35

VANCOUVER DAY BY DAY

15D

Gift to City Library.

A LARGE framed reproduction of the portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora has been presented to Vancouver Public Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in recognition of the centennial of the benefactor's birth.

Similar reproductions are being sent to each of the 2811 libraries which the Scottish-born steel millionaire established. Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835, in Dumferline, Scotland. He emigrated to the United States and became one of the largest and wealthiest manufacturers of iron and steel.

Renfrew Ont.
The Mercury
10/24/35

The Carnegie Portrait

In connection with the celebration of the centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Corporation of New York will send to all Carnegie libraries in the United States, Canada and elsewhere a replica of a portrait of the industrialist and philanthropist by Luis Mora. Thus the Renfrew library is to receive a new decoration, although on one of its walls has hung a portrait of Carnegie for many years. Probably the new one will carry a more elaborate frame, though the portrait itself as indicated by a newspaper cut shows the man in no new attitude.

The Carnegie Corporation gave to Renfrew a sum approximating $20,000 for the erection of a library building, with the proviso that the town maintain it, which it does at a cost of about $2,500 per year. Before the advent of this library Renfrew possessed a Mechanics' Institute established by pioneer citizens, with some of the original books still remaining and well preserved because the high standard of their contents tended to keep them out of the hands of the multitude.

There was a look around the province at various public-library buildings before a design was chosen for one here, and strange to say the building erected at Renfrew cannot compare with the one at Smiths Falls or the one in Perth, where at similar cost more than a single purpose is served by the buildings, with plenty of room left for books. For example, in Renfrew there is a great deal of unused basement space which might have been made to serve for caretaker's quarters, in addition to a furnace room. In Smiths Falls and Perth a small hall forms the second storey, where meetings of the Public Library Board and other such bodies can be held.

Andrew Carnegie is credited with having written a number of books. One of them at least, "Triumphant Democracy," could hardly find a place in all Carnegie libraries. He had his faults, but he was as an industrialist a man who accomplished much. Accumulating vast wealth, he in his later days concluded that it was a disgrace to die rich and gave away large sums of money, much of it for the building of libraries. Church organs were the form of another benefaction of his, but of Renfrew's three none came here via New York or Pittsburg.

Regina Sask.
Leader Post
10/30/35

NEW PORTRAIT OF BENEFACTOR GIVEN LIBRARY

Reproduction of the portrait in oils of the late Andrew Carnegie, by the artist, F. Luis Mora, has been presented to the public library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and is now on display in the rotunda of the Central library.

This gift has been made in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Carnegie November 25 next which will be observed by all public libraries and other institutions throughout the world which have had a part in the Carnegie benefactions.

Sterling Ont.
News Argus
10/24/35

LOCAL LIBRARY GETS PORTRAIT

In Connection with Celebration of One Hundredth Anniversary

Word has been received that the Carnegie portrait, shown elsewhere on this page is to be presented to the local Library in connection with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, on November 25th.

The Stirling Public Library, one of the finest to be found in Eastern Ontario, has been the recipient of grants from the Carnegie fund, and is fitting that this portrait of one who was very deeply interested in this line of public education, should be displayed there.

It may be of general interest to residents to know that during the summer many new volumes have been added to the collection of books now on hand for the use of subscribers, and the shelves are heavily-burdened with a very fine selection of writings by every known author. No finer form of entertainment can be found than that housed in the Stirling Public Library and it behooves residents of this district to patronize the institution to the utmost extent. The volumes contained in this institution are at all times at the disposal of the students of local schools.

As a part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English-speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25th, 1835.

LIBRARY AT MERRITTON

St. Catherines Ont.
Standard
10/29/35

Receives Splendid Portrait of the Late Andrew Carnegie

MERRITTON, Oct. 29.—The local public library has received a splendid portrait of the late Andrew Carnegie, whose gift made possible the erection of the fine library building here and others throughout the continent. The new portrait has been hung in the building along with a series of posters reflecting something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous gifts of this nature and emphasizing his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable progressive civilization. The portrait and pictures are being sent to all Carnegie libraries in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his birth, which will be observed on Monday, Nov. 25th.

Merritton has one distinction in connection with the Carnegie plan, the library here being the last one erected in Ontario through funds provided by the Carnegie Foundation of New York. The building was opened to the public on Saturday, Jan. 19th, 1924, when Robert Stuart was mayor and Harry Bradley was reeve.

Barrie Ont
Observer
10/31/35

FOREST LIBRARY RECEIVES PORTRAIT OF BENEFACTOR

Forest, Oct. 31.—(Special to The Canadian Observer) — The library board of the Forest Public Library have received a framed portrait of Andrew Carnegie, which was sent from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, as a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth, which will be celebrated on Nov. 25. The portrait was sent to Forest because the local library was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie and his portrait will be accorded a prominent place on the main wall of the library.

Tavistock Ont
The Gazette
10/24/35

Carnegie Portrait Is Being Given Library

Will Be In Connection With 100th Anniversary of Birth of Andrew Carnegie

In connection with the celebration on November 25th of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, a portrait of this world-wide known man, by Luis Mora, is being presented to the local Public Library. Posters, which were to accompany the portait, have been received at the local library, and it is believed that the portrait itself will be here in a few days. A similar picture is being presented to all Carnegie-endowed institutions in the United States, the British Dominions and colonies.

Although Andrew Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. Some of his epigrammatic statements have been published in the seven illustrated posters for display in the libraries.

He possessed a faculty for pithy statements many of which crept into his writings and at the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York quotations are used in the display. They reflected something of the philosophy which inspired his numerous benefactions and emphasized his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

Carnegie's memory will be honored on November 25th in his native city of Dunfermline, Scotland, from which he emigrated with his family to the United States in year 1848. Other ceremonies will be held in New York Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C. while special programs and exhibits will be arranged by many Carnegie libraries.

Owen Sound Ont.
Sun Times
10/22/35

Steel King's Widow

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observance of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

Toronto Ont.
E. York Weekly News
10/18/35

Carnegie Birth Centenial

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie, whose birthday centennial will be observed in the United States and abroad on November 25, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries throughout the country in connection with the centennial observance.

The poster series has been sent by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration, to libraries in the United States and Canada. Nearly 3,000 sets have been distributed.

Although Carnegie is known to the world as an industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth. He wrote a number of books, among them being "The Gospel of Wealth," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," "The Empire of Business," "Round the World," "Triumphant Democracy," "James Watt", "Problems of Today—Wealth—Labor—Socialism" and his "Autobiography".

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. At the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Burton J. Hendrick, author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie", selected from Carnegie's works the quotations published in the poster displays. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive civilization.

The quotations contained in the poster series follow:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

"Surely no civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another, they have slight claims to rank as civilized."

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it, the State architect builds in vain."

"The most imperative duty of the state is the universal education of the masses. No money which can be usefully spent for this indispensable end should be denied. Public sentiment should, on the contrary, approve the doctrine that the more that can be judiciously spent, the better for the country. There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

"I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes . . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

"I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth."

The Best Fields for Philanthropy Recommended by Andrew Carnegie.

1. A university.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming baths, provided a municipatity undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

Hingston Ont.
Whig Standard
10/21/35

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

Nelson B.C
News
10/30/35

Steel King's Widow

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

Ottawa Ont
Morn. Journal
10/30/35

On Way To Attend Carnegie Ceremonies

Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, will arrive at Quebec on the Empress of Britain today en route to New York, where he will represent the four British Carnegie trusts at the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration November 25, 26 and 27.

Sir James will be the principal speaker at a formal assembly to be held in the New York Academy of Medicine on the night of November 26, at which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University, will preside. This assembly has been arranged as the important centenary tribute to Andrew Carnegie for his many benefactions in scientific research, popular education, international peace and other fields for the public advancement.

Other events in the centennial celebration will include a choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall, New York, on November 25, the Carnegie anniversary date; a dinner on November 27 attended by those engaged in carrying out the different Carnegie benefactions; a celebration November 25 by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, and a meeting on November 25 at the Pan American Union in Washington. Mr. Carnegie contributed the funds for the construction of the Pan American Union building.

In both the United States and Canada, local Carnegie observances will be held at the different Carnegie libraries.

St John N.B
Telegraph Journal
10/24/35

Steel King's Widow

For the first time in many years Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of steel master, faced news cameras as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

Havana Cuba
Post
11/16/35

Skibo Castle Piper

Pipe Major Hugh Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders and bagpiper at Skibo Castle, Scotland, residence of the late steel magnate, arrives at New York in full uniform to take part in Carnegie centennial celebration at Pittsburgh.

Colombo Ceylon
Ceylon Observer
10/23/35

The Carnegie Centenary

THE magistrates of Dunfermline, the brithplace of Andrew Carnegie, will be soon meeting to decide what measures shall be taken to celebrate the Carnegie centenary on November 25.

The suggestion most likely to be adopted is the installation of a stained-glass window in Dunfermline Abbey and a carillon in the belfry. "Andra" is buried in America, but his effigy in glass will look down on the grave of one of his two life-heroes, Robert the Bruce.

Carnegie's other hero was William Wallace. Pittencrieff Glen, which lay directly in front of his father's house, was one of the hiding places of the Scottish warrior. Carnegie bought the Glen, and Laird of Pittencrieff was his produest title.

It was from his uncle Lauder, "the man to whom I owe most," that Carnegie learned his hero-worship. It was to his uncle, too, that he went for sympathy when an English schoolboy had taunted him with the remark: "England is far bigger than Scotland."

"Not at all," his uncle comforted him, "If Scotland were rolled out as flat as England, Scotland would be larger."

THE HALIFAX CHRONICLE

CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

A HUNDRED years ago Andrew Carnegie was born. The story of his life reads like a romance. Born in Scotland he crossed the ocean as a penniless youth and amassed a tremendous fortune. On his death he endowed foundations in the United Kingdom and in the United States to return benefits to the people who had made his vast wealth possible. There are Trusts in aid of Universities, the Carnegie Hero Trust, the Foundation for the Advancement of Learning, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and half a dozen other Trusts, devoting their energies to particular objects, all of which are concerned with some national or international benefit.

The objects are legion, the endowment of university chairs, the aid of university students, the encouragement of public libraries, the stimulation of music, municipal halls and art galleries, awards for life saving, the advancement of teaching, scientific research in law, medicine and economics, and the study of international relationships in the interests of peace.

Carnegie's feeling about wealth was in his own words, to shun extravagance and display, to provide for the wants of those dependent on him, and to consider surplus revenues "simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, thus becoming the trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

The Canadian Club of Halifax in view of the centenary of his birth, in its resolution of appreciation, recalls that more than a hundred Canadian churches have organs, and Canadian universities have received more than six million dollars from his benefactions. The two universities, Dalhousie and Kings, have received a million and a half dollars, some of it from Mr. Carnegie himself, the rest from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The use which is being made of the great wealth of the once penniless Scottish boy, is accomplishing much and is destined through the years to do more, perpetuating his name for generations yet to come.

London England
Times
10/5/35

MRS. CARNEGIE HONOURED

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the philanthropist, the centenary of whose birth falls on November 25, was honoured by Edinburgh Town Council on Monday when she received the Freedom of the City.

Lord Provost Sir William Thomson said the Freedom was conferred on Mrs. Carnegie in recognition of the benefaction of her late husband and herself, and of their great and important public services.

Nova Scotia Can.
Halfax Mail
11/26/35

VOTE THANKS TO CARNEGIE CORPORATION

REGISTERING an unanimous vote, the Canadian Club, Halifax Branch last evening passed a resolution moved by Dr. Carleton Stanley and seconded by Dr. A. H. Moore, associating the club with the centennial celebration yesterday, of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

The resolution read as follows—

WHEREAS many members of this Club are aware that this evening there is being celebrated in many parts of the world the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie;

AND WHEREAS more than one hundred and twenty Canadian communities have libraries, more than one hundred and twenty Canadian churches have organs from Mr. Carnegie's munificence; and Canadian universities and scientific institutions have received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York benefactions totalling over six million dollars;

AND WHEREAS, in the City of Halifax, the community was offered a Carnegie Library, and Dalhousie University and King's College have received at one time and other assistance totalling about One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, some of it directly from Andrew Carnegie himself and the rest from the ably administered Carnegie Corporation of New York;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Halifax Branch of the Canadian Club go on record this evening as desiring in some modest way to associate itself in this centennial celebration, and as expressing to the Carnegie Corporation of New York their cordial appreciation of the great benefits this community has received.

November 25, 1935.

The Man Who Gave Away £70,000,000

By C. A. Lyon

THE bed was a bunk in the wall. The home was a one-room attic. There was no midwife. A neighbour helped. The baby—a boy—was born.

That birth took place 100 years ago tomorrow in Dunfermline. And that boy with the golden hair was Andrew Carnegie, who :—

Left the poverty-stricken Scottish home to earn £10,000 a year at twenty-seven.

Wrote the plan of his life on a little bit of paper half a century and more before he died and hid it from the eyes of the world until they found after his death that he had realised it all.

Became the richest in the world and was yet truly happy.

Was a philanthropist whose factory ran with men's blood.

Worked only six months of the year and preached that it was a sin to die rich.

Found America built of wood and iron and left it of steel, and built the first sky-scraper, and gave Lloyd George a pension, and had his only child at sixty-two.

Andrew Carnegie's father was an old-fashioned hand weaver, and he touched the depths of suffering in the formative years of his son's life.

Loom Sold For Bread

It was the hungry 'forties. Three thousand people lay dead of starvation in Ireland. Dunfermline itself could not afford to light its streets.

"Andra," said Carnegie senior to his son one day, "I can get nae mair work."

So the family loom was sold to buy bread.

Emigration seemed the only way out, and so, in 1848, young Andrew set sail with his parents across the Atlantic. The family settled near Pittsburg.

The future "Happy Millionaire" found filthy employment tending a boiler and dipping spinning bobbins in a vat of oil, which made him sick.

Delivery from this came in the shape of a telegraph messenger boy's job.

ANDREW CARNEGIE on his yacht "Seabreze" in 1903.

He lay in bed night with his eyes shut reciting not his prayers, but the names of the inhabitants of Pittsburg street, beginning at the bottom and finishing at the top.

And as he named the inhabitants he would see a mental picture even of the faces that he might deliver messages more quickly if he encountered them in the street.

His Turning Point

These feats could not long pass unnoticed, and when he began to come to the office before the proper hour to learn the Morse alphabet, his promotion to an operator became certain.

Carnegie never regretted being a telegraph messenger. He said this was the turning point of his life because it brought him into contact with important men, a thing he regarded as a great part of success.

In 1853 he joined the Pennsylvania Railroad as a telegraphist, and there he showed some universal qualities that make men rich.

Controlled Ruffian Gang

He was a stripling of eighteen, but he felt he could accomplish all. The train hands were a free living, undisciplined crew of ex-sailors and disappointed gold seekers, new immigrants and similar roysterers. But when one day he was left alone in the office in the face of a breakdown on the line he controlled all these ruffians, without authority, by sending out sheafs of telegrams in his superior's name.

Dismissal loomed up in front of his eyes.

Instead, he sorted out the chaos and was running every train in the division by the time his superior arrived. Soon after that he was given a division of his own to run.

In this post he met a man with a little green bag who laid for him the foundation of his fortune. They were in the train together when the man took from his bag a model of a sleeping car, the first in America.

Andrew acquired the car for his company, and the shares the grateful inventor made over to him were yielding him £1,000 a year by the time he was twenty-four.

From this nest-egg and from savings from his salary he invested and reinvested. By the time he was twenty-seven his investments were yielding him nearly £10,000 a year.

He left the railroad when thirty, and he still did not know what to do with his life.

He organised a company for building railway bridges and another for making iron rails, and a locomotive works.

He organised them and he put able men in to run them, and he drew the profits—that was his gift.

A Vision Of Steel

What makes Carnegie unique among millionaires?

Iron-making seemed to him to be only a sideline in life, and he soon after went off to Europe and was climbing into volcanoes, attending operas, and wandering through France while his lieutenants ran the works.

From this time on he made a practice of spending six months of the year on holidays.

He was settling down to be a prosperous easy-going business man and then—flash, Carnegie's career and the course of America were altered in one momentous

Carnegie's Creed

Here are some of the maxims on which Carnegie founded his life :—

Enjoy life—do not be a slave to work.

You lack an important element of success if you do not entertain a very considerable opinion of yourself.

Remain a teetotaler until you are a millionaire.

* * *

Never fear to take responsibility.

It is a disgrace to die rich.

Be industrious, live within your income. Above all, always think.

Distribute what you have made, don't let your wealth own you.

* * *

Boss your boss as soon as you can. Try it on early.

It is a great mistake to think that the man who works all the time wins the race.

No young man ever lived who has not had a chance.

In the attic of this cottage in Moodie-street, Dunfermline, Andrew Carnegie was born.

Eight more years and Carnegie retired. He wrote down the price he wanted for his business on a piece of paper.

The paper was taken to J. Pierpont Morgan. He said, "I accept."

The price was £80,000,000. It was the greatest commercial deal in the world, and made Carnegie the world's richest man.

His dread of dying rich asserted itself.

He began giving away his money. Organs, the music of which he was inordinately fond, were a favourite object of benefaction.

Swedenborgians, Jews, Nonconformists received them, to the number of 8,000 in all. He built 2,811 libraries, and they cost £12,000,000.

His greatest gift to his native land was the Carnegie Trust for the universities of Scotland.

Through it every poor school pupil may have a university education free. It gives them the chance of becoming scholars, teachers, doctors, lawyers.

The value of the fund has increased from £2,000,000 to £3,717,000.

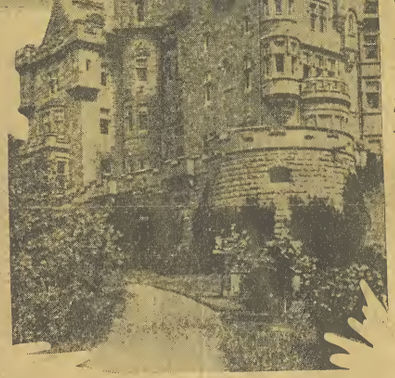
He founded Mount Wilson Observatory. Scholars worked at his payment in every corner of the world.

Then, in 1919, he died, aged eighty-four.

There was never a man's death that was awaited with more curiosity.

Had he really died poor, as he said he ought to?

They waded eagerly through the will, past the £2,000 a year for Lloyd George, past the £1,000 a year for John Burns, past the comfortable provisions for his wife and daughter.



Skibo Castle, in Sutherland, the Scottish residence of Andrew Carnegie.

Last Laugh Was With Him

And when they came to the end they found that he really had in his lifetime given away more than 90 per cent. of his millions.

He had given away more than £70,000,000.

So the last laugh was with Andrew Carnegie.

In the last days of his life they had noticed him fumbling with a little box which he anxiously put away when any one came into the room.

It was not until some years after his death that they opened this box. It contained his life programme written when he was only thirty-three.

He had written that he would give away the greater part of his fortune. That he would no longer pursue wealth which would "degrade him beyond permanent recovery," but would work for the improvement and education of the poorer classes.

Those who read the faded paper saw that for fifty years he had indeed been guided by it. He must have read it thousands of times. It was a life that had gone according to plan.

Carnegie was very small. He could wear a woman's shoes with ease.

He had light blue flashing eyes and a pinkish ivory complexion.

"Dapper" was the adjective applied to him.

Andrew Carnegie *was born 100 years ago tomorrow*

Rangoon, Burma Gazette 11/26/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN RANGOON

Under the auspices of the International Fellowship, Rangoon, the Chairman and members of the Andrew Carnegie Birthday Celebration Committee organised a public meeting, which was held yesterday evening at the Town Branch Y.M.C.A.

U Ba Dun presided, and he, Dr. J. R. Anrus, M.A., Ph.D., and Mr. J. S. B. Abraham, M.A., D.T., spoke on various aspects of the life of Andrew Carnegie.

The speakers said that Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland. His father was a weaver. The family emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1848, when Carnegie was thirteen years old. He started his business life as a bobbin-boy in a cotton factory. He then became a telegraph boy. At that time a philantrophic gentleman, Colonel Anderson, threw his library open for the use of working boys. Whether or not it was thought that telegraph boys did not do sufficient work, they were excluded from the library on the ground that they were not working boys. Carnegie wrote to the newspapers protesting against this, and as a result the telegraph boys were also allowed to use the library.

PASSION FOR BOOKS

Thus Carnegie developed a passion for books, making it a rule to read one book per week. Carnegie rose to be a telegraph operator. He joined the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. T. A. Scott, who later became the Vice-President of the Company, formed a high opinion of Carnegie. Carnegie mortgaged the family home and invested the proceeds, $500, in railroad stock. The investment proved successful. He rose to be superintendent of the western division of the railway. When the Civil War broke out, Scott was made Assistant Secretary of War by President Lincoln. Carnegie went with Scott to the front and helped the latter to look after the business end of the war. At that time steel rails became scarce; there was an insufficiency of railway locomotives; and most of the existing bridges were constructed out of wood. Carnegie saw the possibilities and organized the Edgar Thomson Steel-rail Mill, the Keystone Iron Bridge Works, and the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. He introduced sleeping cars on the railways. In 1864 he purchased Storey Farm on Oil Creek, and this investment brought him money.

FOUNDATION LAID

Thus Carnegie laid the foundation of his huge fortune. In 1881 he stood first in the iron business of the U.S.A. and controlled a capital of $5,000,000 of which he owned a large share. By 1888, seven years later, his own personal capital had increased sixtyfold. He had by this time brought under his control extensive plants served by coal mines and iron ore fields, by a number of steamships on the lakes, and by a railway longer than the line from Rangoon to Mandalay. In 1889 the annual profit of the company controlled by him amounted to $40,000,000. Carnegie sold out his steel interests to the United States Steel Corporation for £100,000,000. The interest on this amounted to £3,000,000 a year.

Carnegie retired from business and thereafter started spending munificently for the general good of humanity. His philosophy of life was that a man who died wealthy died disgraced. He expected to die poor. He said a man of wealth should set an example of modest, unostentatious living; he should shun display or extravagance; he should provide moderately for those dependent on him, and, after so doing, he should consider all his surplus revenues as trust funds, which he was called upon to administer as a trustee for his poorer brethren. It was said that Carnegie's life was a challenge to Bolshevism.

other employers. Carnegie believed in mass production and in improved machinery. His financial policy, briefly sketched, was to put all his eggs in one basket so that he could look after them better. Carnegie never bothered about details: he attended to the bigger problems of his business. He believed in travel in order to keep in touch with developments in other countries. He always kept in touch with his managers, and though he paid them small salaries, he gave them generous commission to foster their interest in his business. He believed in reinvesting the profits in the business. He took a great interest in chemistry, realising the important part it played in his business. He lived frugally. Carnegie was only 5ft. 4in., and, among other men, it is said, did not possess the average dignity of a clerk.

Carnegie donated large sums of money for various purposes, and the Carnegie Trusts are the second largest group of charitable foundations in the world. He donated £12,000,000 for the foundation of thousands of libraries in the U.S.A. and Europe; £10,000,000 for scientific research; £5,000,000 for the founding of technical schools; and £2,000,000, for the Universities of Scotland. He also donated large sums of money for other purposes.

Carnegie died at Lenox, Mass., U.S.A., on August 11, 1919.

AN ORGANISER

Carnegie was first and foremost an organiser. He knew how to use men. Like all good business men, he was willing to learn and to transcend international boundaries in the quest for knowledge. During a visit to England he learnt of the Bessemer process in the manufacture of steel. He returned to the U.S.A. and introduced the process in his mills and scrapped old and out-of-date machinery costing millions of dollars. He knew little of the technique of steel and iron manufacture, but he hired subordinates cleverer than himself and paid them salaries high enough to prevent them from going over to

Straits Settlements Penang Gazette 12/6/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

£85,000,000 In Gifts

BOOK OF HIS GOOD WORKS

One hundred years ago on Nov. 25 Andrew Carnegie was born at Dunfermline, and ceremonies are being held to mark the occasion.

A book has been prepared by the four Carnegie Foundations in Great Britain, with the aid of the six American Foundations, giving an account of their work.

The history of this multi-millionaire, who was born "in the attic of a small one-storey house at the corner of Moodie-street and Priory-lane," and whose great ambition was to die poor again, reads like a fairy story.

But it was, and is, a fairy story which is proving of concrete benefit to humanity. During Andrew Carnegie's lifetime he gave away over £85,000,000, mainly in creating the great trusts which have made his name famous.

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT

Of varying purposes the prevailing spirit behind them may be summed up in words taken from his letter accompanying the deed for the Dunfermline Trust:

> ..To be used in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses....more of sweetness and light; to give to them—especially the young—some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life. ..

From the wealth the community had given him he gave back to the community libraries and playing fields and opportunities of culture; he assisted universities and helped needy Scottish students.

The help intended for students was not generally welcomed in Scotland at the time.

"Some regarded the provision for payment of fees," the authors of the book state, " as the greatest boon .. others were frankly hostile: students would be demoralised and degraded; the self respect of the Scottish people would be ruined; the Universities would be crowded with the ignorant and the unprepared, their proper work would be a standstill, and the standard of teaching would inevitably be lowered."

Such forebodings have not been fulfilled, and today the Trust is able to report that its activities have in no way brought about demoralisation.

The book gives a general survey of the work of the four British and six American Trusts, and contains a summary of the developments which Mr. Carnegie's great bequests are making possible.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S IDEALS

A Trimphant Democrat

The principal event in connexion with the Carnegie celebrations at Dunfermline took the form of a dinner at which the four Carnegie trusts of Great Britain joined in paying homage to the founder. The gathering was also representative of Government Departments, philanthropic institutions, and the principal cities of Scotland. Lord Elgin, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, presided.

The Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, formerly Principal of Aberdeen University, and Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, proposed the toast of "The Memory of Andrew Carnegie."

Sir George Adam Smith said that the example and benefactions of Andrew Carnegie had been world-wide, but they might well be proud of, and rejoice in, the fact that this Scot; though an emigrant in his early boyhood to another country oversea, should, when wealth came to him, have devoted some of his earliest benefactions to the place of his birth.

Sir George described Carnegie's gift of £2,000,000 to the universities of Scotland as a surprising and overpowering gift from one who himself never enjoyed the opportunities of a university education. Then there was all that had been effected by Carnegie's moneys for international peace, not only in the erection of the Peace Palace at The Hague and the operation of its Court, but by the issue of publications in the cause of peace from which all nations should ultimately benefit. Behind that multitude of gifts and benefactions, so large as almost to overpower the imagination, lay the source and the inspiration of them all in the man himself and his ideals and purposes for his fellow-men. For these our own and following generations could not honour him too highly.

THE MASTER WEAVER

Dr. Finley said that he brought greetings from the other side of the sea, which claimed a share in the glory of the life of one who had woven the two continents together as if he had been all his life a weaver lad himself, become a master weaver sitting at the loom of time, throwing the shuttle of his mind to and fro. No divination of human calculation could have predicted that one born in a place so rich in Royal dust would become the foremost protagonist of triumphant democracy in the world, and, entering America as an immigrant boy, would rise to be its richest citizen. All Scotland could boast, not only that she gave a burial place to Robert the Bruce in Dunfermline's Westminster Abbey, but also a living place to Andrew Carnegie in the weaver's cottage a few rods away.

As a young man Carnegie had pledged himself to devote his surplus wealth to benevolent purposes. When that pledge to himself was enlarged into a gospel of wealth for others as well as himself, it was widely wondered, and cynically by some, whether he would really live up to his proposal. The world now knew that he did. He avoided what he called the disgrace of dying a rich man. He was a triumphant democrat, with an international mind having an orbit of concern for the cosmos but with Dunfermline and Pittsburg as its two foci, and with a love for all things beautiful, but with a preordained taste for that which had a Caledonian form or fragrance or melody in it. In Andrew Carnegie Scotland, and incidentally Britain, shared with America one of the most romantic and heroic of lives in the history of the human race.

Other toasts honoured were "The City of Dunfermline," proposed by Sir H. Arthur Rose, chairman of the Carnegie University Trust, and "The Guests," given by Mr. James Norval, chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline and Hero Fund Trusts.

Kuala Lumpur
Malay Mail 12/2/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Centenary Of Great Philanthropist

HIS MEMORY PERPETUATED

(By Robert Jamieson in "Overseas")

BRITAIN has produced few men whose contribution to the progress of civilisation has been so great as that of Andrew Carnegie. A hundred years ago (Nov. 25, 1835) he was born the son of a poor weaver in Dunfermline; in 1918 he died having amassed a vast fortune, the bulk of which he had already utilised for the great objects he had cherished in his soul for many years.

Two aspects of Carnegie are interdependent, the way he made his money and the way he disposed of it. The making of money was never, however, an end in itself; he regarded it as inevitable that certain people by their superior wisdom, administrative ability, and experience should amass large fortunes, and he vigorously defended the competitive system of which this was a result. The benefits mankind received from it were far greater, he contended, than the costs. Yet if there was one thing Carnegie hated it was privilege—he always hoped that Britain might become a republic and that all privilege which comes of heredity might be abolished. In upholding the competitive system and despising privilege he had one problem to solve; how could men of great wealth avoid leaving their sons in the unduly privileged position? He attempted to do so in his *Gosepl of Wealth*, which attracted world-wide attention when it was published. One quotation from this work will indicate the ideal Carnegie set before all rich men:

THE FIRST DUTY

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: First of all to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience and ability to administer, doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves."

Carnegie himself lived up to this gospel, though it was written some time before he began his charitable work. Those who doubted that he would do so, little knew how deep-seated was the conviction that led him to pen these words; they little knew that in 1868 he had already written:

"Thirty-three and an income of $50,000 per annum. By this time two years I can arrange all my business so secure at least $50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business for ever, except for others. . . . . I will resign business at thirty-five."

He could not resign at thirty-five; the process of extrication proved too difficult, and, indeed, it was not until he was sixty-five that this could be accomplished. To few men would this have been possible even then, for at the time the Carnegie fortunes were on the up-grade and he must have known that a few more years would more than treble the value of his properties, of which he was now disposing for four hundred million dollars. But Carnegie was a man of high principle, and he liquidated his vast resources that he might spend the rest of his life distributing them.

to help those willing to make an effort to get on and to bring into the lives of others "more of sweetness and light" as he expressed himself in a letter to the Dunfermline Trustees. Firmly believing that only enlightenment could remove the ignorance and prejudice which had been responsible for the many mistakes and uglinesses he saw in the civilisation of his day, he determined that the larger part of his energies and fortunes should go towards spreading this enlightenment. A glance at a summary of Carnegie's benefactions will show to how large an extent this was carried out.

HIGHEST PRINCIPLES

It is impossible in this short space to give any account of Carnegie's personality, but the carping critics who like to suggest that Carnegie was an unscrupulous business man may be answered. In all the Carnegie literature, especially the very authoritative biography by Hendrick, there is ample evidence to refute such a suggestion. True, he gave no quarter to his business foes, but they were all great corporations often welded solidly together to fight this one little Scotsman who challenged them and won through. He had the highest business principles: far higher than those of any other industrialist of his day. He consistently kept his business out of Wall Street and fought the speculators. Any of his partners found dabbling in speculation got their marching orders immediately. Even when the question of his retirement was under discussion at one time he refused a proposal from his partners which would have multiplied the value of his share of the firm four times.

When he came to the distribution of his wealth, Carnegie brought with him no false values; he had no illusions as to the part money could or could not play in the betterment of the human race. When he began creating his trusts he chose the trustees with the same care that he had applied when choosing his steel executives. It was their brains and those of their successors which were to bring happiness and contentment to so many hearts; Carnegie never pretended that the money he gave them was anything more than a tool in their hands.

He had a keen insight into human nature, and had brought with him from his boyhood days a knowledge and understanding which served him well in his self-appointed task. He was anxious

THE FREE LIBRARY

It is almost unnecessary to mention the greatest benefaction of all, and undoubtedly the one dearest to his heart—the stimulus he gave to the free library movement. Nor could any better illustration be found of the manner in which Carnegie worked. He would never relieve public bodies of their duties and his library gifts consisted only in the buildings to house them; the local authority responsible always "being bound to find a site, stock the library, and maintain it. "Bribes," Carnegie sometimes called these structures, but they were bribes which showed communities how best to help themselves.

Finally, before the end of his days he gave the bulk of what remained of his fortune to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which he created with the most liberal of objects—the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States—later extending the area of its operations to Canada and the other British Dominions.

With such work as Carnegie has left behind him to perpetuate his momory the world will have little need of the many reminders they will receive this month. Yet these will be worth while for a different reason, for only now are we beginning to be able to assess this work at its true value; though many generations must pass before anything like a final estimate can be made. It seems likely, however, that when such time comes the judgment of this generation will not be far wrong, and the worth of the Carnegie influence will be recognised for all time.

Prague
Central European Observer
12/13/35

Alexandria
Egyptian Gazette
11/25/35

Andrew Carnegie. The hundredth anniversary of the death of the American multi-millionaire and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, was commemorated by the Czechoslovak press and also an evening of lectures at the instigation of the Czechoslovak Librarians' Society. The Commemorative Evening was held on 7th December in the National Reading Room and University Library in Prague. Numerous personalities from the librarian and the scientific spheres and representatives of a number of societies and departments were welcomed by Dr. J. Emler who pointed out the contacts between the Carnegie Institutes and the Charles University and the National and University libraries on the one hand by the gift of all the publications issued by the Institutes and on the other hand by the consignment of more than 2,000 library volumes mainly of a socialogical character. The chairman of the Society, Professor Friedrich referred in his speech to the problem of Carnegie's heroic struggle for the ideal of education and the Minister of Education, Professor Jan Krčmář, appraised the American appreciation of cultural work in general and the triumph of the spirit over material matters, a spirit to which money is a means of raising the social and cultural level. Professor Tille described Carnegie's life and emphasised individual characteristics from the Scottish tendency to fantasy up to the practical American energy and enterprise and he referred to Carnegie's life journey from his first struggle for a piece of bread through the accumulation of millions up to old age and his distribution of wealth and his disappointment in perpetual peace. Professor Heyrovský gave an informative review of all the Carnegie Institutions, their aims and their practice.

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND THE HEREAFTER.

The Editor: "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir—The article by Charles Bailey on Andrew Carnegie in your issue of the 25th instant made enjoyable reading but there is the following passage in it which, I think, calls for some comment.

"His religious Scotch upbringing gave him a lifelong fear of the hereafter and the wish to do some good with the millions he had accumulated."

I do not know on what Mr. Bailey bases his statement that religious Scotch upbringing gives one a lifelong fear of the hereafter. It is contrary to the teaching of Christianity by the followers of the Presbyterian communion who in fact teach that one should fear the grave as little as one's bed.

If by way of mollification the implication of doing good on earth was to counteract the pangs of torture in the hereafter, I fear Mr. Bailey had in mind the preachings of Christian communions, other than the Presbyterian.

With the definite assurance of the founder of Christianity that in His Father's house are many mansions and that he has gone to prepare a place for us, how any Christian can live in lifelong fear of the hereafter needs explanation!

Yours, etc.,
Cave Canem.

Heliopolis.

THE MAN WHO GAVE AWAY £70,000,000.

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

TIME MELLOWS HARSH JUDGMENTS ON STEEL KING.

By Charles Bailley.

1935 is the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie undoubtedly the most remarkable millionaire the world had ever known. Before he died in 1919 he had given away over £70,000,000 and this before the outbreak of the War when money was worth more than it is to-day.

Carnegie Trusts and Funds still prevail on both sides of the Atlantic and their trustees sometimes find difficulty in getting suitable outlets for the lavish funds at their disposal.

"A man of wealth is only the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren "wrote Carnegie and despite his many detractors there is little doubt that this was the remarkable Scotsman's sincere belief although his bludgeoned workers in Pittsburg thought otherwise during their many bitterly fought strikes for better conditions.

Amazing Contradictions.

Andrew Carnegie was a man of amazing contradictions. He could be absurdly generous or unbelievably mean. The man who built 2,505 libraries and gave away millions as a schoolboy gives away marbles, once refused to build a hen house for an old school friend of his in Dunfermline, who timidly asked him for the favour.

"If you can't build a hen house you shouldn't keep hen" was his terse comment.

Carnegie's parents who hailed from Dunfermline, where their famous son was born on November 25, 1835, went to America in 1848 taking with them their two sons. Andrew's first work was to tend a small engine at a few dollars a week. He then became a telegraph messenger and later an operator. His keenness attracted the attention of T. A. Scott, the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who made the young Scotsman his secretary.

Carnegie lived to see the end of the Great War and actually heard the guns in the American Civil War, for on one occasion he accompanied his employer to the fighting zone.

Carnegie soon mastered the railway business and first introduced the sleeping car. In 1864 he invested all his savings (and he had saved every possible dollar since his arrival in America), in the purchase of Storey Farm, rich in oil deposits. It was a lucky first deal and soon afterwards he built the first of the chain of iron and steel works in Pittsburg which was to make his mammoth fortune. By 1888 he owned an industrial area thickly dotted with coal mines, iron and steel mills and served by a railroad 435 miles long. This at the age of 43!

Even in his prime Carnegie was not an impressive figure at first sight, but closer acquaintance made him respected and even feared. In giving orders he barked and jerked out his arm, his eyes blazing in a dull, intense way that intimidated everybody. Once, however, in his works when commenting very forcible, to a man at a certain machine, the apprentice, a lad not long out from Scotland, burst out with, "Dinna fash yersel' and leave us alone!" The old Scotch, expression and the boy's independence amused Carnegie who laughed and passed on. That apprentice eventually became one of Carnegie's right-hand men and died only a few years ago, a millionaire himself.

Fear of the Hereafter.

In 1901 Carnegie's vast concern was incorporated in the United States Steel Corporation and he then retired from active business. He was then 66, but mentally was as alert as ever. His vast wealth frightened him when, on his retirement, the exact figures of his assests and balances were put before him by his bankers, His religious Scotch upbringing gave him a lifelong fear of the hereafter and the wish to do some good with the millions he had accumulated.

Carnegie was often accused of having a small and narrow mind but there was nothing of that in the style and scope of his great benefactions. A mere list of them is awe-inspiring even in these days of million spending. He gave in all some £25,000,000 to endow the Carnegie Corporation in New York, £2,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution in Washington, founded to grant pensions to American professors, £2,000,000 to help Scottish Universities and to pay the fees of poor students, £2,000,000 to institute the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, £2,000,000 for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust similar to the one in the States. He spent millions on libraries, church organs, Hero Funds and other objects which appealed to him.

Native Town Remembered.

To his native town of Dunfermline he was the fairy god father and remains so to this day through his Dunfermline Trust Fund of £750,000. Not even London with all its wealth can give its citizens so many amenities as thanks to Carnegie, can the historic Fifeshire town. Clinics, gymnasiums, colleges, concerts, societies, baths all are liberally endowed with Carnegie money and the town is justly proud of the man who remembered his birthplace.

Carnegie bought the palatial Skibo Castle on the Domoch Firth as a Scottish home and visited it nearly every year with his wife and daughter until his death.

Despite his great wealth Carnegie never lost his pawky Scotch ways. Like another famous countryman of his, Sir Harry Lauder, he could never get accustomed to late dinner and preferred "high tea" His clothes were never distinguished and he was never taken for a millionaire. Once in an Edinburgh tramcar in paying a penny fare he told the conductor to keep the change of the half-crown he tendered.

"You must be Andrew Carnegie," said the conductor jocularly, "but that mean old skinflint wouldn't part with a penny," he added as an afterthought!

In later years Carnegie became somewhat melancholic and this was fostered by the death of old friends on both sides of the Atlantic, news of which reached him at regular intervals.

Death.

He died at Lennox (Mass) on August 11, 1919 and his last words were of his mother. He was 83 at his death, and he certainly could not complain of Fate during his long life. It had rewarded his foresight, his energy and hard work handsomely indeed and if many of Carnegie's methods in business are to be condemned it must be remembered that he was reared in an individualistic age. He set the fashion of philanthropy among millionaires and his various Trusts and Funds are doing an immense amount of good. In America and Britain. No genuine cause or case is ever refused by Carnegie trustees and their annual reports give an impressive idea of their widespread benefactions.

Time has mellowed some of the harsh judgments on the Steel King and a hundred years after his birth there is something of rugged dignity and dour grandeur around the name of the poor Scots boy who made millions with pride and gave them away with zest.

Calcutta India
Forward
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

The Disgrace Of Dying Rich

BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

There remains only one mode of using great fortunes but in this we have the true antidote for the temporary unequal distribution of wealth, the reconciliation of the rich and the poor—a reign of harmony—another ideal, differing, indeed, of existing conditions, not the total overthrow of our civilisation. It is founded upon the present most intense Individualism, and the race is prepared to put it in practice by degrees whenever it pleases. Under its sway we shall have an ideal State, in which the surplus wealth of the few will become in the best sense, the property of the many, because administered for the common good; and this wealth, passing through the hands of the few, can be made a much more potent force for the elevation of our race than if distributed in small sums to the people themselves. Even the poorest can be made to see this, and to agree that great sums gathered by some of their fellow citizens and spent for public purposes from which the masses reap the principal benefit, are more valuable to them than if scattered among themselves in trifling amounts through the course of many years.

Poor and restricted are our opportunities in this life, narrow our horizon, our best work most imperfect; but rich men should be thankful for one inestimable boon. They have it in their power during their lives to busy themselves in organising benefactions from which the masses of their fellows will derive lasting advantage, and thus dignify their own lives.

This then is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider "all surplus revenues which come to him simply as a trust fund," which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most benecial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience and ability, to admnister doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves.

The day is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away 'unwept, unhonoured and unsung' no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: "The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced." Such in my opinion, is the true gospel concerning wealth, obedience to which is destined some day to solve the problem of the poor and the rich, and to bring 'Peace on earth, among men good-will.'

To-day's Calcutta Meeting

A meeting to celebrate the Centenary of Andrew Carnegie will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Asutosh Hall. Dr. W. S. Urquhart will deliver the Centennial Adress.

Carnegie And His Benefaction

BY BURTON J. HENDRICK: U.S.A.

Carnegie's conception of mass amelioration was not medieval but modern; not temporary assistance but education To strike at the roots of poverty and unhappiness, not to establish outdoor relief—that was Carnegie's sweeping purpose. One of the greatest causes of social backwardness was ignorance. The obvious cure for this was enlightenment. His duty was to set free influence that would rise the level of popular intelligence implant in growing minds right conceptions of existence and public duty, develop unrecognised talents and tastes. He was interested in discovering the ferments that would precipitate the highest activities in mind and character. Hence his early absorption in free public libraries. The establishment of Universities, and the strengthening of those already existing, he regarded as an especially fruitful use of surplus wealth Mr. Leland Stanford's offer of 10,000,000 dollars or a new institution of higher education in California—the largest single educational gift made up to that time in the United States—Carnegie cited as ideal. Recent benefactions to Yale and Harvard for new buildings and endowments also met his approval. More striking still, Carnegie instanced research even in pure science as an effort that was bound to elevate mankind. An enterprise so far removed from human misery as astronomy he looked upon as worthy of cultivation. The new Lick telescope has fascinated Carnegie's imagination and, as will appear, led to elaborate imitation on his part. How better could a millionnaire use his wealth than by seeking out the struggling worker in science and promoting his discoveries? He indicated Mr. William Thaw's act in unearthing a poor mill-wright and transforming him—by the simple process of endowment—into John A. Brashear, the world famous grinder of optical instruments. Medical research Carnegie singled out as one of the most effective methods of striking at human shortcomings. Under the promptings of his personal physician Dr. Frederic Dennis, he had already established in New York at Bellevue Hospital the first American laboratory for the study of the causes and cure of disease, and its great success, especially in saving America from the cholera that was raging in European ports had affected him profoundly. A year before the appearance of his 'Gospel,' news of Pasteur's successful fight against rabies had electrified the world. This was precisely the kind of progress that stirred Carnegie.

The Carnegie Benefactions all told, amount to something over 350,000,000 dollars almost an incredible sum to have been earned and then distributed by one man. Half a century ago he was interested in the Peace Society of Great Britain and he presented the Arbitration Committee to President Cleveland at Washington in 1887. He hailed the Hague Peace Conference with intense joy and was elected President of the Peace Society of New York in 1907. In December 1910, Mr. Carnegie gave to a Board of Trustees, with the Hon'ble Elihu Root as President, the sum of 10,000,000 dollars the revenue of which was to be administered for the "abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilisation." This bequest is known as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with President Nicholas Murray Butler as the Director. To promote the

(Continued at foot of next Col.)

Letters To Andrew Carnegie

FROM ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR

We ought to regard our Universities not merely as places where the best kind of knowledge already attained is imparted, but as places where the stock of the world's knowledge may be augmented. One discoverey which adds to our command over the forces of nature may do more for mankind than the most excellent teaching of what is already known, absolutely necessary to national welfare as this latter is. And yet for sheer want of money our provision both in the department of teaching and that of research is deplorable. It gives me intense gratification to think that, so far as Scotland is concerned, this wretched state of things is now, though your liberality, to be brought to an end.

FROM HERBERT SPENCER

I wish very much that would spend some thousands out of your millions in employing a few capable men in the United States and Great Britain to war against war. They might take as titles of lectures "War and Christianity", "War and Despotism", "War and Demoralization", and so forth...Should it be generally known that you were subsidizing men for this kind of teaching and there were any reproaches to that effect, you might very well reply: "Yes, you pay ten thousand men to preach sham Christianity; I pay a few men to teach true Christianity. If your teaching of Christianity were genuine—if it insisted on the essence of the religion, there would be no need for me to do anything; but as you ignore the essential thing I take measures to get it emphasized.

Carnegie Trust Deed

"When civilised nations," Carnegie said in his letter of gift, "enter into such treaties and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilised men, as personal war (dwelling) and men selling and buying (slavery) have been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment would most advance our progress, elevation and happiness of men, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determine how they can best aid men in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon earth. Let my Trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious escent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund."

advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among nations, Mr. Carnegie made over in 1911 125,000,000 dollars to the Carnegie Corporation of New York also his residuary legatee with Mr. Frederick P. Keppel as President. Over and above these princely donations Mr. Carnegie gave to various towns and cities over 2800 libraries at a cost of over 60,000,000 dollars The noble Palace of Peace in the Hague (Holland) was built with Mr. Carnegie's munificence and in February 1914 only a few months before the awful world war (whose tragic revelations sapped his vitality). Carnegie bequeathed 2,000,000 dollars to the Church Peace Union which has on its Board representatives of Catholic Protestant and Jewish fathers and has established helpful forms of co-operation in working for World Peace.

FORWARD

CALCUTTA, NOV. 27, 1935

CARNEGIES OF BENGAL

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES WERE very appropriately paid to Andrew Carnegie by distinguished citizens of Calcutta on the other day when a public meeting was held in the Ashutosh Hall under the auspices of the International Relations Club of Calcutta to celebrate the centenary of his birth. A distinguished and a romantic figure on the stage of the world, Mr. Andrew Carnegie was a wonderful man who had combined in him the best attributes of a modern industrialist and a Christian monk of yore. The reconciliation he sought to effect and did effect to a great extent between Labour and Capital was a wonderful feat of his own which yet points to the golden road to industrial peace and the philanthropy he practised staggered a covetous world with greed for money as its watch-word. To such a distinguished man no tribute can be paid which may be said to err on the side of excess and we are really happy to note that prominent citizens of Calcutta flocked on Monday last to the function so appropriately held in his honour.

But the function reminded us of a rather pungent saying of late Mahamahopadhya Hara Prasad Sastri that the Bengalees are a self-forgetful race. He was right when he uttered these memorable words and his saying holds good and true to this day. Throughout the history of Bengal there runs an under-current of tragedy that an epoch begins as an altogether new one as if with no link with the past with a batch of people, all brilliant by themselves but with no memory of those who had gone before them. It is a pathetic feature of most departments of Bengal's life and though repeatedly reminded of it, the generations of every to-day seem to refuse, almost deliberately, to remember the giants of the previous generations. Bengalees celebrate the birth and death anniversaries of many non-Bengalees, and even non-Indians; but it is a thousand pities that the death and birth anniversaries of many distinguished Bengalees come and go without being remembered by anybody in the public.

Bengal celebrated the centenary of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. As we have said, it was a very appropriate performance and Bengal really honoured herself by honouring one who was, in a sense, a superman. But did there not live in Bengal one or two Bengalees who might well be ranked with that distinguished philanthropist? Two renowned life also he shone no less brilliantly. He was a true representative of his age and rendered signal political services. But it was, above all, as a philanthropist that he staggered Bengal and it is in that capacity that we wish Bengal to remember him to-day. He earned fabulous wealth,—fabulous, indeed, according to Indian standard and according to the yielding capacity of the profession he had taken, and like Carnegie, again, he gave away his all. He spent in philanthropy the entire earnings of his life time and he gave away nearly 75 lakhs of rupees. Of his princely benefaction the Calcutta University and the National Council of Education got the lion's share.

To this Carnegie of her own, Bengal owes a sacred and solemn duty. We regard, therefore, as singularly appropriate the suggestion made in the Carnegie centenary celebration meeting by Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar that Bengal should celebrate the anniversaries of her own Carnegies, Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Sir Tarak Nath Palit and others of their distinguished fraternity. In our opinion the Calcutta University which was benefited most by the philanthropy of both Sir Rash Behary and Sir Tarak Nath should take the initiative in the matter. The present Vice-Chancellor of the University is young and energetic; to him goes the credit of initiating many a new movement and we confidently hope that with his characteristic enthusiasm he will take up this suggestion and proceed to organise one annual function in honour of each of the Carnegies of Bengal whose munificence has made the University what it is to-day. If we remember aright, the death anniversary of Sir Rash Behary Ghose falls on the 28th February next and now that the question has been raised, we hope that Bengal will observe the day with due reverence and solemnity under the auspices of the Calcutta University.

Bengalees whose philanthropy benefited the University, are Dr. Sir Rash Behary Ghose and Sir Tarak Nath Palit. In our opinion they may well be ranked with Mr. Andrew Carnegie though the figures of their philanthropy do not reach the level of that of the American philanthropist. In many respects Sir Rash Behary was as romantic a figure as Carnegie. He was not an industrialist and that was the reason why his income did not go as high as that of Carnegie which in its turn explains why he could not spend in philanthropy as much as Carnegie did. But he was a giant among lawyers whose legal brilliance illumined the legal world of his day. Rising from penury by dint of his own efforts alone, he was in his time a living example to all his juniors who could strive to emulate him with but indifferent success. In public

Madras India
Hindu
11/26/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Under the auspices of the International Relations Club, Calcutta University, a public meeting was held this evening in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in Ashutosh Hall, Calcutta University. Sir Monmatha Nath Mookerjee, acting Chief Justice, presided.

The meeting resolved to institute a Carnegie Peace Prize as the most fitting tribute to the great pioneer of the peace movement to be awarded every year for the best essay from students of Indian Universities on "World Peace and International Understanding."

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, in a message to the Secretary of the Centenary Committee, said: "My husband was such a believer in world brotherhood that every indication of the growth of that ideal is most gratifying. I pray that every effort to promote mutual understanding and goodwill may draw the world closer together until there is no East and West and we are all one in our desire to understand one another's point of view."

Madras India
Mail
11/26/35

Carnegie Centenary Celebrated

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Under the auspices of the International Relations Club, Calcutta University, a public meeting was held this evening to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie, American industrialist and philanthropist. Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji, Acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court presided.

The meeting resolved to institute a Garnegie Peace Prize as the most fitting tribute to the great pioneer of the peace movement, to be awarded every year for the best essay from a student of an Indian university, on the subject of "World Peace and International Understanding."

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie,, in a message to the Secretary of the Centenary Committee, said:

"My husband was such a believer in world brotherhood that every indication of growth of that ideal is most gratifying. I pray that every effort to promote mutual understanding and goodwill may draw the world closer together until there is no east and west and we are all one in our desire to understand one another's point."—A.S.

Lahore India
Civil + Military Gazette
12/10/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND THE PULPIT BORE

"Strike Oil in 20 Minutes or Stop"

Andrew Carnegie disliked long and tiresome sermons. Once he spoke his mind to a preacher.

"If you cannot strike oil in 20 minutes, you had better stop boring," he said.

This story was told by Sir George Adam Smith, late Principal of Aberdeen University, who proposed the toast of the memory of Carnegie at the centenary dinner at Dunfermline.

Speaking of Carnegie's benefactions, he asked: "What other individual of our time has effected so much?"

Dr. John H. Finlay, editor of the "New York Times," said that Carnegie was a triumphant Democrat with an international mind, having an orbit of concern for the cosmos, but with Dunfermline and Pittsburgh as its two foci.

"In Andrew Carnegie Scotland, and incidentally Britain, shared with America one of the most romantic and heroic of lives in the history of the human race," he added.

Lord Elgin, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, presided, and the 200 guests were representative of the four Carnegie Trusts in Great Britain.

Madras India
Mail
11/20/35

AMERICAN PHILANTHROPIST'S BIRTH CENTENARY

(From our own Correspondent)

VIZAGAPATAM, Nov. 17.

The birth centenary of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American philanthropist who founded several funds for philanthropic and educational purposes in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, falls on Nov. 25, 1935.

Mr. Lanka Sathyam, Director, Andhra League of Nations Union, Masulipatam, has issued an appeal to the public and to the League of Nations Unions in India to celebrate the centenary. Mr. Sathyam recounts the various benefactions of the late Mr. Carnegie among which is an endowment of 10,000,000 dollars the revenue of which is to be devoted "for the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilisation."

Madras India
Hindu
11/28/35

A correspondent writes from Trichinopoly under date Nov. 26:—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie was celebrated last evening at a meeting held under the auspices of the Srinivas Technical Institute, Teppakulam, with Mr. L. N. Gubil Sundaresan in the chair. Mr. Sundaresan, in the course of his address, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie and spoke of his activities particularly towards the Library movement. After a vote of thanks, the function came to a close.

The centenary was also observed at Mani's Tutorial College, last evening.

Lucknow India
Pioneer
11/28/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Calcutta, November 25.

The centenary of Andrew Carnegie was celebrated here to-day. A public meeting was held under the auspices of the International Relations Club, Calcutta University, Sir Manmathanath Mukerjee, Acting Chief Justice presiding. At the outset a message sent by Mrs. Carnegie was read out. It is proposed to offer a Carnegie Prize to the writer of the best easy on Carnegie's world peace movement.—United Press.

Bangalore
Current Science
Nov 1935

Andrew Carnegie.

THE Centenary of the late Andrew Carnegie will be celebrated on November 25, 26 and 27 in New York, Pittsburg, Washington and other cities, according to an announcement made by Dr. F. P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the largest of the six Carnegie Foundations in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, the ancient Caledonian capital from which his family emigrated to America in 1848. It was in Dunfermline that Carnegie built his first library and began in 1881 his series of library benefactions that continued until 1917, by which time he had built 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English-speaking world.

The six Carnegie trusts in the United States are: Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg (1896) which conducts an Institute of technology, a museum of fine arts, a music hall, a museum of natural history, a public library and a library school; Carnegie Institution of Washington (1902) devoted to scientific research; Carnegie Hero Fund Commission (1904) to recognise heroic acts performed in the peaceful walks of life; The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (1905) to provide retiring pensions for teachers and to advance higher education; The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910) to serve the purpose indicated by its name; and Carnegie Corporation of New York (1911), for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies.

The four British Carnegie Trusts are: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust; Carnegie Dunfermline Trust; Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland; and Carnegie Hero Fund Trust.

—*Science*, 1935, **82**, 365.

Brisbane, Qld.
Telegraph
11/23/35

The Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1935.

THE PHILANTHROPY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

FREDERIC HARRISON, in the *annus mirabilis* of such anniversaries, 1909, protested against the preposterous multiplication of centenaries, "which pelt us like November meteors," and suggested that the commemorations should be limited to the hundredth anniversary of the death, not of the birth, of the nation's worthies. But Harrison's strictures were mainly directed against centenaries that did not afford a real opportunity of assessing the posthumous influence of a great man's life, and he certainly would not have seen any derogation of a noble custom in those celebrations which next Monday will have their British centre in the Scottish city of Dunfermline, the "home town" of Andrew Carnegie. It is true that the famous philanthropist was still living when the Great War closed an epoch, and therefore belonged to our own time; yet, although this obviates recalling the facts of a career with the general course of which thousands are familiar, it does not make premature a commemorative consideration of his legacy to mankind. This legacy included ideas as well as dollars, and it was the strength of the former which gave to the latter a value that transcends the accounting of the banking parlour.

In his preface to "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," Bernard Shaw declares that rich men without convictions are more dangerous in modern societies than poor women without chastity—an assertion with which Carnegie would have emphatically agreed, for was it not "Saint Andy" who first demonstrated on a gigantic scale that the rock of firm belief on which the rugged individualists built their business castles could also be the foundation for well-doing in the world at large? He more than any other of the men who amassed fortunes in modern industrialism gave a new direction to surplus wealth, and he had the intellectual power to expound his philosophy with a forcefulness that many of the leading Liberals of the 'nineties might well have envied. "The day is not far distant," he wrote in 1889, "when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away 'unwept, unhonoured, and unsung,' no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: 'The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced.' Such, in my opinion, is the true gospel concerning wealth, obedience to which is destined some day to solve the problem of the rich and the poor . . . ." A millionaire castigating his fellow millionaires for not distributing their money for public purposes in their own lifetime—a millionaire who hailed with enthusiastic approval the inroads of the inheritance tax—was a new and startling phenomenon, not least to the Socialists, who were dismayed to find a Croesus stealing some of their thunder.

Carnegie, of course, was accused of a passion for self-advertisement, but he was only being true to himself, for thirty years earlier, when he had no idea of the enormous fortune that was to come under his control, he had formulated in a private memorandum principles essentially the same as those announced in the *Gospel of Wealth*. Clearly he introduced into philanthropy the theory that the accumulated treasures of millionaires are not their own exclusive property but merely capital held in trust for public benefit; yet that theory would not have so rapidly permeated the whole structure of modern society if he had not so superbly practised what he preached. To-day there is hardly a corner of the civilized world that has not benefited directly or indirectly by his bounty.

When Carnegie formed the Dunfermline Trust he summoned fifteen of the citizens to Skibo Castle, where he read a letter in which he directed the use of the Trust revenue to give to the toiling masses of Dunfermline "some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied." The principal agency of elevation with which Carnegie's name is associated is the free public library. The American ironmaster was not one of your scientific millionaires who think that culture is a set of bacteria. He thought deeply and well on many subjects, and nowhere was his wisdom more manifest than in relation to the creation of intellectual centres accessible at all times to all classes. The progress of the "common mind" was his main concern in the library scheme, and Burton Hendrick, his biographer, emphasises that even an appeal from Gladstone, written in a trembling nonagenarian hand, could not induce Carnegie to come to the rescue of the Bodleian at Oxford. "This was a scholar's library, a great storehouse of literary and historical treasures not useful to the common man." When he had finished his campaign there was a new light in the world, a light that has been zealously tended by the Carnegie Corporation to which in 1911 he transferred 125,000,000 dollars of the 150,000,000 dollars which "obstinately remained in his possession" after years of unparalleled giving. Now it can be said without exaggeration that the sun never sets on the Carnegie libraries, but the fact that Carnegie was responsible for the erection of nearly three thousand library buildings, thus cultivating the reading habit in hundreds of communities where books had been mostly indicative of social status, is only part of the story of his direct influence in this avenue of intellectual progress. His building grants were deliberate inducements to local authorities to accept responsibilities that were generally considered to be outside the obligations of such bodies, and if to-day in English-speaking countries a free library is regarded as indispensable in the larger cities it is largely because Carnegie's philanthropy placed reading on a public basis. From his library programme emerged, too, the great principle that now governs most of the Carnegie grants—that help cannot be extended where there is no substantial proof of permanent need or evidence of capacity for self-help. This and the idea that the rich man's "surplus" should be administered for humanity constitute the Carnegie tradition. It is hardly necessary to survey the enormous scope of the foundations imbued by that tradition, but at a time when the tribulations of this mortal coil take on again the aspect of cataclysm one may appropriately point to that Endowment for International Peace which showed how much of the vision of enlightened statesmanship Carnegie possessed. The cynic may be tempted to emphasise that the more numerous the agencies for the organization of public opinion against war the greater the likelihood of their being regarded, when the crisis comes, as paradoxical proof that nations cannot help fighting. But cynics pass away; the Carnegie Endowment remains. And those who have seriously studied the problem of peace and war cannot but be grateful for the patient efficiency with which this institution has continued to function since it was founded twenty-five years ago. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has been described as one of the world's great universities—a university in which all the ascertainable facts about war, its causes and its conduct are collected, and from which its researches are made available to every Government and to every people. Carnegie felt deeply about that tragic waste of war which is nowhere better brought to mind than in the "Agamemnon":

From each home once there went
A man forth: him it sent
Each knows; but what are these return?
A little dust, an urn,

and it is but justice to remember that on this question, as on many others, he spoke out boldly. He adopted with enthusiasm the Taft doctrine—something new from a statesman — that matters of "national honour" were no more outside the field of international arbitration than were matters of property or proprietorship, and if he was to see the United States Senate "dump" the President on this question, just as it dumped Woodrow Wilson on a bigger issue later, he always looked forward to a day when war would be discarded as "disgraceful to civilized men." Towards that consummation his Peace Endowment was organized to direct Man's attention unceasingly.

It is impossible to read the *Life* of Andrew Carnegie without being convinced that a man of his spirit and outlook, controlling foundation activity "as the manifestation of private will devoted to public purposes," would nearly always be in advance of collective will. That he could accumulate a colossal fortune in so short a period may be an indictment of the capitalistic system, but that he used his wealth as he did is a glorious advertisement for human nobility. *Small in body Andrew Carnegie remained, but his heart grew until it was big enough to embrace all mankind.*

Brisbane, Qld.
Courier-Mail
11/25/35

BIRTH OF CARNEGIE

Centenary Celebrations

CANBERRA, Sunday.

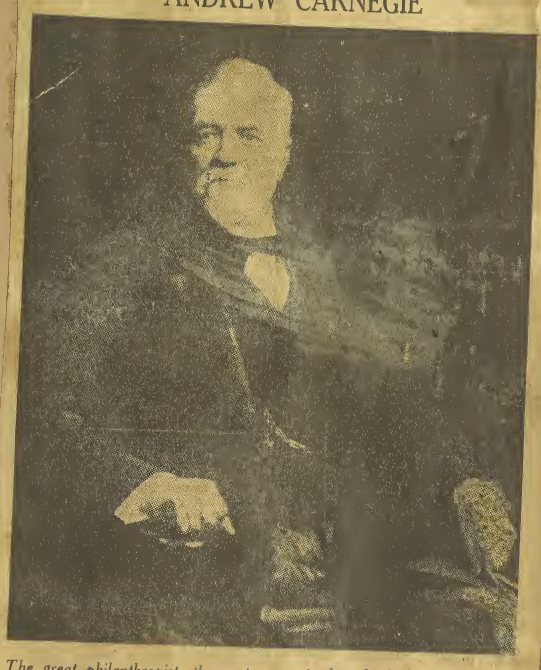
"Andrew Carnegie, who gave away during his lifetime practically all his fortune of £75,000,000, taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust, only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows," said the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) yesterday in associating the Commonwealth with the celebration throughout the Empire and the United States of the centenary to-morrow of the birth of the great Scotsman.

Mr. Lyons recalled that Andrew Carnegie had set aside for the use of the British Empire a sum of £2,000,000, and that out of the interest on this sum Australia had received benefits to date of £125,000. This money, granted by the Carnegie Corporation to Australia, had been used for the promotion of education, libraries, and scientific research.

"It is not going too far to say," added Mr. Lyons, "that every one of our citizens has either directly or indirectly benefited from these gifts."

Brisbane, Qld
Telegraph
11/23/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE



The great philanthropist, the centenary of whose birth will be celebrated on Monday. His outlook and influence are discussed in to-day's literary leader.

Need For Peace Education

Andrew Carnegie Centenary

The first birth centenary of Andrew Carnegie, the promoter of world peace movements, was celebrated at the University of Calcutta (Asutosh Hall) under the auspices of the International Relations Club on Monday. The speeches and tributes naturally developed into a symposium on the problems of world peace and the urgent need of organising peace education. Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, Indians, Europeans and Americans participated in the function which, true to the spirit of Andrew Carnegie, breathed an atmosphere of peace and harmony.

The following touching message from Mrs. Louise W. Carnegie was read out by Mr. Kalidas Nag, the Hony. Secretary of the Centenary Committee:—"It gives me great pleasure to know that Mr. Carnegie's Centenary will be celebrated in India on November 25th this year. My husband was such a believer in world brotherhood that every indication of the growth of that ideal is most gratifying, and I pray that every effort to promote mutual understanding and good-will may draw the world closer together, until there is no east or west and we are all one in our desire to understand one another's point of view, while living at our highest and best. My earnest good wishes go to the International Relations Club of the Calcutta University."

Dr. Nag announced that a series of meetings will be held in different parts of India and he thanked the different branches of the Carnegie benefactions for their interest in the development of International Relations Clubs in India and for the valuable reports, books and monographs presented to the Club by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust as well as of the Scottish Universities, including the Dumfernline Trust of Carnegie's native village.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart, Principal of the Scottish Church College and Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his thoughtful address gave a brilliant character-sketch of Carnegie who introduced a new era by making Justice the basis of the production and distribution of wealth. He further thanked Dr. Nag and the Members of the International Relations Club for having organised the Centenary of this great lover of mankind.

SYSTEM OF ARBITRATION

The Hon'ble Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, the Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, in his Presidential Address, emphasised the importance of Carnegie's work in connection with the development of "Arbitration" as the only civilised method of settling disputes between man and man, and a nation and nation. Thanks to such pioneer activities of Carnegie, he said, that we have mighty organisations like the League of Nations and the Parmanent Court of International Justice. He supported wholeheartedly the project of the Centenary Committee to institute a Carnegie Peace Prize for India to be given annually for the best essay on "India and World Peace." to be submitted by the Graduate students of our Indian Universities.

Calcutta India Forward 11/27/35

Dr. C. E. Turner, Chairman, Health Section of the World Federation of Education Associations, warmly supported the programme of peace education developed by the leading thinkers and pacifists of India and observed that associations like the International Relations Club of the Calcutta University could do much to bring about better understanding between peoples of different races.

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, in a thought-provoking speech exposed the hollowness of the arguments of the militarists who pretend to make armaments as the basis for peace. "If peace is to replace war", he said, "and if nations are to live happily and peacefully together, there must be a good deal of honest thinking, honest speaking and above all, honest behaving about this matter."

Mrs. Kiron Bose, Secretary of the National Council of Women of India brought her feeling tribute to Carnegie and his loyal wife on behalf of the growing womanhood of India. She was followed by Mrs. Leeloff of the International Peace League who vigorously attacked the lethargy of men-folk to organise peace education for children, for, she rightly observed "it was for the children of the future and not the hardened middle aged utilitarians to develop peace as an instrument of human collaboration."

Womanhood of America was also ably represented by Mrs. Martha Fincke Prof. of Music, Mt. Holyoke College, who struck a note of optimism by pointing out that several influential groups of individuals are patiently and loyally serving the cause of peace against tremendous odds. Mrs. Barion Brown Shelton, a talented poetess, equally emphasised the need of co-operative work in peace education, utilizing specially the best forms of cinemas for that purpose.

Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarcar and Dr. Anklesaria, in their moving speeches urged the rising generation to follow the example of Carnegie and very appropriately cited instance to show that Carnegie's spirit is manifest to-day in India through the generous benefactions of Indian donors like Prem Chand Rai Ch and, Sir T. N. Palit, Sir Rash Behari Ghose and others.

The meeting terminated with the happy announcement by Mr. S. M. Bose, Secretary of the "American Club" and organiser of the Carnegie Centenary Dinner, that the first Carnegie Peace Medal will be offered by the Club composed of the returned students from America.

Calcutta Indian Statesman 11/26/35

CARNEGIE'S WORK FOR WORLD PEACE

CALCUTTA TRIBUTES

CELEBRATION OF BIRTH CENTENARY

Andrew Carnegie's charity, philanthropy and, above all, his services in the cause of world peace were extolled by several speakers at a public meeting held at the Ashutosh Hall, College Square, Calcutta, yesterday, to celebrate the centenary of his birth.

The function was arranged by the International Relations Club of Calcutta University. Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal, presided.

Dr. W. S Urquhart, who was the principal speaker, in the course of his address, gave a character sketch of the great man and reviewed the different aspects of his life and career.

"Andrew Carnegie", he said, "might be said to have lived the most serviceable life that was possible and to have made some of the most noteworthy contributions to the welfare of society that have ever been made, without calling in question or attempting to adjust the fundamental relationships between capital and labour.

"Both he and Gladstone made the best adjustments possible within the existing system without attempting to modify the system itself. At the same time, the adjustments which Carnegie made were of far-reaching importance and were prophetic of many modern tendencies perhaps more useful to society in the long run than decidedly revolutionary changes are likely to be."

"Andrew Carnegie," continued Dr. Urquhart, "was able to secure that his wealth should be his servant rather than his master. He himself divided his life into two parts—one of acquisition and one of distribution.

STRUGGLE FOR WEALTH.

"In his youth he engaged in a desperate struggle to become rich, and in his old age struggled almost as strenuously to become poor. He found it almost more difficult to distribute than to acquire, but hardly any man has shown more wisdom in his philanthropy. The duty of philanthropy was a matter of conviction; he felt that the people had created the wealth and that to the people it should return, and it was said of him—to quote from Mr. Gladstone—that he was able to 'direct rich men into a course more enlightened than they usually follow'."

Referring to Andrew Carnegie's relations with his workmen, Dr. Urquhart said he early developed the co-operative principle although he would have nothing to do with the attacks on capitalism which were so much in favour in modern times. He believed in a sliding scale for the distribution of profits between employers and labour and did all he could to prevent the disastrous consequences of unemployment among his work people.

Dr. Urquhart then spoke eulogistically of Carnegie's various benefactions, amounting to the colossal sum of 350 million dollars (about £70,000,000) and said: "But greater than his benefactions is the example which he set and if, in lesser degree perhaps but still effectively, some other rich men would follow his example the world would be a better place to live in and we would not hear so much of the bitter strife between capital and labour."

WORK FOR PEACE

Concluding, Dr. Urquhart said:—

"Perhaps Andrew Carnegie will be remembered most of all for his services in the cause of peace. He built the Palace of Peace at The Hague, and, describing and thinking of war as 'the foulest blot upon our civilization' he in many ways encouraged the agencies which make for peace, and endeavoured to build up those friendly relations between the nations which are the security of the world. In many ways he was the precursor of the League of Nations, and in recent days we have been realizing that the League has not entirely failed. That it has succeeded to the extent which it has done is largely owing to the example of Andrew Carnegie."

The President said he regarded it as privilege to have been allowed to pay his tribute of respect to one who did more good to humanity than all the other philanthropists taken together. At the present moment, when the world was rent by international rivalry and strife, it was meet and proper for them to contemplate the life of one who strove so much for international understanding.

Dr. C. E. Turner remarked that human nature was not dissimilar in the different parts of the world and he thought that organizations like the World Federation of Education Associations and the International Relations Club of the Calcutta University could do much to bring about a better understanding between peoples of different races.

NEED OF HONESTY

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth gave a humorous analysis of the present international situation in which every powerful nation professed to ensure peace by increasing their armaments. He suggested that if peace was to be preserved, it was necessary to effect a radical change in the trend of men's thoughts.

"This question of peace and war," said Mr. Wordsworth, "is a matter about which we have a tendency to repeat the arguments, shibboleths and sayings of one side or other but we hardly put honest, genuine, independent thought into it. And yet if peace is to replace war, and if the nations are to live happily and peaceably together there must be a good deal of honest thinking and honest speaking about this matter."

Appropriate addresses were also delivered by Mr Justice D. N. Mitter; Mr. S. M. Bose; Mrs. Kiran Bose of the National Council of Women in India; Mrs. Leeloff of the International Peace League; Mrs. Shelton (the American poetess); Mrs. Fincke, Professor of Music, Mount Holyock College, America; Professor Benoy Kumar Sircar; Dr. Ankelsaria and Dr. Kalidas Nag.

Lahore Indian Civil & Military Gazette 11/7/35

NO "CLOSE SEASON" IN SCOTLAND

Each Month Has Its Attractions

Each month Scotland has its distinctive attractions for the visitor. There is no "close season." This November there is, in addition to the usual seasonal features, a centenary. Andrew Carnegie, the great philanthropist, was born at Dunfermline on November 15, 1835.

The four Carnegie Trusts in Britain, all of them with headquarters at Dunfermline, have decided to celebrate the occasion with a dinner in the music pavilion at which the Earl of Elgin will preside and Mr. John Finlay, Editor of the New York Times, will be one of the principal guests. There will, of course, be civic celebrations as well.

In Edinburgh and Glasgow the music season is in full swing, and toward the end of the month Rugby football enthusiasts will enjoy the thrill of watching the "All Blacks." On November 23 the New Zealanders play against Scotland, in Edinburgh; on the 27th they meet a North of Scotland XV at Aberdeen. And there is an Association football match between Scotland and Ireland in Edinburgh on the 13th.

It will be interesting to see how many supporters of the Irish eleven will make the journey by air, for the trip can be made very easily now, as two companies run services from Belfast to Renfrew as part of their London route. One of the most striking features of this year in Scotland has been the growth of the use of air transport. Only a few weeks ago another island service was started to the Hebrides and is now being run twice weekly, also from Renfrew.

Next spring a direct service will be in operation right through to the Shetlands and many others are projected.

Lahore Indian Civil & Military Gazette 11/27/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Calcutta Meeting Decides to Institute Peace Prize

2547

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Under the auspices of the International Relations Club, Calcutta University, a public meeting was held last evening in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie in Ashutosh Hall, Calcutta University. Sir Manmathanath Mookerjee the acting Chief Justice, presided.

The meeting decided to institute a Carnegie peace prize as the most fitting tribute to the great pioneer of the peace movement, which will be awarded every year for the best essay from students of Indian universities on "World peace and international understanding."

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, in a message to the Secretary of the Centenary Committee, said: "My husband was such a believer in world brotherhood that every indication of the growth of that ideal is most gratifying. I pray that every effort to promote mutual understanding and goodwill may draw the world closer together until there is no East and West and we are all one in our desire to understand one another's point of view."—A.P.

Marborough Qld
Colonist
11/30/35

BIRTH OF CARNEGIE.

"Andrew Carnegie, who gave away during his lifetime practically all his fortune of £75,000,000 taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust, only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows," said the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) in associating the Commonwealth with the celebration throughout the Empire and the United States of the centenary tomorrow of the birth of the great Scotsman. Mr. Lyons recalled that Andrew Carnegie had set aside for the use of the British Empire a sum of £2,000,000, and that out of the interest on this sum Australia had received benefits to date of £125,000. This money, granted by the Carnegie Corporation to Australia, had been used for the promotion of education, libraries, and scientific research. "It is not going too far to say," added Mr. Lyons, "that every one of our citizens has either directly or indirectly benefited from those gifts."

Bundaberg Q'land.
Times
11/26/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Centenary of Birth

"WEALTH A SACRED TRUST"

CANBERRA, Sunday. — "Andrew Carnegie, who gave away during his lifetime practically all his fortune of £75,000,000 taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows," said the Prime Minister (Mr. J. A. Lyons) yesterday, in associating the Commonwealth with the celebrations throughout the Empire and United States of the centenary tomorrow of the birth of the great Scotsman.

Mr. Lyons recalled that the late Andrew Carnegie had set aside for the use of the British Empire the sum of £2,000,000, and that of the interest on that sum Australia had received to date £125,000.

This money, granted to Australia by the Carnegie Corporation, had been used for the promotion of education, for libraries and for scientific research.

Adelaide S.A
News
12/2/35

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES

Sir—Thirty-five years ago our home town (Hartlepool) accepted a Carnegie Library, which was a godsend to the community. Here we got out first real glimpse of the extent, beauty, and mystery of the universe. Working men read more and deeper 50 years ago than they do now. The iron master of the rail ball race mill, with his gifts of libraries and church organs, was the best friend of millions seeking self-culture. The most rabid Socialist greets a millionaire as a good brother when he devotes 90 per cent. of his total income to bettering the lot of his fellows. The mention of this prince of philanthropists recalls many happy youthful hours. Hundreds of thousands of people would be ignorant today without the help afforded by the late Mr. Carnegie. We wonder what humanity would be like with many Cargenies and Rockefellers extending a helping hand to those in search of knowledge. Even now, the sum total of wealth diverted to educational and humanitarian objects by rich men and women is great indeed, and may equal national grants. We are proud to know we have quite a few in a State population of some 600,000.

Sturt street. JOHN J. EDEN.

Brisbane, Qld.
Telegraph
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Mr. Lyons' Tribute to the Great Scotsman

CANBERRA, November 25.

The Prime Minister (Mr. J. A. Lyons), associating himself and the Commonwealth Government with the centenary celebrations to-day of Andrew Carnegie, paid a tribute to the great Scotsman's benefactions and to his example in promoting world peace and the well-being of mankind, particularly in the British Empire and the United States.

"This unassuming Scotsman who gave away during his lifetime practically the whole of his great fortune of £75,000,000," said Mr. Lyons, "taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows, since it is only by the help and co-operation of these that wealth can be acquired."

Mr. Lyons welcomed the occasion as a fitting opportunity to remind Australians that Andrew Carnegie had set aside, for the use of the British Dominions and colonies, £2,000,000, and that out of the interest of the money Australia had received benefits amounting to £125,000.

The money had been administered wisely for promoting education, libraries and scientific research.

SOME RESULTS.

The Palace of Peace at the Hague, the discovery of insulin, travelling grants which were made to hundreds of scholars in all branches of scientific investigations and the Australian Council for Educational Research, were the direct result of the expenditure of those funds.

"I firmly believe that the only safeguard for democracy lies in the education of every citizen in the nation," declared Mr. Lyons. "To this end the free library is one of the greatest agencies, and it is no exaggeration to say that we owe the free library to Andrew Carnegie."

Adelaide S.A. Advertiser 11/23/35

CENTENARY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

"Gospel Of Wealth" Recalled

HUGE BENEFACTIONS FOR EDUCATION

The following is one of two articles written for "The Advertiser" by Mr. Frank Tate, a member of the Victorian Research Council of the Carnegie Corporation, to mark the centenary of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Tate, who was formerly Director of Education in Victoria, takes a deep and active interest in the world of the Carnegie Corporation. The second article will appear tomorrow.

By FRANK TATE

One hundred years ago on November 25, 1835, was born in the home of a poor weaver of Dunfermline, the ancient capital of Scotland, a boy whose life was destined to have far-reaching effects upon the cultural development of his adopted country, the United States, and of the British Empire. Before he died in 1919, Andrew Carnegie had made gifts "for the improvement of mankind," aggregating to no less a sum than £70,000,000. This month, throughout the United States, Great Britain, and the British Dominions, those institutions which his far-sighted generosity has benefited—mostly universities, science institutes, and public libraries—will celebrate the centenary of his birth. Few men have left so great a mark upon their generation as this unschooled Scottish boy, reared in bitter poverty, and then transplanted to an environment where his native grit, intelligence, and business acumen found opportunities for rapid advancement. He has left behind him a number of institutions, amply endowed, whose income is to be used in perpetuity to promote human welfare. The greatest of these is the Carnegie Corporation of New York, endowed with no less a sum than £27,000,000, "for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." The corporation has been given a special endowment of £2,000,000, the income of which is earmarked for the above objectives in the British Dominions and Colonies. During the last six years Australia has greatly benefited from this fund. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust with similar aims has also been endowed with £2,000,000, but is managed by trustees in Britain for services in Great Britain.

Dire Distress

The boyhood of Andrew Carnegie was a period of dire distress for the weavers, owing to the dislocation of home industries through the introduction of steam-driven machines. Misery stalked over the country. Political agitation was widespread, and the demands of the Chartists and the riots against the use of machinery led to reprisals on the part of the Government. Dunfermline was a rallying centre for Scottish Radicals, and Carnegie's father and his uncle were strong Chartists; indeed, Morrison, the uncle, was lodged in gaol for his opinions. Distress reached its height in 1847 when the city could not afford to light the streets, and when the unemployed were dying of starvation, Carnegie's mother, after their home looms had been sacrificed to buy food, opened a little shop, and worked hard also at sewing boots. Her thoughts turned towards America where her sisters had already migrated. Here was a land of opportunity if they could but reach it. Her husband was doubtful of the venture, but she persisted, and, helped by a timely loan from a friend—a loan faithfully repaid by Mrs. Carnegie, while Andrew later sent each Christmas to their benefactor an amount equal to the loan—they managed to reach America and settled near Pittsburgh. Father, mother and children were soon hard at work, though long hours for a miserable pittance. Mrs. Carnegie took up her old work of sewing shoes. Young Andrew, to whom his mother was ever his heroine, had early proclaimed his ambition that some day she should ride in her carriage. Later when, a successful ironmaster, he had given a magnificent benefaction to his birthplace he had the satisfaction of seeing his aged mother, the guest of honor of the honored city, called upon to lay the foundation-stone of the Dunfermline Library, the parent of several thousand public libraries which Carnegie was instrumental in having established in all parts of the English speaking world.

Messenger Boy

His first "real start in life" came when he became one of the two messenger boys of the newly organised telegraph service in Pittsburgh. The ability and determination of young "Scotchie," as he was nicknamed, soon made itself felt, and, as the service developed, he advanced rapidly. All his spare time inside and outside office hours he spent in self-culture. As telegraph boy he took messages to the theatres, and soon became enamored of Shakespearian plays. Years after Vanderbilt, the railroad magnate, was pointed out to him. "I'd not exchange his millions," said Carnegie, "for my knowledge of Shakespeare." It was his persistence in reading and self-culture, maintained through years, that fitted him to become the lifelong friend and correspondent of such men as W. E. Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, and John Morley among Englishmen, and Theodore Roosevelt Gilder, Elihu Root, and Mark Twain among Americans. His reputation in the telegraph service secured him a job in the Pennsylvania railway, where his administrative ability, his initiative, and capacity to make decisions were soon recognised, so that at the age of 24 he was made superintendent of the Western division. The beginning of the Carnegie fortune was a shrewd investment in the newly developed "sleeping-car," the first of the modern type. Other equally shrewd investments are revealed in a tax schedule of 1863, showing that Carnegie's income when he was 27 years old was nearly £10,000 a year. He left the Pennsylvania railroad in 1865, in his 30th year. He had secured a good business training; he had made a comfortable fortune in oil and other investments. He now determined to enter the iron industry. The times were wonderfully favorable, and Carnegie was one who knew the season when to take occasion by the hand. The United States had begun "to feel the lift of a great instinct reaching forward." The movement to open up the great areas of the Middle West and West was beginning. Railroads and bridges and rolling stock would make a wonderful demand for iron. Carnegie became a pioneer in iron-bridge building. The same initiative and courage in adopting new methods characterised later developments, when new processes of making steel were offered. He rose to become the world's greatest manufacturer of steel, the enterprises he controlled producing in 1900 four-fifths as much steel as the whole of Great Britain. A great capitalist working under the industrial conditions of the latter half of last century was sure to be severely criticised. But one who knew him well, Mr. Elihu Root, writes: "The most interesting thing about Mr. Carnegie's life is not his great business success. One might be inclined to infer from that success a certain degree of hardness and lack of human sympathy. The fact is strikingly different. The most unmistakable quality of this successful man was his deeply affectionate nature. . . As he passed from one post to another, he carried with him affectionate remembrance of all his associates. He never forgot or grew cold toward them. . . . When he became rich he went back through his entire life—through this multitude of friends—to find who was in need; and made to pension lists of those who were poor and unfortunate, sick or disabled, and set up trusts for their support. He set up similar pension trusts for the railroad employes and the steel-making employes with whom he had worked."

An interesting glimpse into his mind is given by a faded and yellow paper found after his death among his personal papers, and unknown even to his family. It was a document written in 1868, when Carnegie was 33 years old, already a prosperous man—a paper in which he pledged himself to give away his "surplus" each year for benevolent purposes.

Carnegie's article in the North American "Review" in 1889, "The Gospel of Wealth," electrified two continents by its bold enunciation of a principle. Rich men, he asserted, had no moral right to their surplus accumulations. They were entitled to a competence, even a liberal one, but their wealth in the main—the proportion in his case as the sequel showed being 90 per cent.—should be used for the betterment of society. The temporary custodians were in reality "trustees for the public," their task was to see that these "surpluses" were distributed in ways that would best promote the welfare and happiness of the common man. The life of a business man was properly divided into two parts: the period of "accumulation" and the period of "distribution." The rich man who died leaving vast surpluses that he might have disposed of in his lifetime, for public good, "died disgraced."

His biographer writes:—"The Biblical injunction stipulates 10 per cent. as the amount the God-fearing man shall devote to his brothers' welfare. Carnegie reversed these proportions. He gave 90 per cent. for public use." As stated above, he gave during his lifetime £70,000,000, and took care to see that the money should be applied not to succor and alleviation, but to opportunities for growth and development. One method underlies all the Carnegie enterprises—the slow but sure one of elevating the mass mind, of substituting a new way of looking at things, of filling the average mind with accurate information, sound ideas and fine purposes.

Carnegie's views on the trusteeship of wealth were received by his fellow-millionaires with mixed feelings. But his example has produced excellent results. It is comforting to realise that there are today large endowments in the hands of disinterested and able men, whose duty and pleasure it is to search every field for ways in which money can be profitably spent for useful ends—ends that will inevitably promote the well-being of the masses of mankind.

[A second article by Mr. Tate will appear on Monday.]

Adelaide S.A Advertiser 11/26/35

A GREAT IDEALIST

A hundred years ago yesterday, as Mr. Frank Tate has reminded us in the course of two enlightening articles published in "The Advertiser," there was born in Dunfermline a weaver's son who was destined to become not merely one of the richest men of modern times, but the first philanthropist whose benefactions were to include the whole English-speaking world in their scope. Andrew Carnegie went to America with his family and no possessions beyond a dour confidence in his own ability. In America, his early struggles were grim enough; but they served to harden him to grasp the later opportunities which came his way. The tide of industrialism was rising as Carnegie began to find his feet. He took it at the flood, and it led on to fortune. These were ruthless days; and the great industrialists of that era asked and gave no quarter. Steel, which was replacing iron, wood, bricks and mortar, yielded Carnegie his millions—steel for great buildings, bridges, and the railroads on which he had once earned 25 dollars a week as a telegraph operator. By the end of the century, Carnegie was fabulously rich—the friend and benefactor of philosophers, poets, and statesmen. The era of steam, which had put the hand loom out of business and deprived the Dunfermline weaver of his occupation, had made his son a colossus of industry.

Then, suddenly, Carnegie disclosed an early resolve to give his fortune away for public purposes. In 1889, he wrote for the "North American Review" an article on "Wealth," which caused a sensation in all parts of the world. It was an article in which he expounded his philosophy that it was disgraceful to die a rich man. Such a phenomenon, his biographer, Burton Hendrick, declares, was new in human annals—an American Croesus who regarded huge worldly possessions devoted to individual aggrandisement as little better than infamy. This startling enunciation came when Americans were beginning to ask, "What shall we do with our rich men?" Gladstone, whose friend Carnegie was, had the article printed in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and wrote a criticism upon it. Society was staggered by the multi-millionaire's opinions. Even Gladstone, who was captivated by the magnificence of the idea, was too much an Englishman to swallow whole the notion of a complete self-dispossession of property. The article divided the Church, because even in his philanthropy Carnegie was disposed to be unorthodox. He did not believe in philanthropy in the purely eleemosynary sense, compassionate though he was. Asylums, reformatories, and remedial institutions, he believed to be the State's concern. Society, he believed, should be rebuilt from the base upwards, through special attention to its intelligence and character. Hence the library benefactions which have made the name of Carnegie a household word in English-speaking countries. But, contrary to popular belief, Andrew Carnegie did not give whole libraries to thousands of favored towns and cities. His gifts were made to encourage a community to establish and maintain a library for itself. He therefore gave sums of money to enable the erection of worth-while buildings, and attached the condition that local people should furnish the buildings with fine collections of books.

In 1911, having already given away many millions, Carnegie faced the problem of devising a will which should ensure that his system of giving would be carried on after his death. Elihu Root, his friend and adviser, saw the dangers. "Samuel Tilden," he said, "was the greatest lawyer of all time, but he failed in drawing up his own will, which was upset by the courts." How could the Carnegie will be administered without recourse to litigation? Root solved the problem. He suggested a foundation, to be formed while Carnegie was still alive, to which the bulk of his fortune would be transferred. So the Carnegie Corporation of New York was formed, and to it, almost immediately, the ironmaster transferred 125,000,000 dollars. The trustees were given a free hand to disperse the income in such ways as they saw fit for "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge." In 1913, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust was founded, with similar ideals. It is estimated that before his death Carnegie had made public gifts amounting to 350,000,000 dollars. He left a further bequest of 11,000,000 dollars to the Corporation, after which the residue of his estate for his heirs amounted only to 11,000,000 dollars — a small amount for one who had accumulated so much. Elihu Root says, in the foreword to Carnegie's biography—"He developed a philosophy in helpfulness distinct from simple charity, and under it he sought to increase the happiness of mankind by organising and promoting the influences which would enlarge man's capacity for happiness, and open the doors of opportunity through the enlargement of knowledge and understanding. He did this work of organisation as carefully and as skilfully as he had organised the manufacture of steel. He had become, not a rich man, but an idealist with a vision of the future which he cherished as one who loves all humankind; and to that vision he dedicated his purse of Fortunatus.'

Adelaide S.A. Advertiser 11/25/35

CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO EDUCATION

What His Benefactions Are Doing For Humanity

IMPROVING THE MASSES

In the following article, the second of two written by Mr. Frank Tate, a member of the Victorian Research Council of the Carnegie Corporation, Andrew Carnegie's munificent gifts to education throughout the world are discussed. The centenary of Carnegie's birth is now being celebrated.

II.—By FRANK TATE

In distributing for the public good his great wealth, Andrew Carnegie brought to bear upon each problem the business ability he had shown in acquiring it. He was ever a shrewd judge of men, and in formulating and carrying into effect his schemes he took pains to secure the co-operation of the ablest and most public-spirited men of his time. He believed in the possibility of the progressive improvement of mankind, and therefore he stressed in his benefactions provision of opportunity for growth rather than succor or alleviation. "Of every 1,000 dollars spent on so-called charity," he wrote, "it is probable that 950 dollars is unwisely spent—so spent, indeed, as to produce the very evils it proposes to mitigate or cure." He therefore did not believe in present-day palliatives, but rather in formative work such as would ultimately raise the level of the human well-being. He was impatient of the feckless and the inefficient. "I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth," and so he directed his trustees to seek out the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, and give him the chance to make fruitful advancement in the work for which he is specially qualified. The principle underlying his gifts was to give opportunity to those willing to put forth ability and effort to profit by them. His enthusiasm for free public libraries was due to his belief that they are the "best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They help only those who help themselves. They never pauperise." It is no easy task to devise and administer such gift schemes. No wonder that the first president of the Carnegie Corporation wrote:—"Somebody must sweat blood with gift money if its effect is not to do more harm than good." The objective of the greatest and the last of his endowments, the Carnegie Corporation, embodies the unifying purpose underlying Carnegie's benefactions—the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." Opportunities for gifted and highly qualified persons to advance knowledge are offered; but equally important is the diffusion of knowledge by affording to the great mass of the people ready access to the means of cultural improvement.

Educating The Masses

Carnegie's formal schooling ceased before he had completed the course of the elementary school, but he realised what an efficient education for the masses could do. "There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people." His own obligations, when a youth, to a small private collection of books roused an enthusiasm for public libraries—then little known in the United States. Carnegie's father was "an awfu' man to read," and his uncle was a keen student of politics. "The taste for reading," said Carnegie, "is one of the most precious possessions of life. I would rather be instrumental in bringing the working man or woman this taste than mere dollars." During his life-time he spent £12,000,000 in fostering the establishment of free lending libraries throughout the English-speaking world. Fifty years ago public libraries were rare in the United States; they are now only less widely spread than the public schools; indeed, they are by common consent regarded as the necessary complement of public education, to be paid for as this out of public funds. Carnegie's influence upon libraries is not confined to his adopted country. The wonderful development of library facilities in Great Britain during the last 20 years is due in great part to the wise administration of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which has co-operated finely with municipal and other authorities in strengthening county libraries, in establishing the Central National Library in London, and in grouping libraries hitherto unrelated into regional groups. It is now possible for a serious reader to borrow for reading in his own home any book that can be found within his own or any other of the regional groups or within the Central National Library, which has affiliations with many special libraries, such as that of the British Museum. In the official report of the Library Commission of 1923 Carnegie is thus spoken of:—"Other men have labored to transmute base metals into gold; he worked to transmute his gold into wisdom."

Carnegie Method

But Carnegie gave nothing for nothing. He did not give libraries, but he persuaded communities to establish and maintain their own. He gave money for a building likely to stimulate civic pride, and made it a condition that the local authority should furnish and maintain a library accessible to all. As he foresaw, the appetite for effective library service grew by what it fed on, and today an American city maintains as a matter of course not only a splendid reference library, but 20 or 30 branch lending libraries. Its library system has been styled "America's most distinctive and impressive cultural achievement." This is largely due to the efforts of one who landed on her shores an unschooled emigrant lad of desperately poor parents. From 1881 to 1917 Carnegie's money built 1,946 free libraries in the United States and 865 in the British Empire.

Carnegie's interest broadened from libraries to education, science, art and the cause of peace, and from time to time he gave munificent benefactions that have left a permanent impress upon American life and have contributed greatly to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among peoples. His sympathy with education prompted him to provide a fund for the old age of college and university professors, whom he regarded as "the least rewarded of all professions." Out of this benefaction developed a contributory insurance plan supported by the Carnegie Corporation, so that today teachers are not haunted by the fear of insecurity. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching now maintains a staff of experts who are engaged in research on fundamental educational problems. One of its greatest achievements was its investigation into medical education in the States. American medical education at the time was unregulated and full of abuses. There were good medical schools, but also others inadequately equipped and staffed and in some instances fraudulently conducted—"diploma mills turning out doctors for a financial consideration." The revelations of the enquiry caused a public outcry. Public opinion and legislation forced reform, and with the financial help of a Rockefeller foundation medical education in the United States was put upon its present high level—a great achievement for the two bodies concerned.

Gift Of £2,000,000

In 1902 Carnegie gave £2,000,000 for a Carnegie institute at Washington, "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." All over the world scientific men financed by this institute are now busily engaged. The results are published and circulated, and universities and scientific institutions benefit materially. Popular enlightenment is also attempted through exhibitions, broadcasts, papers issued to schools, motion pictures, &c. Among many achievements of the institute it is hard to particularise. Two may, however, be mentioned. The archaeological researches in Mexico and Yucatan have demonstrated that the American continent had advanced civilisations contemporaneous with Greece and Rome. Many of the evidences of these civilisations have been now restored. The astronomical work at Mount Wilson Observatory has brought the institute its greatest fame. "Astronomy is now pre-eminently an American science, for no other country possesses such facilities for study." When Einstein wishes to test his conceptions or find material for new ones he goes to Mount Wilson for data, and so, too, do philosophical writers on the universe, Eddington, Jeans and Milne.

Carnegie had a strong hatred of war; "The foulest blot upon our civilisation." In 1910 he gave £2,000,000 to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This is now organised into three divisions: (a) International Law, (b) Economics and History, (c) Intercourse and Education. It has translated and published the classics of international law; it circulates documents bearing upon the law of nations, e.g., important conferences, digests of international law cases, and of arbitration, it stimulates research into public relations of nations. It has published a social and economic history of the World War in 155 volumes. It seeks to bring about a better understanding between peoples and a spirit of tolerance. It arranges exchanges between representative citizens of different nations, teachers, editors, scientists, students of economics, business men. It issues periodical publication and reading lists to promote undertanding of international affairs. It fosters international relations clubs for the study of problems in a spirit of tolerance. It gives encouragement and concrete assistance to efforts to extend friendships across national boundaries.

Carnegie's Greatest Benefaction

Carnegie's last and greatest gift was the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with an endowment of £27,000,000. As usual, he did not seek to tie the hands of his trustees beyond giving them a very general direction. "Conditions inevitably change," he wrote, "hence no wise man will bind trustees for ever to certain paths, causes, or institutions . . . . They shall best conform to my wishes by using their own judgment." The corporation has found it necessary to assist the other Carnegie trusts during the last 25 years to make more effective other Carnegie enterprises. As regards libraries it has concentrated upon the improvement of library service through the education of trained librarians, and research into library problems. It has followed an unwavering practice of declining to become an operative agency itself, but of giving aid to such agencies as are likely to produce the larger ends sought in its charter. Its function, therefore, is to "study and estimate those forces and institutions that make for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge. It has given very substantial help to American college and universities, especially through their libraries and by encouraging the fine arts. It has also done much to stimulate adult education, which has now become one of its major activities.

The corporation administers a special fund of £2,000,000 ear-marked for the British Dominions. Up to the present Canada has received grants amounting to £1,242,435, Africa £277,799, Australia £124,862, and New Zealand £82,975. Australian grants have been mainly expended upon educational research, the magnetic observatory in Western Australia, adult education, and "visitors' grants" to enable Australian educationists to go abroad for study.

Carnegie was ever a patriotic Scot, and he made large grants to provide amenities for his native town, Dunfermline, which has become one of the show places of Great Britain, with abundant agencies to bring "sweetness and light into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses." He also came to the assistance of the historic universities of Scotland when he endowed a trust with £2,000,000, the income of which is used to help needy students and to provide for a programme of scientific research. Whether conditions which allow the accumulation of so much wealth by an individual should continue may be a question, but surely there can be no question that Andrew Carnegie, in promoting with so much forethought and wisdom such fruitful schemes for human betterment, has "turned back his accumulated wealth to enrich the society that yielded it."

Commonwealth's Appreciation

CANBERRA, November 24.

Andrew Carnegie, who gave away during his lifetime practically all his fortune of £75,000,000, taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows, says a statement issued on behalf of the Prime Minister, in associating the Commonwealth with the celebration throughout the Empire and the United States of the centenary tomorrow of the birth of the great Scotsman.

"It is not going too far to say," the statement adds, "that every one of our citizens has either directly or indirectly benefited from his gifts."

Adelaide S.A. Advertiser 10/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Dumferline Celebrations

By Air Mail From Our Special Representative

LONDON, October 12.

On November 15, 1835, Andrew Carnegie was born in the Scottish town of Dumferline, where the centenary is to be celebrated next month. The birthplace, which may still be inspected, is in Moodie street, at the corner of Priory lane, and adjoining it is the Carnegie Memorial, which his widow erected.

No town has more reason to remember him with gratitude than his native place. It was here that the first Carnegie library was founded, and even that was subsequent to the erection, in 1877, of the first public baths. By 1903 these baths were not considered sufficiently modern, and the new baths, with gymnasium, were founded. For their maintenance and that of the numerous other institutions he had financed, he formed the Carnegie Dumferline Trust. He summoned fifteen Dumferline citizens to Skibo Castle, where he read a letter beginning as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Commission, the trust deed, of which this may be considered explanatory, transfers to you Pittencrieff Park and Glen, and 2,500,000 dollars in five per cent. bonds, giving you an annual revenue of £25,000, all to be used to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dumferline more sweetness and light; to give to them, especially the young, some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied; that the child of my native town, looking back in after years, however far from home it may have roamed, will feel that simply by virtue of being such, life has been made happier and better."

In 1911, he increased the capital fund of the Trust by £250,000. The Trust spends between £40,000 and £50,000 annually, and the whole community benefits, as a visit to Dumferline quickly shows. The Carnegie Hero Fund and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, although national benefactions, are also administered from Dumferline.

Carnegie's memory is held in great reverence in Dumferline, and it is fitting that the centenary celebrations should be centered there, in the old grey town of Fife, once capital of Scotland and now, thanks to him, one of the best equipped towns the world possesses.

Perth, Australia
Daily News
11/26/35

A Capitalist with a Vision

THIS week is the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Like many of the American millionaires, he rose from obscurity to power in an era of rugged individualism; but, unlike most of his contemporaries in industry, he was also an idealist. There was a curious duality in his nature. He never amassed money for its own sake; yet he had a genius for making money. Side by side with a rigid insistence upon business principles and an almost ruthless acquiescence in economic fact, he developed, according to Elihu Root (who knew him well), "a philosophy of helpfulness distinct from simple charity."

When he died in 1919 the world believed that he had left a fabulous fortune. That was not so. During his lifetime he had given away more than £70,000,000. Among his possessions was a faded document in his own handwriting which set out his youthful conception of wealth, later to be elaborated in the famous essay on "Wealth" which appeared in the North American Review in 1889. He shocked the capitalists of his time by declaring that it was a disgrace to die rich, and expounded his credo that wealth should be looked upon as a trust to be disbursed "for the improvement of mankind."

The Carnegie endowments are not a justification of the nineteenth century methods of capitalism. As a capitalist, Carnegie was a man of his time; as a philanthropist, he was exceptional. And he kept philanthropy and business apart. Had he not done so he would have been crushed by his competitors. He kept an end in view without worrying about the means; for the law of war in the American battle of steel was simple: the survival of the fittest.

It was fortunate, when one considers the business ethics of his age, that so much wealth was concentrated in the hands of a man who, as well as knowing how to make it, had a clear idea of how to use it. The surplus that might have made him a Croesus made him, instead, one of the world's greatest benefactors, and the surplus millions that another hand might have fed to the insatiable industrial machine were diverted to a nobler purpose.

His first and perhaps his last love was books; and it is natural that his first great endowment should have been the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, which embraces the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In books he saw a limitless opportunity of intellectual advancement, and during his lifetime he spent £12,000,000 in establishing free lending libraries throughout the English-speaking world. His keen brain quickly saw the need of an adequate endowment for scientific research in a rapidly changing world; and in 1902 he founded the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Two years later he established the Carnegie Hero Fund Mission, and in 1905 the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was created.

His belief in peace found expression in 1910 in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and in the Hague Palace of Peace. In 1911 he made his greatest benefaction. To the Carnegie Corporation of New York he entrusted a capital of £27,000,000 "for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." A special endowment of £2,000,000 is set aside for similar work in the British Dominions and Colonies, and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust is a separate establishment with a capital of £2,000,000.

Perth, W.A.
West Australian
11/6/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

Work of Trust in W.A.

On November 25 the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be celebrated. Australia owes much educationally to his beneficence. The current bulletin of the Australian Council for Educational Research (established and maintained by funds established by Carnegie) is devoted entirely to a resume of his life. "Carnegie," the bulletin states, "will probably go down in history as the man who first effectively preached and practised the doctrine of the stewardship of wealth. At an early age he formulated his famous theory that it was a disgrace to die rich. Altogether he disposed of 325,000,000 dollars (about £65,000,000) for public purposes. With the full consent of his wife and daughter practically the whole of his fortune was used in this way. His example has undoubtedly been instrumental in causing other men of wealth to make endowments in the interests of culture and public welfare."

"There are some eight or nine branches of the Carnegie funds," the bulletin states, "all of them being practically independent of one another. Five of these branches, including the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, were set up before 1911. In that year the Carnegie Corporation of New York was established with Carnegie himself as its first president. Its total endowment was 135,000,000 dollars (about £27,000,000), of which the interest alone is expended. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust was founded in 1913 with a capital of 10,000,000 dollars (about £2,000,000). In 1917 a special fund of £10,000,000 was set aside by the corporation for use outside the United States. It is from this fund that Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia have benefited. On account of its size and freedom from functional and local limitations, the Carnegie Corporation holds the

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

senior position in this group of trusts. It represents, in a very real sense the permanent embodiment of Carnegie's desire for the improvement of mankind. Those who have dealings with the Carnegie Corporation have nothing but admiration for the spirit which, and the capacity with which, the desires of its founder are carried out."

The University of Western Australia has benefited greatly from grants made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The existing adult education system was established by a Carnegie grant, and the box system, which has proved so successful, is another monument to the munificence of the Carnegie Corporation. A music set worth about £600, designed to promote a love of music and to stimulate musical appreciation among the students, was presented to the University by the Corporation, and grants have been made to individual University teachers to enable them to prosecute inquiries of educational interest abroad. The University librarian (Miss M. E. Wood) is now studying library practice in Europe, England and America by means af a Carnegie grant. The Carnegie library at Midland Junction was established by a Carnegie fund.

Andrew Carnegie was born in the Scottish town of Dumferline, and no town has more reason to remember him with grtatitude than his native place. It was here that the first Carnegie library was erected, and even that was subsequent to the erection, in 1877, of the first public baths. In 1903 new baths with gymnasium were founded. From the original Carnegie Dumferline Trust of 2,500,000 dollars the annual revenue was £25,000, and in 1911 Carnegie increased the capital fund of the trust by £250,000. The Trust now spends between £40,000 and £50,000 a year, in Carnegie's own wards, "to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses more sweetness and light." Appropriate centenary celebrations will be held in Dumferline on the anniversary of Carnegie's birthday.

Perth, W.A.
West Australian
11/25/35

The West Australian.

PERTH.

VIGILANS ET AUDAX.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1935.

CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

"The very rich are now a criticised phenomenon in the social scheme. They are stared at like strange, large, wonderful animals but they are not loved," writes H. G. Wells. Andrew Carnegie, who was born in Scotland a hundred years ago today, is now remembered as a supreme example of the beneficent possibilities of great wealth. It may be that the world will not see the rise of any more fortunes on the scale that he built. Like his great contemporary, John D. Rockefeller, he was a producer rather than a speculator. Both men had daring and foresight. Both gained control of infant industries—the one that of steel, the other of oil—before which there stretched a future of vast expansion, and introduced ordered and economic control and a quality of imaginative statesmanship into a wasteful confusion. Both lived through the days of "rugged individualism" in a country that was increasing its population and developing its resources at headlong speed after the American Civil War. Now income tax, super-tax and death duties shear away a vast proportion of the surpluses which such men would have used for extending their powers. Company law has steadied speculation, which is now the most frequent source of great wealth. The spirit of the age is set against such accumulations in the hands of individuals.

But it is well to realise what human progress has owed to "rich men furnished with ability." Concentration on money-making is apt to sterilise all other interests in many of its devotees. But there seems much truth in Wells's thesis that the great fortunes are not usually made by men who regard money as an end in itself. Carnegie was certainly not one of these. Born himself in bitter poverty, he craved for freedom of the spirit and the enjoyment of intellectual beauty, and when as a young man Vanderbilt was pointed out to him, he remarked that "I'd not exchange his millions for my knowledge of Shakespeare." Carnegie, as the millions came to him, framed his doctrine that wealth, over and above a reasonable competence, was a social trust. He kept his sense of values and put his growing wealth into the dynamic task of opening up the kingdom of enlightenment to all who would make the effort to possess it. He fully realised that people with the will to serve humanity usually lack the purchasing power, the leisure, the independence and the freedom of energy to do the work that is in them. Fortunately for mankind there have been in all ages rich men prepared to help humanity's pioneers in knowledge and thought, and make possible work that gives little or no immediate reward to those engaged in it. To such people men of originality have always had to turn for undertakings that otherwise would have had to wait indefinitely. Carnegie lives in history for the great scale and the enduring wisdom of his benefactions, and he is remarkable personally for the fact that, inheriting no traditions and living in a society which had no traditions of the responsibility of wealth, he struck out such profoundly wise and beneficent principles of spending.

His first principle was to "help those who will help themselves, to assist but rarely or never do all." He said that he was concerned, not with the "submerged tenth, but with the tenth who will swim." His immense gifts for libraries were intended to enable the spread of ideas and self-education among those eager for these things. He provided a worthy building, but the people of the district were left to provide the books. His central aim was to improve the human stock of wisdom and knowledge through those who were fit for the task. The British Library Commission of 1923 said of him: "Other men have laboured to transmute base metals into gold; he worked to transmute his gold into wisdom."

To this aim Andrew Carnegie gave many directions. The largest of his Trusts is the great "free-lance" Carnegie Corporation of New York. His plan, in this as in all benefactions, was not to tie the hands of his trustees but to choose the best men that he could find and to leave them free within a general purpose. "Conditions will inevitably change," he wrote, "hence no wise man will bind trustees for ever to certain paths, causes or institutions. . . . They shall best conform to my wishes by using their own judgment." This trust operates, among others, a special fund of £2,000,000 ear-marked for the British Dominions, and is active in Western Australia through its aid to adult education and grants that enable University teachers and others to travel and make contact with their fellows wherever notable work in which they are interested is being done. The Carnegie Corporation has done much to help the student and the public to make intelligent use of books by assisting in the training of librarians.

The special concern of scientific research belongs to the Carnegie Institute of Washington, which maintains the Watheroo Observatory for Terrestrial Magnetism in this State. The Trust is helping in twelve fields of inquiry. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was founded in 1910 to contend against what its creator described as "the foulest blot on our civilisation." This work has been carried on steadily against a background of tragedy. It is not possible for such a foundation to point to any concrete achievement that is the visible result of its efforts, nor is it permitted to advocate any official policy of its own for establishing peace. But the Trust does most valuable work especially by its steady stream of pamphlets devoted to elucidating, as they occur, the problems and clashes that endanger peace, and it gives a platform to men who combine knowledge with goodwill and fertile suggestion in these raging discussions. This flow of clear and well-informed thinking is of the greatest value to people who bear the responsibility of guiding public opinion in matters moving in turmoil.

Andrew Carnegie was one of those men not satisfied with the achievement of a personal success, or even of a monument more durable than bronze. He wanted to "keep on happening." And in these and other activities which carry on his purposes he lives in those serviceable men and women to whom he has given greater freedom and enlargement.

Perth W.A.
West Australian
11/25/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

BENEFITS TO AUSTRALIA.

Man Who Gave Away £75,000,000

CANBERRA, Nov. 24.—The Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) in a statement issued during the week-end expressed pleasure in associating the Commonwealth Government and himself with the celebration tomorrow throughout the British Empire and the United States of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who, by his benefactions, and also by his example, had done so much to promote the peace of the world and the advancement and true well-being of mankind, particularly of the two great English-speaking nations. That unassuming Scotsman, who gave away during his lifetime practically the whole of his great fortune of £75,000,000, taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth was a sacred trust to be used only for the benefit of one's fellows, since it was only by their help and co-operation that wealth could be acquired, said Mr. Lyons.

He wished to remind Australians that Andrew Carnegie recognised his kinship with us as members of the British Empire, and set aside for the use of the British dominions and colonies a sum of £2,000,000, and that out of the interest on that sum Australia had received benefits to date amounting to £125,000. That money granted by the Carnegie Corporation to Australia had been wisely administered for the promotion of education, libraries, and scientific research, and it was not going too far to say that every one of our citizens had either directly or indirectly benefited as a result of those gifts.

Mr. Lyons paid tribute to the wisdom and foresight which Mr. Carnegie showed in the way in which he disposed of his fortune so that the money might be used to promote the most real and permanent good. The wonderful way in which that had been accomplished was a tribute to the able and disinterested body of scholars and business men who directed the various great trust funds placed in their hands. How wide was the range of activities being carried on as a result of these benefactions could be partly understood when one realised that the Palace of Peace at the Hague, the discovery of insulin, the travelling grants which were made to hundreds of scholars in all branches of scientific investigation, and our own Australian Council for Education Research were the direct result of expenditure of those funds.

He believed, said Mr. Lyons, that the only safeguard for democracy lay in the education of every citizen in the nation. To that end the free library was one of the greatest agencies serving the State and it was no exaggeration to say that we owed the free library to Andrew Carnegie.

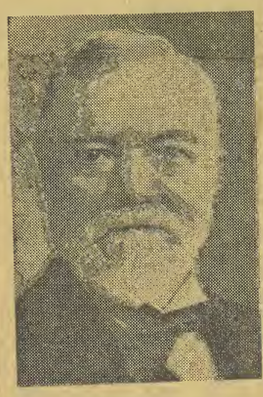
Perth W.A.
West Australian
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A Study in Gaining and Distributing Wealth.

(By W.C.P.)

ONE hundred years ago today, Andrew Carnegie, "Captain of Industry" and philanthropist, was born in Dunfermline, Scotland. His parents were in quite humble circumstances; the father had been an active supporter of that political revolution of the masses which was known as Chartism and it was no doubt the failure of this agitation which led to the emigration of the family to America in 1838, where they settled in Allegheny City, in Pennsylvania. The boy Andrew, then 13 years of age, was immediately sent to work and began as a bobbin-boy in a cotton factory. His industry and a determination to improve his position were quickly rewarded, for shortly afterwards he obtained a position as telegraph clerk and operator in the Pennsylvania Railway. His capacity was soon recognised by the general manager of the company, who made him his secretary and later, at the age of 24, Andrew Carnegie was appointed superintendent of the



Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

western division of the line. The Civil War then broke out and Carnegie spent some time with the fighting forces. During his employment with the Pennsylvania Railway Company, Carnegie effected several improvements in the service, from some of which (notably the innovation of sleeping cars) he derived considerable pecuniary gain). In 1864 he purchased Storey Farm on Oil Creek, and the large profits which he made from the oil wells may be said to have laid the foundation for his future enormous wealth. At this time railways were in their infancy in the United States, being confined to a few hundred miles of line on the eastern coast, but Carnegie foresaw the growing demand for iron and steel and in 1875 established the Keystone Bridge Iron and Steel Works at Pittsburgh. One by one he either absorbed or bought out his rivals, so that by 1888 he had under his control an extensive plant served by tributary iron and coal fields, a railway 425 miles long and a line of lake steamships. During the next thirteen years the various Carnegie companies multiplied in numbers and wealth and when, in 1901, Andrew Carnegie retired from active participation in business and the concerns were incorporated in the United States Steel Corporation, his interests were bought for a sum amounting to one hundred million pounds.

Andrew Carnegie had laboured for many years as a captain of industry. He accumulated large wealth by his remarkable business ability, his tireless industry and his clear prevision of the enormous development of the country of his adoption. He was always a pioneer during his active life—a leader in thought and deed. He engaged in enterprises of great magnitude, achieved commercial success and accumulated a fortune so vast that the unreflecting regarded him as a mere materialist, solely absorbed in acquiring wealth. He, however, accepted the obligation of great riches as a trust, proclaimed himself a "steward of wealth" and determined to distribute his fortune for the benefit of mankind. An article which Carnegie wrote for the "North American Review" as early as 1889 contains his famous "Gospel of Wealth," a principle which governed his actions during the remainder of his life. This "Gospel" is summed up in the following sentence:

This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren.

Although burdened with the guidance of one of the greatest and most successful business enterprises of his time, Andrew Carnegie at an early date was devoting his alert and imaginative mind, his nervous strength, and, last and least, his money, to the realisation of what had been his dream since childhood, the betterment of mankind through education. The work which has made Carnegie's name a household word all over the world is that of systematically providing public library buildings for the free use of the people. Wherever the English language is spoken, not only in the United States, and in his native land, but in the islands of the Pacific, of the Indian Ocean and of the Caribbean Sea, there public library buildings will be found, their permanence insured by the wise provision attached to such gifts by the donor that a minimum annual revenue from taxation should be provided for their maintenance. In his "Autobiography," Andrew Carnegie gives his reason for this form of benefaction:

It is, no doubt, possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a working boy in Pittsburgh, Colonel Anderson, of Allegheny—a name that I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of four hundred books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance at his house to exchange books. No one but him who has felt it can ever know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when revelling in the treasures which he opened to us that I was resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man.

Naturally enough, the town in which he had acquired his fortune, Pittsburgh, was the recipient of Carnegie's first public benefaction. In 1881 he offered to donate £50,000 for a free library provided that the city would agree to appropriate the sum of £3,000 annually for its maintenance. Owing to legal difficulties, however, it was not until five years later that it was found possible to accept the offer. It was about ten years after this, in 1896, that Andrew Carnegie commenced his astounding series of major benefactions. Before attempting to catalogue these it is interesting to recall his own views as to the proper way to distribute surplus wealth. Quoting again from his article of 1889 in the "North American Review":

The main consideration should be to help those who will help themselves; to provide part of the means by which those who desire to improve may do so; to give those who desire to rise the aid by which they may rise; to assist, but rarely, or never, to do all. Neither the individual nor the race is improved by almsgiving those worthy of assistance, except in rare cases, seldom require assistance. The first requisite for a really good use of wealth by the millionaire . . . is to take care that the purposes for which he spends it shall not have a degrading, paupersing tendency upon its recipients . . .

In 1896 Andrew Carnegie founded the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, which comprises a group of cultural and educational departments embracing Fine Arts, Museum, Music Hall, Library School and Institute of Technology. He provided an endowment of £200,000, a sum which was greatly increased in subsequent years.

In 1902 the Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded with an endowment of £2,000,000, since increased by further grants, to over £6,000,000. Its objects are "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." At intervals various departments of research (twelve in all) were established, covering all fields of natural science. It will be noted that the broad terms of the charter of the Carnegie Institution of Washington do not confine its activities to any particular country; indeed, its departments have prosecuted their various inquiries in all parts of the world. We in Western Australia have reason for a particular interest in this phase of Andrew Carnegie's beneficence for the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington have operated a geophysical observatory since 1919 at Watheroo, on the Midland Railway. Here the earth's magnetic and electrical forces, the electrical condition of the upper atmosphere, solar eruptions, and meteorological phenomena are continuously recorded. The cost of operating the Watheroo Observatory approaches £5,000 per year, and practically all of this is expended within the State, while the scientific results are freely available to all interested persons or institutions.

In 1904 Andrew Carnegie established and endowed for the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, the first hero fund. In this he showed the width of his vision of the human need, and his grasp of the psychology of a human situation before little appreciated. From the point of view of the idealist, the creation of hero funds differed widely from any other of his benefactions, in that here was recognised in concrete form the value to the human race of the quality of individual human sacrifice. In the first paragraph of the deed of trust are these memorable words:—

We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men and women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such the heroes of civilisation. The heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

Rewards were made for fully substantiated deeds of heroism in the form of medals, pecuniary grants, and pensions, while special appropriations have been made to funds raised for relief in countries which have been visited by great disasters entailing loss of life. Educational awards have been made affording heroes or their children opportunities to fit themselves for useful occupations.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (1905) was the outcome of Andrew Carnegie's sympathy with the cause of education. In a letter announcing a gift for this cause, he wrote:—

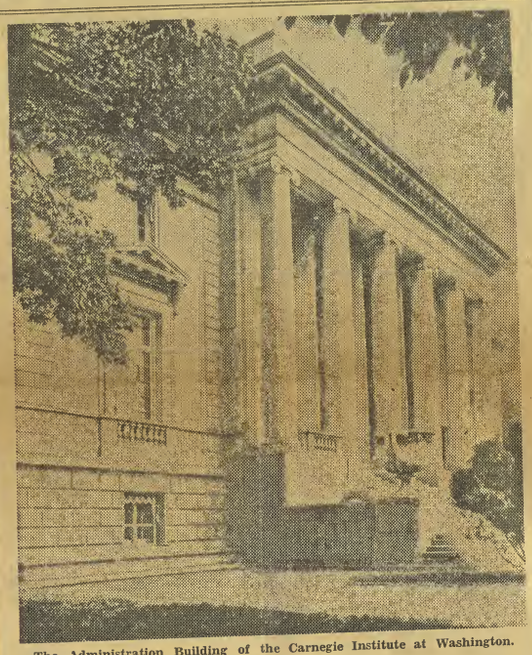
I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. . . . . Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men cannot be retired.

By means of this endowment, financial assistance is provided towards retiring annuities for all those engaged in teaching or research work; a no less important branch of the Carnegie Foundation is the provision "for engaging in any endeavour within the field of education that tends to promote and advance the profession of the teacher."

Other organisations founded and endowed by Andrew Carnegie during these years include: The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, The Palace of Peace at The Hague, The Simplified Spelling Board, The Church Peace Union, etc., besides which there was the bestowal of nearly eight thousand church organs and three thousand public library buildings in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and the Dominions. It is therefore not surprising that Carnegie found eventually that the scale of his desired benefactions was growing beyond the capabilities of supervision of any one man. Accordingly, in 1911, he established the Carnegie Corporation of New York with an endowment of £25,000,000, and, in 1913, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust (£10,000,000) which henceforward administered his benevolence through boards of trustees and sub-committees. Up to this time Carnegie had distributed over seventy million pounds in the form of endowments and grants and at his death, in August 1919, he left, after some personal bequests, the remainder of his estate (the amount of which is not known) to the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Through the Carnegie Corporation, education and the fine arts have benefited in most parts of the world and the special needs of a young country like Australia have not been overlooked. The Commonwealth is well served by a Council for Educational Research which has been greatly assisted by funds and advice made available by the Corporation, and only last April its president, Dr. F. P. Keppel, visited Australia in order to become personally familiar with our problems and decide upon lines of future assistance.

It has been given to few mortals to accumulate such vast wealth as that amassed by Andrew Carnegie, but as surely can it be said that no one has ever envisaged philanthropy on such a wide, wise and enduring scale. He followed scrupulously his own "Gospel of Wealth" and his deals are being carried out by his trustees in a manner which cannot fail to help towards the enlightenment of the masses, the increase of man's knowledge and the general uplift of humanity.



The Administration Building of the Carnegie Institute at Washington.

Melbourne, Vic
Herald
11/2/35

A Capitalist with a Vision

THIS week is the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Like many of the American millionaires, he rose from obscurity to power in an era of rugged individualism; but, unlike most of his contemporaries in industry, he was also an idealist. There was a curious duality in his nature. He never amassed money for its own sake; yet he had a genius for making money. Side by side with a rigid insistence upon business principles and an almost ruthless acquiescence in economic fact, he developed, according to Elihu Root (who knew him well), "a philosophy of helpfulness distinct from simple charity."

When he died in 1919 the world believed that he had left a fabulous fortune. That was not so. During his lifetime he had given away more than £70,000,000. Among his possessions was a faded document in his own handwriting which set out his youthful conception of wealth, later to be elaborated in the famous essay on "Wealth" which appeared in the North American Review in 1889. He shocked the capitalists of his time by declaring that it was a disgrace to die rich, and expounded his credo that wealth should be looked upon as a trust to be disbursed "for the improvement of mankind."

The Carnegie endowments are not a justification of the nineteenth century methods of capitalism. As a capitalist, Carnegie was a man of his time; as a philanthropist, he was exceptional. And he kept philanthropy and business apart. Had he not done so he would have been crushed by his competitors. He kept an end in view without worrying about the means; for the law of war in the American battle of steel was simple: the survival of the fittest.

It was fortunate, when one considers the business ethics of his age, that so much wealth was concentrated in the hands of a man who, as well as knowing how to make it, had a clear idea of how to use it. The surplus that might have made him a Croesus made him, instead, one of the world's greatest benefactors, and the surplus millions that another hand might have fed to the insatiable industrial machine were diverted to a nobler purpose.

His first and perhaps his last love was books; and it is natural that his first great endowment should have been the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, which embraces the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In books he saw a limitless opportunity of intellectual advancement, and during his lifetime he spent £12,000,000 in establishing free lending libraries throughout the English-speaking world. His keen brain quickly saw the need of an adequate endowment for scientific research in a rapidly changing world; and in 1902 he founded the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Two years later he established the Carnegie Hero Fund Mission, and in 1905 the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was created.

His belief in peace found expression in 1910 in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and in the Hague Palace of Peace. In 1911 he made his greatest benefaction. To the Carnegie Corporation of New York he entrusted a capital of £27,000,000 "for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." A special endowment of £2,000,000 is set aside for similar work in the British Dominions and Colonies, and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust is a separate establishment with a capital of £2,000,000.

Ballarat Vic
Courier
1/4/36

Romance of Andrew Carnegie.

One hundred years ago Andrew Carnegie was born at Dunfermline, and ceremonies are being held to mark the occasion. A book has been prepared by the four Carnegie Foundations in Great Britain, with the aid of the six American Foundations, giving an account of their work. The history of this multi-millionaire, who was born "in the attic of a small one-storey house at the corner of Moodie street and Priory lane" and whose great ambition was to die poor again, reads like a fairy story.

But it was and is a fairy story which is proving of concrete benefit to humanity. During Andrew Carnegie's lifetime he gave away over £85,000,000, mainly in creating the great trusts which have made his name famous. Of varying purposes the prevailing spirit behind them may be summed up in words taken from his letter accompanying the deed for the Dunfermline Trust: ". . . To be used in attempting to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses . . . more of sweetness and light, to give them especially the young—some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life . . ." From the wealth the community had given him he gave back to the community libraries and playing fields and opportunities of culture. He assisted universities and helped needy Scottish students.

The book gives a general survey of the work of the four British and six American trusts, and contains a summary of the developments which Mr Carnegie's great bequests are making possible. With their capital untouched and in many cases increasing through judicious investment, it is likely that their work will continue indefinitely and that the name of the founder will be remembered and honored while civilisation endures.

An Amusing Story.

An amusing story of Andrew Carnegie was told by Sir George Adam Smith, formerly Principal of Aberdeen University, when he proposed the toast of the memory of Carnegie at the Carnegie centenary dinner at Dunfermline. Carnegie, he said, disliked long and tiresome sermons, and once spoke his mind to a preacher, saying, "If you cannot strike oil in twenty minutes you had better stop boring."

Sir George spoke of the Carnegie donation in 1901 of two million pounds to the Universities of Scotland, adding, "What a surprising, what an overpowering gift from one who himself never enjoyed the opportunities of a university education."

Sir George referred to what had been effected by Carnegie moneys for international peace in the erection of the Peace Palace at The Hague and the operation of its Court, and the issue of publications in the cause of peace. What other individual of our time, he asked, has effected so much?

Geelong Vic
Advertiser
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

CANBERRA, Nov. 24.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) associating himself and the Commonwealth Government with the Centenary celebrations on Monday of the Andrew Carnegie bequest, paid tribute to the great Scotsman's benefactions and to his example of promoting world peace and the advancement and well being of mankind, particularly in the British Empire and the United States.

"This unassuming Scotsman, who gave away during his lifetime practically the whole of his great fortune of £75,000,000," said Mr. Lyons, "taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows since it is only by the help and cooperation of these that wealth can be acquired."

"I firmly believe that the only safeguard for democracy lies in the education of every citizen throughout the nation," declared Mr. Lyons.

Melbourne Vic
Age
11/23/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

A GREAT AND FRUITFUL CAREER.

BY M M.

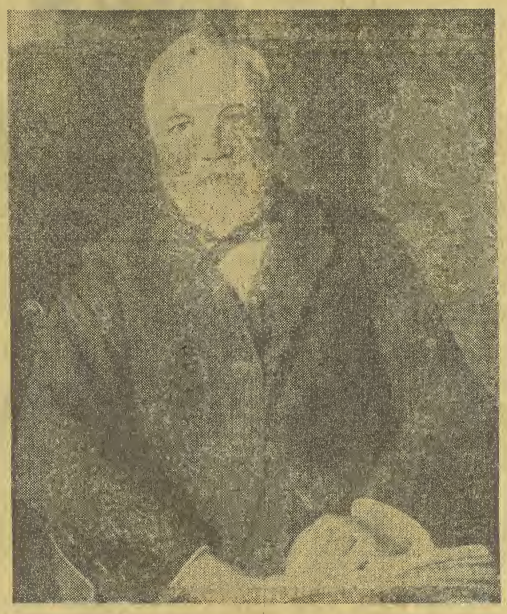
MONDAY will mark the centenary of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie's birthday. Eighty-three years was his life's span, and he devoted it mainly to the contrary processes of accumulating and disbursing money. While he lived considerable criticism was concentrated on the nature of his achievements; but it is undeniable that few men have left behind them such a continuing trail of wise and lavish beneficence.

Andrew Carnegie was of Scottish race and of humble birth. The little house in which he was born in the town of Dunfermline still stands, and has been seen by many Australians. His father was a weaver, a type of craftsman deservedly held in honor 100 years ago in Scotland. Within the home the fare was of necessity simple, but the intellectual atmosphere was bracing, the spiritual standard lofty. Mrs. Carnegie was spared through many years to see her son at the summit of his success, and many people, who might otherwise have been critical, have readjusted their judgment of Andrew Carnegie because of the glowing tributes he never ceased to render to his mother, and the reverence with which he always regarded her.

The advent of machinery meant disaster for the Dunfermline hand-loom weaver, so, with his wife and family of two sons, Andrew the elder being then thirteen, he emigrated to Pittsburg, U.S.A., whither certain relatives had preceded him. Andrew obtained employment at 4/6 a week as bobbin boy in a cotton factory; then 8/ a week to fire a boiler in a cellar. It meant great advancement to secure an appointment as a telegraph messenger. It is quite obvious that the little sturdy Scotch boy must have displayed an ability and devotion to duty which won approval, and it stands to his credit that in later years he freely recorded, and when it was possible sought to repay, the debt he owed to those who, however humble, had helped him in his early struggles. In one instance repayment took a shape that was widespread. While Carnegie was a messenger, a citizen of the town, Colonel Anderson, made his library of 400 books free to working boys. Carnegie was one of the boys who benefited, and the incident was the genesis of the idea which culminated in his system of free libraries. These are expressions of his gratitude for that boyish experience.

Within a short while the telegraph messenger became a telegraph operator. He then passed over to the Pennsylvania railroad, and became superintendent of its Pittsburg line. He owed nothing to good fortune or favor; his successive promotions were entirely due to his strenuous toil and his ruthless exaction of similar toil from others. He has himself frankly acknowledged that many men must have considered him the hardest of task masters. In his official position he came into contact with the inventor of the railway sleeping car, till then an undreamt of luxury. He borrowed money to share in the adventure, which proved a success. The first considerable sum Carnegie made was from this source. About this time it was apparent that America's first railways were becoming decrepit. New rails on an extensive scale would be needed, and Carnegie was far-sighted enough to foresee the demand there would be for iron and steel, not only for the railways, but for bridges to replace the precarious wooden structures.

After a series of negotiations, Mr. Carnegie organised the Keystone Bridge Company. He then bought out the rival concern, Homestead Steel Works. His activities in these directions were ceaseless and of ever wider scope. Within a few years enormous plants, served by contributory coal and iron fields, were under his control. Whatever his merits as an employer, his record was at one time disfigured by serious strikes and riots on the part of the Homestead employes. Workmen were killed at the Carnegie works, of which he was the controlling owner, and "that," he has himself written, "was sufficient to make my name a byword for years."



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

There seemed, however, something Midas-like in his touch. All his different companies so prospered that in 1901 they were incorporated in the United States Steel Corporation. At that stage Mr. Carnegie retired, receiving as his share of the profits a sum equal to £100,000,000. When he died eighteen years later his fortune was estimated at £5,000,000. The difference was due not to loss, but to liberality, and the latter process is a story which makes nobly memorable the name of Andrew Carnegie. Waiving discussion as to the ethics of becoming a multi-millionaire, it has to be borne in mind that in the generation to which Andrew Carnegie belonged the volumes of Samuel Smiles, preaching the doctrine of "getting on," were being handed out for the reward and encouragement of every aspiring youth.

By the time he was thirty-three Andrew Carnegie had an income of £10,000 a year. It was then he framed for himself a resolution, long preserved in his own handwriting, which was ultimately elaborated in his "Gospel of Wealth." One sentence reads:—"Beyond this never earn; make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes." He found this impossible at first; his industrial entanglements carried him forward for a number of years. But at last the resolution reached fruition. In a world wherein the wealthy had never appeared to worry over the responsibilities of wealth Andrew Carnegie inaugurated a new era.

It can hardly be doubted that honest conviction, not hostile criticism, inspired his action. And his critics were neither few nor fastidious. One eminent English nonconformist clergyman described him as "an anti-Christian phenomenon," "a social monstrosity," "a grave political peril." Carnegie, however, proceeded to act on the principle that justice demanded that surplus wealth should be returned to society itself. The principle, he held, was clear; the difficulty lay, he found, in its application.

His first public gift was a swimming bath to the town of his birth, a public library followed later, finally he bought and bequeathed to Dunfermline citizens Pittencrieff Glen, formerly one of the most exclusive of estates, and certainly one of the loveliest spots in Scotland; half a million sterling for maintenance purposes was added. The merest catalogue of his far greater benefactions would exceed space exigencies. Ten million pounds were spent in founding libraries; under the Peace Fund the interest on two millions is applied to propaganda in the cause of world peace; the trust for the Universities of Scotland disburses an equal amount to deserving students with restricted finances; the United Kingdom Trust distributes large sums of philanthropic and social uplift purposes; the Hero Fund is available for rewards to those who distinguish themselves in their efforts to save human life while engaged in the works of peace. It becomes Australians to remember that the Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted £7500 per annum for a period of ten years to the Australian Council for Educational Research, a gift which has enabled that body to do much valuable work. Fuller detail and closer analysis serve only to make more vivid the comprehensiveness and lavishness of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gifts, and leave the investigator filled with wonder as to what manner of man was this.

He is not to be dismissed as a mere large-scale millionaire who found novelty in ostentatious generosity. His numerous publications and speeches prove him to have been a man of ideas, ideals and eloquence. He had strong convictions on many vital questions, particularly in favor of America's democratic form of government. Nor did he hesitate to voice them at a time when any criticism of the monarchial system in Britain was frequently punished with social ostracism. Yet for thirty years Andrew Carnegie enjoyed the friendship, in some instances the closest friendship, with such men as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, John Morley, Herbert Spencer and Matthew Arnold, men whose friendships were absolutely without compromise, men who would have been intellectually and morally impervious to the person who was merely a multi-millionaire. It is abundantly clear that, both in heart and mind, Andrew Carnegie was something more, infinitely more.

He could not, of course, be free from the frailties that are common to human nature, and perhaps he had his full share of the finest and—if such exist—the less attractive qualities of his race. But, recalling all that the poor Scottish lad, unaided, did, and all that, he being dead, he is still wisely and helpfully doing, it is befitting that humanity should remember gratefully the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birthday.

Melbourne Vic
Age
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

FINANCIER, PHILOSOPHER AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Centenary Celebration.

Born at a time when hunger and misery stalked the country; son of a poverty-stricken hand-loom weaver; unknown and unlettered, the remarkable life of Andrew Carnegie was woven into a wonderful tapestry of words last night in the Town Hall, when distinguished citizens assembled to celebrate the centenary of this obscure Scots lad, who became one of the foremost figures in history. From absolute poverty to a fortune of £70,000,000 was the story told of his financial achievement; but Messrs. H. Brookes, F. Tate, E. R. Pitt, Professor D. B. Copland and Sir James Barrett gave the color to the tapestry of this man's life, with epitomes of his philosophy and philanthropy

Having made his first investment with money raised by his mother on a mortgage on her little Pittsburg home, Carnegie never looked back. Before he was thirty years of age his annual income exceeded £10,000 per annum. Carnegie believed that wealth was a trust to be administered for the benefit of humanity, and, to quote Mr. H. Brookes, the chairman of last night's celebration, organised by the Bureau of Social and International Affairs, Carnegie regarded "international war as the foulest blot on our civilisation."

Speakers stressed the deep thought and genuine sincerity which he brought to his task of adequately administering his trust—wealth—for the benefit of humanity. He made gifts in millions, and every gift was designed to help humanity. Carnegie's religion was epitomised in his own words, "The highest worship of God is through service to mankind."

Some said at last night's meeting that Carnegie had been born "in the nick of time," when the world of finance was ready for a man possessed of his rugged individualism. Yet he gave away millions which he had earned hardly. It was Sir James Barrett who drew attention to the well-accepted fact that the greatest benefactions came from those who had earned, and not from those who had inherited wealth. So with Carnegie.

Much was said concerning the philosophical manner in which Carnegie accepted the invitation to retire from business. When the invitation had come he had accepted it gladly, though he was in excellent health mentally and physically. Carnegie was big enough to make room for younger men. He had summed up the antipathy of so many people to retirement thus, "So many who have the abundance to retire on have so little to retire to." A lesser man would have "lingered superfluous on the stage." Carnegie doubtless recollected many jealousies of youth by age when he was starting on his phenomenal career.

As the chief librarian of the Public Library, Mr. E. R. Pitt remarked, "Of Carnegie it should not be said 'he died,' but 'he lived.'"

Education Council's Praise.

A motion was carried at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Public Education expressing admiration of the services rendered in the educational field by the administrators of the Carnegie Endowment Trust, and, on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of the benefactor, paying honor to him "for his wide vision in making liberal provision for the mental, moral and social uplift of the peoples of all nationalities."

Melbourne Vic
Age
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Centenary Celebrations.

TRIBUTE BY PRIME MINISTER.

CANBERRA, Sunday.—The Prime Minister, associating himself and the Commonwealth Government with the Centenary celebrations on Monday of Andrew Carnegie, has paid a tribute to the great Scotsman's benefactions, and to his example in promoting world peace and the advancement and well-being of mankind, particularly in the British Empire and United States of America.

"This unassuming Scotsman, who gave away during his lifetime practically the whole of his great fortune of £75,000,000," said Mr. Lyons, "taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust, only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows, since it is only by the help and co-operation of these that wealth can be acquired."

Mr. Lyons welcomed the occasion as a fitting opportunity to remind Australians that Andrew Carnegie had set aside for the use of British Dominions and colonies a sum of £2,000,000, and that out of the interest on the money Australia had received benefits to date amounting to £125,000. The money, he said, had been administered wisely for promoting education, libraries and scientific research. The Palace of Peace at The Hague, the discovery of insulin, the travelling grants which were made to hundreds of scholars in all branches of scientific investigation, and the Australian council for educational research were the direct result of the expenditure of those funds.

"I firmly believe that the only safeguard for democracy lies in the education of every citizen in the nation," declared Mr. Lyons. "To this end the free library is one of the greatest agencies serving the State; and it is no exaggeration to say that we owe the free library to Andrew Carnegie."

Local Celebrations.

A world-wide celebration will take place to-day to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. This evening at 9.50 Mr. Frank Tate will give a broadcast address on Carnegie's Life and Benefactions.

A special celebration is being arranged to-morrow evening by the Australian Council for Educational Research, the Bureau of Social and International Affairs, the trustees of the Public Library and the council of the University of Melbourne. This meeting will be held in the Lord Mayor's reception room, Melbourne Town Hall. Mr. H. Brookes will take the chair, and Mr. F. Tate, Sir James Barrett, Mr. E. R. Pitt and Professor Copland will address the meeting on the educational and scientific work being carried on in many countries with funds made available by the Carnegie Corporation. Cards of admission may be obtained from the Bureau of Social and International Affairs, 177 Collins-street, Melbourne.

[An interesting article on Andrew Carnegie was published in "The Age" Literary Supplement on Saturday.]

Melbourne Vic
Argus
11/25/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

OBSERVANCE TO-DAY

Broadcast Address

There will be world-wide observances to-day of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. This evening at 9.50 Mr. Frank Tate will broadcast through national stations a talk on Carnegie's life and benefactions. For to-morrow evening the Australian Council for Educational Research, the Bureau of Social and International Affairs, the Trustees of the Public Library, and the Council of the University of Melbourne have arranged a meeting to be held in the Lord Mayor's reception-room at the Melbourne Town Hall, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Frank Tate, Sir James Barrett, Mr. E. R. Pitt, and Professor D. B. Copland will speak. Cards may be obtained from the Bureau of Social and International Affairs, 177 Collins street, Melbourne.

Melbourne Vic
Age
11/28/35

Carnegie Centenary at Northcote.

Members of Northcote city council and Northcote free library committee have arranged a celebration to mark the Centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. It will be held in the library reading room, High-street, on Tuesday next, at 8 p.m. The mayor of Northcote (Cr. S. Dennis) will unveil a colored portrait of the donor of the library building. The portrait is the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Northcote institute is one of the few Carnegie libraries in Australia, and was erected in 1911.

Melbourne Vic
Argus
11/28/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

The Northcote City Council and the Northcote Free Library Committee have issued invitations to a celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. The celebration will take place in the library reading-room, High street, Northcote, on Tuesday evening. The mayor of Northcote (Councillor S. Dennis) will unveil a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, the giver of the library building.

Melbourne Vic.
Age
12/5/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

Celebrated at Northcote.

The centenary of the birth of the late Andrew Carnegie was celebrated at Northcote Free Library, at which the mayor of Northcote (Cr. S. Dennis) unveiled a colored portrait of the famous benefactor of the library. This portrait was the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which is carrying on the good works for humanity which Carnegie himself started in his lifetime.

Northcote possesses one of the four libraries in Australia endowed by Carnegie. As a result of the efforts of Mr. R. J. Whaley, who has been secretary since its inception, a grant of £3000 was obtained in 1911. The other Carnegie libraries are at Mildura, Hobart and Midland Junction (W.A.).

Cr. W. Olver, chairman of the library committee, stated that the library had grown from 200 books in 1911 to 18,000 to-day, and they now had a library which was excelled by very few in Australia.

A most interesting review of the life of Andrew Carnegie was given by Mr. P. Tate, a former Director of Education, who was present at the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. He said that no man had had a more profound effect on the development not only of his adopted land America—but of the whole of the British Empire than Carnegie. During his lifetime he established 1946 libraries in the United States, and half as many in the British Empire.

Dr. K. S. Cunningham, principal of the Council of Educational Research of Australia, who also represented the Carnegie Corporation, dealt with other Carnegie activities, and mentioned that in Australia we were in a deplorable position as far as libraries were concerned, and had fallen far behind other countries in providing free library facilities.

Melbourne, Vic
Argus
11/22/35

Carnegie Centenary

THE TRUSTEESHIP OF WEALTH

His Rise From Poverty

By FRANK TATE

One hundred years ago on November 25, 1835, was born in the home of a poor weaver of Dunfermline, the ancient capital of Scotland, a boy whose life was destined to have far-reaching effects upon the cultural development of his adopted country, the United States, and of the British Empire. Before he died in 1919 Andrew Carnegie had made gifts "for the improvement of mankind" aggregating to no less a sum than £70,000,000. This month, throughout the United States, Great Britain, and the British Dominions, those institutions which his far-sighted generosity has benefited—mostly universities, science institutes, and public libraries—will celebrate the centenary of his birth. Few men have left so great a mark upon their generation as this unschooled Scottish boy, reared in bitter poverty, and then transplanted to an environment where his native grit, intelligence, and business acumen found opportunities for rapid advancement. He has left behind him a number of institutions amply endowed whose income is to be used in perpetuity to promote human welfare. The greatest of these is the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to which he entrusted a capital of £27,000,000, "for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." The corporation has received a special endowment of £2,000,000, the income of which is earmarked for the objects described in the British Dominions and Colonies. During the last six years Australia has greatly benefited from this fund. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust with similar aims has also been endowed with £2,000,000, but is managed by trustees in Britain for services in Great Britain.

The boyhood of Andrew Carnegie was a period of dire distress for the weavers, owing to the dislocation of home industries through the introduction of steam-driven machines. Misery stalked over the country. Political agitation was widespread, and the excesses of the Chartists and the riots against the use of machinery led to reprisals on the part of the Government. Dunfermline was a rallying centre for Scottish Radicals. Carnegie's father and his uncle were strong Chartists; indeed, Morrison, the uncle, was lodged in gaol for his opinions. Distress reached its height in 1847 when the city could not afford to light the streets, and when the unemployed were dying of starvation. Carnegie's mother, after their home looms had been sacrificed to buy food, opened a little shop, and worked hard also at sewing boots. Her thoughts turned towards America where her sisters had already migrated. Here was a land of opportunity if they could but reach it. Her husband was doubtful of the venture, but she persisted, and, helped by a timely loan from a friend—a loan faithfully repaid by Mrs. Carnegie, while Andrew later sent each Christmas to their benefactor an amount equal to the loan—they managed to reach America and settled near Pittsburgh. Father, mother, and children were soon hard at work, through long hours, for a miserable pittance. Mrs. Carnegie took up her old work of sewing shoes. Young Andrew, to whom his mother was ever his heroine, had early proclaimed his ambition that some day she should ride in her carriage. Later when, a successful ironmaster, he had given a magnificent benefaction to his birthplace, he had the satisfaction of seeing his aged mother, the guest of honour of the beflagged city, called upon to lay the foundation-stone of the Dunfermline library, the first of several thousand similar libraries which Carnegie was instrumental in having established in all parts of the English speaking world.

His "real start in life" came when he became one of the two messenger boys of the newly organised telegraph service in Pittsburgh. The ability and determination of young "Scotchie," as he was nicknamed, brought him rapid advancement. All his spare time inside and outside office hours he spent in self-culture. As telegraph boy he took messages to the theatres, and soon became enamoured of Shakespearian plays. Years later, Vanderbilt, the railroad magnate, was pointed out to him. "I'd not exchange his millions," said Carnegie, "for my knowledge of Shakespeare." It was his persistence in reading and self-culture, maintained through years, that fitted him to become the lifelong friend and correspondent of such men as W. E. Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, and John Mo[illegible] among Englishmen, and Theodore [R]oosevelt, Gilden, Elihu Root, and Mar[k T]wain among Americans. His reputation a[t] the telegraph service procured him a [j]ob in the Pennsylvania railway, where [his] administrative ability, his initiative, [and] capacity to make decisions were soon [rec]ognised, so that at the age of 24 he [was] made superintendent of the Western [di]vision. The beginning of the Carnegie f[ortu]ne was a shrewd investment in the new[ly] developed "sleeping-car," the first of th[e] modern type. Other equally shrewd i[nve]stments are revealed in a tax schedule [of] 1863, showing that Carnegie's income w[he]n he was 27 years old was nearly £[illegible]000 a year. He left the Pennsylvania r[ai]lroad in 1865, in his 30th year. He had acquired a good business training; he had made a comfortable fortune in oil and other investments. He now determined to enter the iron industry. The times were wonderfully favourable, and Carnegie was one who knew when to take occasion by the hand. The United States had begun "to feel the lift of a great instinct reaching forward." The movement to open up the great areas of the Middle West and West was beginning. Railroads and bridges and rolling stock would make a wonderful demand for iron. Carnegie became a pioneer in iron-bridge building. The same initiative and courage in adopting new methods characterised later developments, when new processes of making steel were offered. He rose to become the world's greatest manufacturer of steel, the enterprises he controlled producing in 1900 four-fifths as much steel as the whole of Great Britain. A great capitalist working under the industrial conditions of the second half of last century was sure to be severely criticised. But one who knew him well, Mr. Elihu Root, writes: "The most interesting thing about Mr. Carnegie's life is not his great business success. One might be inclined to infer from that success a certain degree of hardness and lack of human sympathy. The fact is strikingly different. The most unmistakable quality of this successful man was his deeply affectionate nature. . . . As he passed from one post to another, he carried [w]ith him affectionate remembrance o[f a]ll his associates. He never forgot or [gre]w cold toward them. . . . When he beca[me r]ich he went back through his entire life — through this multitude of friends—to find who was in need; and he made up pension lists of those who were poor or unfortunate, sick or disabled, and set up trusts for their support. He set up similar pension trusts for the railroad employees and the steel-making employees, with whom he had worked."

An interesting glimpse into his mind is given by a faded and yellow paper found after his death [a]mong his personal papers, and unknown even to his family. It was a document wr[i]tten in 1868, when Carnegie was 33 [y]ears old, already a prosperous man—a paper in which he pledged himself to give away his "surplus" each year for benevolent purposes.

Carnegie's article in the North American 'Review' in 1889, "The Gospel of Wealth," electrified two continents by its bold enunciation of a principle. Rich men, he asserted, had no moral right to their surplus accumulations. They were entitled to a competence, even a liberal one, but their wealth in the main should be used for the betterment of society. The temporary custodians were in reality 'trustees for the public'; their task was to see that these 'surpluses' were distributed in ways that would best promote the welfare and happiness of the common man. The life of a business man was properly divided into two parts: the period of 'accumulation' and the period of 'distribution.' The rich man who died leaving vast surpluses that he might have disposed of in his lifetime, for public good, 'died disgraced.'"

His biographer writes:—"The Biblical injunction stipulates 10 per cent. as the amount the God-fearing man shall devote to his brothers' welfare. Carnegie reversed these proportions. He g[a]ve 90 per cent. for public use." One [me]thod underlies all the Carnegie enterprises—the slow but sure one of elevating the mass mind, of substituting a new way of looking things, of giving to the average man accurate information, sound ideas, and fine purposes.

Carnegie's views on the trusteeship of wealth were received by his fellow-millionaires with mixed feelings. But his example has produced excellent resu[lts]. It is co[m]forting to know that there ar[e] to-day la[rge] endowments in the hands of disinteres[ted] and able men; whose duty and pleas[ure] it is to search every field for ways in which money can be profitably spen[t] for useful ends—ends that will inevitably promote the well-being of the masses of mankind.

[A second article by Mr. Tate will appear to-morrow.]

Melbourne Vic
Argus
11/23/35

Andrew Carnegie Centenary

HIS AID TO HUMANITY

II.

By FRANK TATE

IN distributing for the public good his great wealth, Andrew Carnegie brought to bear upon each problem the business ability he had shown in acquiring it. "Of every 1,000 dollars spent on so-called charity," he wrote, "it is probable that 950 dollars is unwisely spent—so spent, indeed, as to produce the very evils it proposes to mitigate or cure." He therefore did not believe in present-day palliatives, but rather in formative work such as would ultimately raise the level of human well-being. He was impatient of the feckless and the inefficient. "I am not so much concerned about the submerged tenth as I am about the swimming tenth," and so he directed his trustees to seek out the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, and give him the chance to make fruitful advancement in the work for which he is specially qualified. The principle underlying his gifts was to give opportunity to those willing to put forth ability and effort to profit by them. His enthusiasm for free public libraries was due to his belief that they are the "best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They help only those who help themselves. They never pauperise."

Value of Education

Carnegie's formal schooling ceased before he had completed the course of the elementary school, but he discerned what an efficient education for the masses could do. "There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people." His own obligations, when a youth, to a small private collection of books roused an enthusiasm for public libraries—then little known in the United States. Carnegie's father was "an awful man to read," and his uncle was a keen student of politics. "The taste for reading," said Carnegie, "is one of the most precious possessions of life. I would rather be instrumental in bringing the working man or woman this taste than mere dollars." During his lifetime he spent £12,000,000 in fostering the establishment of free lending libraries throughout the English-speaking world. Carnegie's influence upon libraries is not confined to his adopted country. The wonderful development of library facilities in Great Britain during the last 20 years is due in great part to the wise administration of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which has co-operated finely with municipal and other authorities in strengthening county libraries, in establishing the Central National Library in London, and in grouping libraries hitherto unrelated into regional groups. It is now possible for a serious reader to borrow for reading in his own home any book that can be found within his own or any other of the regional groups or within the Central National Library, which has affiliations with many special libraries, such as that of the British Museum. In the official report of the Library Commission of 1923 Carnegie is thus spoken of:—"Other men have laboured to transmute base metals into gold; he worked to transmute his gold into wisdom."

But Carnegie gave nothing for nothing. He did not give libraries; he persuaded communities to establish and maintain their own. He gave money for a building likely to stimulate civic pride, and made it a condition that the local authority should furnish and maintain a library accessible to all. From 1881 to 1917 Carnegie's money built 1,946 free libraries in the United States and 865 in the British Empire.

Wide Range of Help

Carnegie's interest broadened from libraries to education, science, art, and the cause of peace, and from time to time he gave munificent benefactions that have left a permanent impress upon American life. His sympathy with education prompted him to provide a fund for the old age of college and university professors, whom he regarded as "the least rewarded of all professions." Out of this benefaction developed a contributory insurance plan, later supported by the Carnegie Corporation, and to-day teachers are not haunted by the fear of insecurity. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching now maintains a staff of experts who are engaged in research on fundamental educational problems. One of its greatest achievements was its investigation into medical education in the States. American medical education at the time was unregulated and full of abuses. There were good medical schools, but also others inadequately equipped and staffed and in some instances fraudulently conducted — "diploma mills turning out doctors for a financial consideration." The revelations of the inquiry caused a public outcry. Public opinion and legislation forced reform, and with the financial help of a Rockefeller Foundation medical education in the United States was put upon its present high level—a great achievement for the two bodies concerned.

In 1902 Carnegie gave £2,000,000 for a Carnegie institute at Washington "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." All over the world scientific men financed by this institute are now busily engaged. The results are published and circulated, and universities and scientific institutions benefit materially. Popular enlightenment is also attempted through exhibitions, broadcasts, papers issued to schools, motion pictures, &c. The archæological researches in Mexico and Yucatan have demonstrated that advanced civilisations contemporaneous with Greece and Rome existed in America. Many of the evidences of these civilisations have been now restored. The astronomical work at Mount Wilson Observatory has brought the institute its greatest fame. "Astronomy is now pre-eminently an American science, for no other country possesses such facilities for study." When Einstein wishes to test his conceptions or find material for new ones he goes to Mount Wilson for data, and so, too, do philosophical writers on the universe—Eddington, Jeans, and Milne.

Carnegie had a strong hatred of war—"the foulest blot upon our civilisation." In 1910 he gave £2,000,000 to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This is now organised into three divisions: (a) International Law, (b) Economics and History, (c) Intercourse and Education.

Carnegie's last and greatest gift was the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with an endowment of £27,000,000. The corporation has found it necessary to assist the other Carnegie trusts during the last 25 years to make more effective other Carnegie enterprises.

The corporation administers a special fund of £2,000,000 ear-marked for the British Dominions. Up to the present Canada has received grants amounting to £1,242,425, Africa £277,799, Australia £124,862, and New Zealand £82,975. Australian grants have been mainly expended upon educational research, the magnetic observatory in Western Australia, adult education, and "visitors' grants" to enable Australian educationists to go abroad for study.

Whether conditions which allow the accumulation of so much wealth by an individual should continue may be a question, but surely there can be no question that Andrew Carnegie, in promoting with so much forethought and wisdom such fruitful schemes for human betterment, has benefited the world by "turning back his accumulated wealth to enrich the society that yielded it."

(The first article by Mr. Tate appeared in the issue of yesterday.)

Melbourne, Vic
Sun
11/27/35

SCOTTISH WEAVER'S SON WHO BECAME WORLD BENEFACTOR

Andrew Carnegie's Centenary Celebrated in Melbourne

THE story of a poor Scottish weaver's son who became one of America's steel magnates and a benefactor whose memory is perpetuated in fine libraries and educational grants, was told again last night when the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was celebrated by four Melbourne organisations—the Australian Council for Educational Research, Bureau of Social and International Affairs, Public Library Trustees and Melbourne University Council.

Carnegie's real greatness lay in his professed faith in humanity and its capacity for betterment, said Mr. Herbert Brookes, who presided.

The Public Library Chief Librarian (Mr. E. R. Pitt) said that if Carnegie lived again he would have made library grants in accordance with a city's population. Carnegie had not foreseen the remarkable growth of public libraries. Government grants for library maintenance were very inadequate.

Melbourne Vic
Argus
12/5/35

Carnegie Centenary

Northcote has one of the four Carnegie libraries established in the Commonwealth. It is in High street, near the municipal buildings, and is maintained by the Northcote City Council. The centenary of the birth of Carnegie was celebrated in the library building on Tuesday night, when the mayor of Northcote (Councillor S. Dennis) unveiled a coloured portrait of Carnegie. The portrait was the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Melbourne Vic
Star
11/25/35

Town Hall Meeting for Carnegie Centenary

A world-wide celebration is taking place to-day to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. This evening, at 9.50 o'clock, Mr. Frank Tate will broadcast on Carnegie's life and benefactions from 3LO. The address will be relayed by all national stations.

A special celebration will be held at 8 p.m. to-morrow, at the Town Hall. Mr. Herbert Brookes will preside, and Mr. Frank Tate, Sir James Barrett, Mr. E. R. Pitt, and Professor D. B. Copland will speak on the educational and scientific work carried on in many countries with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation.

This celebration was arranged by the Australian Council for Educational Research, the Bureau of Social and International Affairs, the trustees of the Public Library, and the Melbourne University Council.

Entrance cards may be obtained from the Bureau of Social and International Affairs, 177 Collins street, Melbourne.

Melbourne Vic
Star
11/27/35

CELEBRATING CARNEGIE CENTENARY

To celebrate the centenary of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the Northcote Council and the Northcote Free Library committee has issued invitations to a ceremony in the Carnegie Library, in High street, Northcote, next Tuesday, when the mayor (Councillor S. Dennis) will unveil a coloured portrait of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Frank Tate will speak.

The building of the library was made possible by a gift of £3,000 from Mr. Carnegie, and on February 22, 1911, the foundation stone was laid by the then mayor (Councillor R. Archbold). The library was officially opened by Sir John Fuller, who was Governor of Victoria, on August 21, 1911.

The Northcote Council maintains the library.

Melbourne Vic
Star
12/5/35

Portrait of Carnegie Unveiled

Addresses on the life of Andrew Carnegie were delivered by Mr. Frank Tate and Dr. K. S. Cunningham, executive officer of the Australian Council of Educational Research, at the Northcote Free Library last night, when the mayor of Northcote (Councillor S. Dennis) unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The portrait was the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and its unveiling coincided with the centenary of the birth of Carnegie.

Melbourne Vic
Argus
11/27/35

Andrew Carnegie Centenary

A meeting convened by the Bureau of Social and International Affairs to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was held in the Town Hall last night.

Addressing the gathering, the chairman (Mr. Herbert Brookes) said that Andrew Carnegie regarded wealth as a trust to be administered for the benefit of humanity.

Other speakers included Sir James Barrett, Professor D. B. Copland, Mr. Frank Tate, and the chief librarian of the Public Library (Mr. E. R. Pitt), who outlined Carnegie's life from his early years as a poverty-stricken hand loom weaver to his death as one of the greatest figures of history. His work as a financier, philosopher, and philanthropist was fully related.

Melbourne Vic
Mining Standard
12/15/35

It was a pity the gentlemen associated with the Bureau of Social and International Affairs, who quite recently gathered at the Melbourne Town Hall to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie did not mention his earlier activities. Carnegie, like so many other brilliant industrialists, became satiated with the acquisition of an immense fortune and, in the end, turned philosopher and philanthropist, and did his utmost for the uplift of those who had been as unfortunate as himself in his youth. During his rising, and during his complete success, Carnegie was, without doubt, one of the hardest drivers of labour. I had some particulars from one of his staff. Carnegie possessed boundless energy, and his staff, like Napoleon's, found it impossible to keep up with him. He worked himself, possibly, harder than those under him, but he extracted the last ounce out of them. To-day he would have been cast as a "sweater," and it would not have been possible for him to have amassed the fortune he did. At the back of his mind he undoubtedly had the welfare of all workers, but they had to be workers. There was no political free handing out of sustenance and a swelling list of unexplained pensioners in the Carnegie outfit.

The Australian Council for Educational Research
The Bureau of Social and International Affairs
The Trustees of the Public Library
The Council of the University of Melbourne

HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN INVITING YOU TO A CELEBRATION OF THE

Centenary of Andrew Carnegie

at the Lord Mayor's Reception Room, Town Hall
on Tuesday, November 26th, at 8 p.m.

Chairman - Herbert Brookes, Esq.
Speakers - Sir James Barrett, Professor D. B. Copland,
E. R. Pitt, Esq., Frank Tate, Esq.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
177 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE

The Members of the Northcote City Council
and the Northcote Free Library Committee

HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN INVITING YOU TO A CELEBRATION OF

Centenary of Andrew Carnegie

in the Library Reading Room, High Street
on Tuesday, 3rd December, 1935, at 8 p.m.

His Worship the Mayor will unveil a colored portrait of
the Donor of the Library Building
(Gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York)

Frank Tait Esq. and others will speak

ADMIT TWO

N. Victoria, Vic.
Northcote Leader

Andrew Carnegie Centenary

Benefactor to Northcote Free Library

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT NORTHCOTE

AT the Northcote Free Library on Tuesday evening in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a colored portrait was unveiled by the mayor of Northcote (Cr S. Dennis).

There was an attendance of about 60, representative of the council and the residents of the city.

Cr Olver, chairman of the Library Committee, said the gathering was designed to commemorate in a small way the centenary of the benefactor of the Northcote Free Library—Andrew Carnegie.

The library movement in Northcote dated back some 50 years. About 1911 Mr R. J. Whalley, who had taken a very close and keen interest in the library movement in Northcote, got into touch with Mr Carnegie and stated the case for Northcote, requesting a grant for £1500. The reply was a grant for £3000, Mr Carnegie expressing the opinion that £1500 would be insufficient. The grant was made on certain conditions—one of which was that the council should endow and maintain the library. The library began with some 300 books, and it now has 18,000.

Northcote had a library of which to be proud, and outside the Melbourne and Prahran libraries was unexcelled in Victoria. The only thing now needed was a children's section. The committee had approached the Carnegie Corporation with a request for assistance, but just at present the Corporation had been unable to agree to the request. Perhaps it would be a matter in which the citizens of Northcote could unite and found for themselves.

Life of Carnegie

Mr Frank Tate said he was present at the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Of Carnegie as a business-man he could not say much. During his life Mr Carnegie always had the idea of using his surplus wealth for the uplift of humanity. One hundred years ago last Monday, Carnegie was born in Scotland, the son of a poor weaver. At that time machinery was beginning to upset the old idea of hand-weaving, and there was much distress and starvation. It was a time of political agitation, and riots were frequent—it was the time of the Chartists. Carnegie's father and uncle were keen politicians, so much so that Carnegie's uncle (Mr Morrison) was imprisoned, and the authorities had to seek his aid to quell the riot which followed!

When Carnegie was 13 the distress was at its height and thousands died of starvation. Mrs Carnegie worked sewing shoes to help keep the home, and her thoughts turned to America where her brother and sister had already gone. Helped by a loan, the family emigrated and settled near Pittsburgh. Distress was met with there also, and the lot of the family was a hard one. Andrew's first rise was when he secured a position as one of the two telegraph messengers in the telegraph service at Pittsburgh. He became well known as an efficient and smart messenger. He sought knowledge, borrowing books wherever he could to improve himself and in years afterwards when wealth came to him, he felt that the best way he could serve humanity was by founding libraries.

His next job was on the Pennsylvanian railroad, where he became was one of the first to adopt new steel making methods.

In the 90's the output of the Carnegie works was nearly 4/5ths of the output of the United Kingdom.

Early in life he vowed that any surplus wealth he had he would use for the uplift of his fellow men. The first library was established in Dumfermline (Scotland), his birthplace.

The next was at Pittsburgh where he offered £50,000 for a library provided the council would endow it. The offer was refused. So Carnegie went to Allegheny, a neighboring city, which accepted the offer. Pittsburgh corporation then asked Carnegie if the offer still stood, and he said "No. I'll make the grant £250,000." To-day Pittsburgh is a centre of culture, due to the benefactions of Carnegie.

It was a principle of all Carnegie's benefactions that he did not give libraries, but wanted them to establish them for themselves. He provided the building, and the people were encouraged to found the libraries for themselves. When Carnegie started the movement there was no particular feeling for free libraries in U.S.A. Before he died there were 1946 such libraries in U.S.A. and about half as many in the British Empire. Seven years before his death Carnegie set up the Carnegie Corporation and endowed it with £27,000,000 for library movements; and a further trust—the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust—was endowed with £2,000,000 for work in the United Kingdom. From this source £124,000 had been sent to Australia in the past ten years.

Gave Away £70,000,000

During his lifetime Carnegie gave away over £70,000,000.

Dr K. S. Cunningham, the Principal of the Council for Educational Research in Australia, said that with Mr Tate he was connected with an organisation which had benefitted from the Carnegie funds to the extent of £75,000 spread over 10 years for adult education.

There were only four Carnegie libraries in Australia, and besides the one at Northcote, the others were at Hobart (Tas.), Mildura (Vic.) and Midland Junction (W.A.).

The recent review by the Carnegie library representatives into Australian libraries revealed a deplorable state of affairs, and the Munn-Pitt report indicated that the Carnegie libraries should be the leaders in the movement in this part of the world.

Portrait Unveiled

The mayor (Cr Dennis) said it was a pleasure on behalf of the city to accept the colored photograph of Andrew Carnegie, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation, to be hung in a prominent place in the library building. He unveiled the photograph whilst those present stood in silence.

Cr W. Hayes said that this was the first public recognition made of the donor, apart from that given at the opening of the library.

He did not know of any benefaction which had given so much pleasure and profit to peoples throughout the world, as those of Carnegie.

On his recent visit from America Mr Ralph Munn had commented favorably on the wealth of general literature on the library shelves, and the use given to it. That had been reflected in his report.

Northcote owed a lot to Mr Carnegie, and it did not require the gift of the photograph to ensure that Northcote would remember him.

Mr R. J. Whalley (secretary of the Library Committee) moved a vote of thanks to Dr Cunningham and Mr Tate for their addresses and presence.

Visitors Entertained

At the conclusion of the ceremony a number of visitors were entertained in the mayor's room, and the mayor and mayoress were thanked for their hospitality at the instance of Messrs R. J. Whalley and Tate.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Benefactions Remembered

Photograph Unveiled

The benefactions of Andrew Carnegie to English-speaking people throughout the world were praised by the Lord Mayor (Mr. J. J. Wignall) at the unveiling at the Tasmanian Public Library, Hobart, yesterday, of a coloured photograph of Carnegie, which was received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Aldermen, trustees and members of the general public witnessed the unveiling, which was performed by the Lord Mayor.

The chairman of the Board of Trustees (Professor E. Morris Miller) said the Carnegie Corporation had formed the idea of celebrating the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth by presenting a coloured photograph to every library and institution to which Carnegie had contributed. Hobart, and Tasmania, 30 years ago had received £7,500 from Carnegie to erect the library on land provided free by the Hobart City Council. Since then the library had had a chequered career. During the past two years they had returned to the subsidy of £2,000 supplied jointly by the Council and the Government. It was a fairly satisfactory position, and the library was back to where it was five years ago. It was not sufficient, however, to enable the library to make the progress Carnegie had desired. Small as the library was, its standing throughout Australia was high. Students wishing to delve into certain aspects of Australiana had to apply to the Tasmanian library. The housing of the William Walker collection was not a fitting recognition of the asset the late Mr. Walker had made available. He expressed gratitude to the City Council for the way it had treated the library financially, especially in the past two years, and to the Government for having restored that part of the subsidy it had taken away.

The Lord Mayor, unveiling the photograph, pointed out that the library subsidy comprised £1,100 from the Council and £900 from the Government. The Council had done its part, in its contributions and in supplying the land. Not only Hobart, but Tasmania, and the mainland, applied to the library for assistance. Carnegie had made a wonderful gift to English-speaking people throughout the world. He knew of no other man who had done so much good for his fellow-men. The library was doing its best with the means at its disposal. The Tasmanian Museum was in an even more difficult position, and how it carried on its work he did not know.

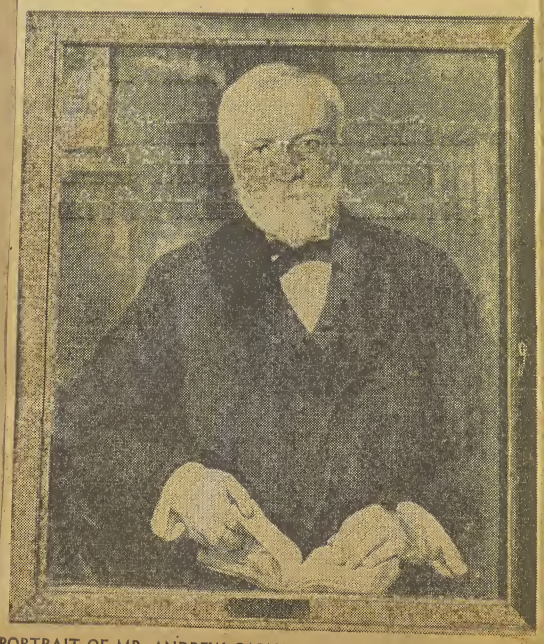
Mr. W. A. Woods, vice-chairman of the trustees, thanked the Lord Mayor and aldermen for their attendance on behalf of the Board of Trustees. The contribution to the library, he said, was now approaching a fair thing.

PROFESSOR MILLER'S WORK.

The Librarian (Mr. J. D. A. Collier) invited the visitors to inspect the Australian room, in which the Walker collection was housed. The collection, he said, was available to research workers and students of the future. Books were yet to be written on all branches of Tasmania's history, and the library had the necessary material. He pointed out the need for a history of Australian literature, and for an adequate bibliography. Professor Morris Miller was working on a bibliography of Australian literature, and it would be of immense value. In recent years only had the prejudice against Australian literature been broken down. It was due to Professor Morris Miller, also, that the library had a collection of Australian fiction, poetry, and drama that more than equalled that of other Australian libraries.

Aldermen and other visitors were shown over the Walker collection.

IN MEMORY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE



PORTRAIT OF MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, which was unveiled yesterday in the main hall at the Tasmanian Public Library, Hobart. It was the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. (See letterpress).

Canberra N. S. W.
Times
11/25/35

CENTENARY

Andrew Carnegie

CELEBRATION TO-DAY

TO HONOUR GREAT WORK

To-day the centenary is being celebrated of Andrew Carnegie.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons), associating himself and the Commonwealth Government with the centenary celebrations, paid a tribute to the great Scotsman's benefactions and to his example in promoting world peace and the advancement and wellbeing of mankind, particularly in the British Empire and U.S.A.

"This unassuming Scotsman, who gave away, during his lifetime, practically the whole of his great fortune of £75,000,000," said Mr. Lyons, "taught the world, in a most convincing manner, his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows, since it is only by the help and co-operation of these that wealth can be acquired."

Mr. Lyons welcomed this occasion as a fitting opportunity to remind Australians that Andrew Carnegie had set aside for the use of British Dominions and Colonies a sum of £2,000,000, and that out of the interest on the money Australia had received benefits to date amounting to £125,000. The money had been administered wisely for promoting education, libraries and scientific research. The Palace of Peace at The Hague, the discovery of insulin, the travelling grants, which were made to hundreds of scholars in all branches of scientific investigations, and the Australian Council for Educational Research were the direct result of the expenditure of those funds.

"I firmly believe that the only safeguard for democracy lies in the education of every citizen in the nation," declared Mr. Lyons. "To this end, the free library is one of the greatest agencies serving the State, and it is no exaggeration to say that we owe the free library to Andrew Carnegie."

CELEBRATIONS IN CANBERRA

In connection with the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Commonwealth National Library is displaying at Parliament House a series of artistic posters issued by the Carnegie Corporation, also a portrait and a selection of books published by Carnegie Foundations.

Mr. Frank Tate, President of the Australian Council for Educational Research and a former Director of Education for Victoria, is giving a national broadcast at 9.50 p.m. tonight over 3LO on "The Carnegie benefactions and their services to mankind."

At the request of the Council, which is anxious that the National Capital should be associated with the celebrations, the Librarian of the National Library (Mr. Kenneth Binns) will also give a talk at 9 o'clock from 2CA on, "Andrew Carnegie and how his ideals are being realised."

Maitland N. S. W.
Mercury
11/29/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Native of Dunfermline

On the 15th of November, 1835, Andrew Carnegie was born in the little Scottish city of Dunfermline, where the centenary is to be duly celebrated. The birthplace, which may still be inspected, is in Moodie-street, at the corner of Priory Lane, and adjoining it is the Carnegie Memorial, which his widow erected.

No town has more reason to remember him with gratitude than his native place. It was here that the first Carnegie Library was founded, and even that was subsequent to the erection, in 1877, of the first public baths. By 1903 these baths were not considered sufficiently modern, and the new baths, with gymnasium, were founded. For their maintenance and that of the numerous other institutions he had financed, he formed the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. He summoned fifteen Dunfermline citizens to Skibo Castle, where he read a letter beginning as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Commission, the Trust Deed, of which this may be considered explanatory, transfers to you Pittencrieff Park and Glen, and two million five hundred thousand dollars in 5 per cent. bonds, giving you an annual revenue of twenty-five thousand pounds, all to be used to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more sweetness and light: to give to them —especially the young—some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied; that the child of my native town, looking back in after years, however far from home it may have roamed, will feel that simply by virtue of being such, life has been made happier and better."

In 1911 he increased the capital fund of the trust by a quarter of a million pounds. The trust spends between £40,000 and £50,000 annually, and the whole community benefits, as a visit to Dunfermline quickly shows. The Carnegie Hero Fund and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, although national benefactions, are also administered from Dunfermline.

Carnegie's memory will ever be held in reverence in Dunfermline, and it is fitting that the centenary celebrations should be centred there, in the old grey town of Fife, once capital of Scotland and now, thanks to him, one of the best equipped towns the world possesses.

Sydney N. S. W.
Morning Herald
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Centenary of Birth.

MR. LYONS'S MESSAGE.

CANBERRA, Sunday.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) to-day issued the folowing statement:—"It gives me great pleasure to associate the Commonwealth Government and myself with the celebrations to-day throughout the British Empire and the United States of the centenary of the birth of that great Scotsman Andrew Carnegie, who, by his benefactions and also by his example, has done so much to promote the peace of the world and the advancement and true well-being of mankind, particularly of our two great English-speaking nations. This unassuming Scotsman, who gave away during his lifetime practically the whole of his great fortune of £75,000,000, taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows, since it is only by the help and co-operation of these that wealth can be acquired.

"I welcome this occasion as a fitting opportunity to remind Australians that Andrew Carnegie, recognising his kinship with us as members of the British Empire, set aside for the use of the British dominions and colonies £2,000,000, and that out of the interest on this sum Australia has received benefits to date amounting to £125,000. This money granted by the Carnegie Corporation to Australia has been wisely administered for the promotion of education, libraries, and scientific research, and every one of our citizens has either directly or indirectly benefited as the result of these gifts.

"What impresses me even more than the wonderful business and administrative ability required to build up his great fortune, is the wisdom and foresight which Carnegie showed in the way in which he disposed of it so that the money might be used to promote the most real and permanent good. The wonderful way in which this has been accomplished is a tribute to the able and disinterested body of scholars and business men who direct the various great trust funds placed in their hands. How wide is the range of activities being carried on as the result of these benefactions can be partly indicated when one realises that the Palace of Peace at The Hague, the discovery of insulin, the travelling grants which are made to hundreds of scholars in all branches of scientific investigation, and our own Australian Council for Educational Research are the direct result of the expenditure of these funds.

"Andrew Carnegie showed his political wisdom and foresight when he said: 'Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilisation. This is the basis of all stability and underlies all progress. Without it the State architect builds in vain.' The wisdom of this statement is being increasingly shown, and I firmly believe that the only safeguard for democracy lies in the education of every citizen in the nation. To this end the free library is one of the greatest agencies serving the State, and we owe the free library to Andrew Carnegie."

Sydney N. S. W.
Morning Herald
11/26/35

Some particulars of the life of Andrew Carnegie and how he amassed his great fortune? —9573.

He was born on November 25, 1835, in Dumfermline, Scotland, and in 1848 emigrated with his parents to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He entered the service of the Ohio Telegraph Co., where he learned telegraphy; became an operator on the Pennsylvania Railway, was promoted to be secretary to the superintendent, and in 1860 became superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the railroad, a position he held until shortly after the Civil War. In 1854 he first began cautious investing, acquiring among other purchases stock in the Woodruff Sleeping Car Co., whose products he induced the Pennsylvania Co. to adopt. On the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania he invested all his savings in oil lands, which returned him a large profit. Later he founded the Union Mills, Pittsburg, for the manufacture of steel rails, a venture which later grew into the largest steel and iron works in the world. In 1901 the entire Carnegie enterprise was taken over by the U.S. Steel Corporation, the founder retiring but retaining a large interest. He died August 11, 1919. During his lifetime his benefactions amounted to £70,000,000, including approximately £300,000 for the building of the Peace Palace at The Hague, and endowments for the furtherance of international peace, the advancement of education and of science and a fund for the rewarding of heroism.

* * *

Sydney N S W
Bulletin
12/25/35

FREE LIBRARIES.

MOVEMENT'S PROGRESS.

The free library movement, launched at a public meeting at Willoughby in June, took definite shape last night, at a meeting in the Dixson wing of the Mitchell Library. The meeting was arranged to celebrate the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

The chairman (Mr. J. Bales) said that the report on Australian libraries, presented by Mr. Ralph Munn, of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and Mr. R. Pitt (principal librarian in Victoria), had resulted in the attempt to remedy lack of library facilities. It was desired that the movement launched at Willoughby should be at least State wide.

The principal librarian (Mr. W. H. Ifould) said the report showed that Australia was behind the rest of the English-speaking world in libraries. Although New South Wales spent £4,000,000 a year on education, little was done to provide children leaving school with books to enable them to continue their studies. There should be local libraries in all municipalities around Sydney. An ignorant people was dangerous, and if Australians had not been living under prosperous conditions, the truth of that statement would have been discovered before now. The way to get libraries was by co-operation of the State and the local authorities.

Mr. Justice Evatt said the libraries of Australia had been allowed to deteriorate so much that they were not a credit to Australia. To provide libraries was a difficult problem.

Professor Tasman Lovell, a member of the National Education Council, working under the Carnegie Corporation, said Australia should have a regional scheme of libraries like that in England. The movement should start local activities at once. The first thing was to induce each municipality to establish a library. The municipality could be asked to provide the building, and the district branch of the movement might provide the books, and, in larger centres, a trained librarian.

Sydney N. S. W.
Morning Herald
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Father of Libraries.

(BY THELMA C. METCALFE.)

The undoubted responsibilities of great wealth have been appreciated in varying degrees by its fortunate possessors, but none has given more thought to the problem of its distribution or worked out a more far-reaching policy than did Andrew Carnegie. November 25 marks the centenary of this famous Scot's birth, and the occasion will be celebrated throughout the Anglo-Saxon world, which has reason to be especially grateful for the constructive character of his benefactions.

The "old grey town" of Dunfermline, ancient capital of Scotland, will be foremost in doing honour to her distinguished son, for here, under the shadow of the old abbey and the high tower of King Robert the Bruce, Andrew was born. It was only natural that he should develop a fervent patriotism and a love for Scott and Burns. He memorised these, and Shakespeare, whom he discovered later, so that he could quote them with extraordinary fluency, and find in them a rich philosophy of life. From his mother he inherited those qualities of self-confidence, ambition, and natural leadership which distinguished his career. Indeed, her initiative led the family to America, where prospects appeared brighter than in Scotland. And, soon after the family's arrival in 1848, Andrew began the meteoric rise which made him the head of a colossal organisation and a king in the mighty world of steel.

His success was mainly of his own making. Convinced that opportunity will come to those prepared for it, he invariably trained himself for higher positions, asking only to be judged by results. Proof of his ambition and ability is furnished by his success, in rapid succession, as telegraph messenger, operator, assistant railway superintendent, War Department assistant in charge of military roads and telegraphs during the Civil War, bridge builder, iron and steel maker, and organiser of gigantic industrial enterprises. Never a failure himself, perhaps his most valuable business asset was a flair for selecting the right associates and subordinates, to turn his progressive ideas into profitable realities. "That most complicated of all pieces of machinery—man," he said, "has been my province."

Cultural interests, however, were not to be sacrificed to material success. Public questions attracted him, and he contributed many spirited and stimulating articles to leading English and American reviews. His charm, kindliness, and originality were acclaimed by a host of friends, including statesmen like Gladstone, philosophers like Spencer, authors like Arnold and Kipling, scientists like Lodge, all of whom, along with men from humbler walks of life, enjoyed his hospitality. And, fascinating as the story of his fortune building is, the manner in which he disposed of his wealth and the philosophy of his philanthropy are of even greater interest. In his book, "The Gospel of Wealth," he argues that the millionaire is in a position of trust, with a moral obligation to employ his wealth for the benefit of all. He should cease accumulating and take up "this more difficult and serious part" of his life's work in good time. Precept was followed by example when Carnegie retired from business in 1900 to devote his undivided attention to the completion of the task which his benefactions had begun much earlier.

WAR ON IGNORANCE.

To his mind the alleviation of immediate poverty and its attendant miseries was of secondary importance to the setting up of influences and agencies which would prevent them. He decided that it was essential to dispel ignorance, and to open the doors of opportunity to those who had the will to enter. But how was he to achieve his ideals? Carnegie found inspiration in a memorable experience of his youth. Whilst he was a telegraph messenger in Pittsburgh, a certain Colonel Anderson opened his private library to working boys, and himself acted as librarian. Andrew made the most of his chance, and there is no doubting the sincerity of his words: "It was from my own early experience that I decided there was no use to which money could be applied so productive of good to boys and girls who have good in them and ability and ambition to develop it, as the founding of a public library in a community which is willing to support it as a municipal institution." Libraries remained of paramount interest to him; in his lifetime he spent twelve million pounds in establishing 2800 libraries throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, and the free library movement in those countries received a tremendous impetus from benefactions which were carefully calculated to stimulate local self-help, not to make it unnecessary.

Merely to say that Carnegie gave libraries is a half truth that reflects little credit on his judgment. Four major trusts, which he established to carry on his work after his death in 1919, illustrate the breadth of his vision. The United Kingdom Carnegie Trust, after fostering libraries there, is turning its attention to agricultural settlement as a solution of unemployment. The Endowment for International Peace continues the work which he began by the building of The Hague Palace of Peace in 1913. The Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is devoted to the improvement of higher education. The Carnegie Corporation of New York was established for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and the British dominions. It has at its disposal the income from twenty-seven million pounds, of which two million are earmarked for the dominions. It is already aiding adult education and educational research in Australia; it financed the recent critical survey of library service here, and will no doubt help in the extension and improvement of that service when definite signs of local self-help are forthcoming.

In all, Carnegie's benefactions amounted to over £70,000,000. But it would be wrong to measure him by that. If all his endowments were dissipated, or confiscated, he would still have lit many candles which will not be easily extinguished. His age and its multi-millionaires may have had many faults, but he was an epitome of all their virtues, a man in whom the best intentions and the best abilities of both Scotland and America became united. Few men can have been so much at one with the land of their birth and the country of their adoption, with themselves and the century in which they lived, as Andrew Carnegie, of Dunfermline and Pittsburgh.

Sydney N. S. W.
Morning Herald
11/23/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

In his fine biography of Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Burton Hendrick tells how the great Scotchman, just before his death in 1919, would ask his secretary how much he had given away. "'324,657,399 dollars,' the secretary "would reply, his gift for figures being "precise. 'Good Heaven!' Carnegie would "answer with a chuckle, 'where did "I ever get all that money?'" Munificence and chuckle were both characteristic. Next Monday marks the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, millionaire, champion of peace, the great founder of free libraries, a character who has helped to influence for good the lives of thousands of his fellow-men. Born in historic Dunfermline, near Edinburgh, he was fortunate in his parents. His father was a weaver, Chartist leader, and "an awfu' man to read"; his mother, his "greatest heroine," indomitable, high-spirited, kept a "sweetie-shop" and provided the initiative which took the family to America in 1848, when Andrew was only a boy of 13. In that age of rugged individualism he fought his way sturdily and swiftly to success. He had not only the Scotch determination, canniness, and industry; he was confident, optimistic, and resourceful. Above all, he had what he called his "flash," his intuition or vision —we might call it genius. He had an almost unerring flair in picking his "boys," and showed a broad and generous humanity in his relations with his associates and the employees, to whom he was "Andy." He went beyond money-making to finer interests, holding Herbert Spencer's faith that "life is not for learning or working, but learning and working are for life." And so we find him quoting Burns, conning Shakespeare, and picking out passages plagiarised by Byron, the friend of Matthew Arnold, John Morley, and Gladstone, who said of him: "The man is like a fresh breeze."

Andrew Carnegie not only interested himself in the political issues of England and America, but wrote books and articles. In his famous essay on "Wealth," in the "North American Review" in 1889, he set out his creed, which looked on wealth as a trust to be used beneficently and stressed "the disgrace of dying rich." When only a telegraph operator, aged 18, he found that Colonel James Anderson's free library for working boys opened to him "the intellectual wealth of the world." And so he declared 34 years later: "Can you "wonder that I have thought that when "I have made wealth, the noblest use "to which that wealth can be placed is "to imitate Colonel Anderson and establish free libraries?" His generosity covered various fields, including his Hero Fund for peace-time heroes, the Endowment for International Peace, the Scottish Universities Trust, and Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. But his most important foundations were the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The former has done wonders in Great Britain in creating library facilities, and the latter has carried out splendidly and efficiently its founder's purpose of "the "advancement and diffusion of knowledge among the people of the United "States and the British dominions and "colonies."

In his lifetime Andrew Carnegie spent twelve million pounds in establishing 2800 libraries throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. In Australia the Carnegie Corporation is spending over £20,000 a year on educational research and welfare. It financed the recent Munn-Pitt Report on Australian Libraries, which revealed our deplorable backwardness. It is therefore very fitting that the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth should be celebrated here in the way which would have most delighted his heart—by the meeting in the Dixson Gallery of the Mitchell Library next Monday night to launch publicly the Free Library Movement, following on the Willoughby meeting inspired by the Carnegie Report. To-day the State Government is spending some £4,000,000 a year on education, but only £22,000 on books, which goes entirely to one library. In England and America, cities much smaller than Sydney spend over £100,000 a year on their local libraries. Obviously the millions spent on education are partly wasted if there is no provision for this education to be continued by bringing books to the people. Fortunately the Stevens Government is alive to the situation, and the Premier, in his policy speech, stated that a recent grant to the Public Library was "the first step in a scheme to bring "proper library facilities to every important centre in the State. We "propose to establish a system of "Regional Libraries based upon the "extended Public Library." No investment could be more richly rewarded—and no reform more overdue.

Sydney, Aus.
Morning Herald
10/28/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

2547

Centenary Celebrations

AT SCOTTISH BIRTHPLACE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)
(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

On November 15, 1835, Andrew Carnegie was born in the little Scottish town of Dumferline, where the centenary is to be celebrated next month. The birthplace, which may still be inspected, is in Moodie-street, at the corner of Priory-lane, and adjoining it is the Carnegie Memorial, which his widow erected.

No town has more reason to remember him with gratitude than his native place. It was there that the first Carnegie Library was founded, and even that was subsequent to the erection, in 1877, of the first public baths. By 1903 these baths were not considered sufficiently modern, and the new baths, with gymnasium, were founded. For their maintenance and that of the numerous other institutions he had financed, he formed the Carnegie Dumferline Trust. He summoned 15 Dumferline citizens to Skibo Castle, where he read a letter, beginning as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Commission, the Trust Deed, of which this may be considered explanatory, transfers to you Pittencrief Park and Glen, and 2,500,000 dollars in 5 per cent. bonds, giving you an annual revenue of £25,000, all to be used to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dumferline more sweetness and light; to give to them, especially the young, some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied; that the child of my native town, looking back in after years, however far from home it may have roamed, will feel that simply by virtue of being such, life has been made happier and better."

In 1911, he increased the capital fund of the trust by a quarter of a million pounds. The trust spends between £40,000 and £50,000 annually, and the whole community benefits, as a visit to Dumferline quickly shows. The Carnegie Hero Fund and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, although national benefactions, are also administered from Dumferline.

Carnegie's memory is held in great reverence in Dumferline, and it is fitting that the centenary celebrations should be held there, in the old grey town of Fife, once the capital of Scotland, and now, thanks to him, one of the best-equipped towns in the world.

Sydney, N. S. W.
Telegraph
11/25/35

REMEMBERING CARNEGIE

CANBERRA, Sunday.—An unassuming Scotsman, who gave away during his lifetime practically the whole of his vast fortune of £75,000,000, will be remembered by a grateful world to-morrow—the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, declared to-day that he had great pleasure in associating the Commonwealth Government and himself with the Carnegie celebrations throughout the British Empire and the U.S.A.

"Andrew Carnegie, by his benefactions and also by his example, did much to promote the peace of the world and advance the true well-being of mankind, particularly of our two great English-speaking nations," said Mr. Lyons. "He taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust, only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows."

Australia has received benefits from the Carnegie Corporation amounting to £125,000. This money has been administered for the promotion of education, libraries, and scientific research.

"It is not going too far to say that every one of our citizens has either directly or indirectly benefited from these gifts," added Mr. Lyons.

Tamworth N. S. W.
Leader
11/1/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Centenary, November 15

On November 15, 1835, Andrew Carnegie was born in the little Scottish city of Dunfermline, where the centenary is to be duly celebrated. The birthplace, which may still be inspected, is in Moodie Street, at the corner of Priory Lane, and adjoining it is the Carnegie Memorial, which his widow erected.

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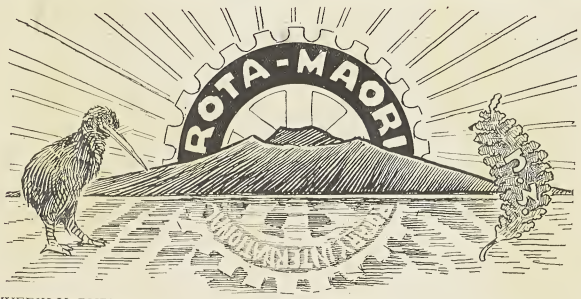
In 1911 he increased the capital fund of the Trust by £250,000. The trust spends between £40,000 and £50,000 annually, and the whole community benefits, as a visit to Dunfermline quickly shows. The Carnegie Hero Fund and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, although national benefactions, are also administered from Dunfermline.

Carnegie's memory will ever be held in reverence in Dunfermline, and it is fittings that the centenary celebrations should be centred there, in the old grey town of Fife, once capital of Scotland and now, thanks to him, one of the best equipped towns the world possesses.



WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF AUCKLAND, N.Z.

Vol. III. AUCKLAND, N.Z., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1935 No. 22

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Mr. John Barr, whose lecture in celebration of the Carnegie Centenary was much appreciated on Monday last, has good reason to admire the great philanthropist, as a fair proportion of the Carnegie millions has been devoted to the building and equipment of libraries throughout the British Empire.

A representative of the Carnegie Trust visited this country recently to make a library survey of New Zealand and momentous results are shortly expected to eventuate.

Andrew Carnegie would have been a fine acquisition to Rotary, as he personified the gospel of service, picturesquely and practically more than any other man of his time. He builded, in fact, better than he knew, as the cult of the free library is likely to perpetuate and extol the name of Carnegie down many ages to come.

CLUB SERVICE COMMITTEE REPORT

I have pleasure in reporting that during the first quarter of this year a meeting of the above Committee was held at the Club's office, and that there was a good attendance.

It was at this meeting that the "big table" idea came into being, and also the publishing each week in the "Rota-Maori" of the names of members to sit at that table. It was also recommended that all Rotarians each Monday should look for a Rotarian whom they **don't** know rather than for one they **do** know. This recommendation was published in the "Rota-Maori," but, I fear, without result.

Luncheon Next Week

Milne & Choyce's Dining Rooms
MONDAY.
2nd Dec., at 12.45 p.m. sharp.

Speaker:
ROTARIAN "C.F." BENNETT

Subject:
"Thoughts on Service Before Self."

I was in touch with the Chairmen of the various committees up to September 23rd, on which date I entered hospital, and all reported that their committees were functioning well and that no assistance was required.

Yours Rotarily,
T. DANE ALLEN.

VISITING ROTARIANS last Week—

E. T. Barry, Melbourne
T. Mitchell, Whangarei

SPECIAL TABLE:

H. Bull
F. Chapman
L. Coakley
L. A. Eady
J. M. Elliffe
A. Ellis
W. F. Fowlds
S. Till
J. J. Kingston
F. A. Smith
V. H. Dearsly
L. Heard (Capt.)

Auckland, N.Z. Herald
11/26/35

FAMOUS BENEFACTOR

ANDREW CARNEGIE

CENTENARY OF BIRTH

ROTARY CLUB ADDRESS

An outline of the business career and public benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, whose generosity has benefited libraries throughout the United States and the British Empire, was given yesterday, the centenary of the millionaire's birth, by Mr. John Barr, Auckland city librarian, in an address to the Auckland Rotary Club at a luncheon held in Milne and Choyce's Reception Hall.

The speaker described the life of the famous benefactor from the time he left Scotland for Pittsburg with his family until he amassed great wealth through railway, oil and steel investments. Carnegie left about £67,000,000 to public benefactions, chiefly libraries.

The visitors included the Mayor, Mr. Ernest Davis, Mr. E. F. Borrie (Melbourne), Mr. R. W. Steele (Wellington), Mr. J. Jull (Palmerston North), Mr. T. Mitchell (Whangarei), Mr. A. C. Woods (Hicks Bay).

An autographed photograph of the founder of the Rotary movement, Mr. Paul Harris, taken by a member, Mr. H. Schmidt, was presented to the club.

Members stood as a mark of respect to the memory of Earl Jellicoe and Mr. R. R. Menzies, an old member of the club, whose deaths occurred recently. The president, Mr. J. P. O'Connor, said that Mr. Menzies had been one of the first members of the club.

Mr. S. S. Till and Mr. Frank Smith were elected members of the club.

HAMILTON LIBRARY

ASSISTANCE FOR BUILDING

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

HAMILTON, Monday

The 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie was observed in Hamilton to-day by the unveiling of a portrait in the Hamilton Library. The chairman of the library committee, Mr. H. D. Caro, performed the ceremony, and said that after a good deal of controversy with respect to the site the present Hamilton library was opened in 1908 by Sir Joseph Ward, £2000 having been donated by the Carnegie Trust toward the cost of the building.

Club Office: 401 Colonial Mutual Building, Queen Street. 'Phone 46-667

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President ..... J. P. O'Connor
Vice-President ..... D. Henry
Hon. Secretary ..... A. S. Bailey
Assistant-Secretary ..... Miss Alma Cole
Hon. Treasurer ..... W. C. Mackay
Hon. Auditor ..... H. W. Dent
Sergeant-at-Arms ..... W. Blomfield
Song-Leader ..... V. T. Drew

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G. L. Taylor Sir Clutha McKenzie
G. J. Park J. Clark
P. Harrison

EDITOR:

J. W. Kealy, Shortland Street
'Phone 43-515

A PEEP INTO THE OFFICE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

During our recent visit to America, my wife and I called at the office of Rotary International in Chicago. We were greeted by a good Rotarian, who escorted us to the Secretary's office, where we were warmly welcomed by Chesley Perry. Imagine our pleasure when he introduced us to the President of Rotary International, Ed. R. Johnson, also to Carl Steeb, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and to Bob Hill, a Director of the R.I. These leaders of Rotary, coats and waistcoats discarded, were hard at work.

They spoke feelingly of the inspiration they have received from the Auckland Rotary Club. They were much too busy for my wife and I to intrude upon their morning time at any length, but we both appreciated the privilege of contacting the heads of R.I. and we carried away a happy memory of meeting four charming and vigorous personalities deeply engaged in Rotary work.

We were conducted through the office and were shown the filing system which is a record of membership of all Rotary Clubs that are member clubs of R.I. There is a card for the individual member of each club, and I was shown mine, which had the same particulars upon it as appear in the records of our local office. Looking at one's card made one feel quite near home.

The office accommodation is surprisingly large. Including that of the editorial of the "Rotarian," the staff numbers 120.

BILLY LEWISHAM.

Attendance at Last Meeting .. 79%
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NEW MEMBERS

President Jack extended a welcome to two new members on Monday last:
S. Till ("Steve"), classification: "Public Safety."
F. A. Smith ("Frank"), classification: "Boot and Shoe Retailing."

WHO'S WHO

Sydney Jefcoate Harbutt, is a foundation member of the Club. He held the office of President, 1933-1934.

"Syd."

Born in Jersey, Channel Islands, June 21st, 1870, he arrived in Auckland with his parents on March 17th, 1876. An old Grammar boy, he started his life's work in 1885 with his father, cornbroom making: 1891 saw him farming, endeavouring to grow broom corn. Finding the climatic conditions unsuitable, he returned to town in 1895, later taking his father's place as managing director of the Kapai Corn Broom Company Limited, a position he still holds.

As a churchman he has devoted 40 years to Sunday School work and has been an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for 30 years. In 1931 he had the honour to be the first layman in New Zealand to be elected Moderator of the Presbytery.

Always eager to be of assistance in any cause for the betterment of his townsmen, he served seven years as President of the Industrial Association, was President of the Auckland Hydro-Electric League, which materially helped the formation of the Auckland Electric Power Board, of which he has been Deputy-Chairman since its inception in 1931. For 30 years he was Secretary of the Royal Auckland Choir, and for the past five years has held the chairmanship: also served for 20 years on the Hospital Board. He has held office as Chairman of the Otahuhu Road Board; was a member of the Repatriation Board; Manukau County Council, and many other public bodies. The needs of orphan children claimed his sympathy, and for years he was Chairman of the Presbyterian Orphanage Board. Service before self was second nature

Every Evening at 8. "Cosy and Warm!"
"Always a Good Programme!"
Friday, Saturday and Monday
CLARK GABLE with Loretta Young and Jack Oakie in Jack London's book,
"CALL OF THE WILD"
(*Approved for Universal Exhibition*)
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
VICTOR McLAGLEN and HEATHER ANGEL in
"THE INFORMER"
(*Recommended by Censor for Adults*)
One of the best pictures of 1935!
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Auckland, N.Z. Herald
11/26/35

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The Auckland Star
WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED
The Evening News, Morning News,
The Echo and The Sun.

For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that we can do.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1935.

FRIEND TO MAN.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

HIS CULTURAL ACTIVITY.

The United States of America, Great Britain and the Dominions have this week joined in celebrating the centenary of the birth of one of the world's greatest philanthropists, Andrew Carnegie. Born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, the son of a weaver, Carnegie emigrated with his family to America in 1848 and settled in Pittsburgh. Here the boy grew up and in time became a steel master and successful business man, amassing his incredible fortune of 450,000,000 dollars.

Carnegie divided a man's life into two periods—that of making money and that of distributing it. He disclaimed the word philanthropist in connection with his own vast benefactions and preferred to be described as a "distributor." He held very strong views on the responsibilities and duties of a wealthy man towards society and believed that the bulk of a man's surplus money should be devoted to the betterment of his fellows. It was found on Carnegie's death that he had reversed the Biblical injunction and kept for himself and his heirs only one-tenth of his wealth and had devoted to society nine-tenths. In all he had given away by his seventy-fifth birthday 300,000,000 dollars, a vast sum devoted to the cultural betterment of mankind. Yet 150,000,000 dollars still remained and Carnegie made one final and magnificent gesture in 1911 by creating the Carnegie Corporation of New York with the endowment of 125,000,000 dollars.

Knowledge And Understanding.

There was a unifying purpose underlying all his benefactions; his philanthropies above all were designed to further the ends of knowledge and understanding. Carnegie did not endow libraries and provide money for their administration; he regarded that as the duty of the community to attend to, but he did provide the building in which the library could be established and sound ideas, accurate information and knowledge in all branches of human thought be dispersed. Enlightenment would destroy social evils, for as men grew to hate injustice, war and ignorance, then these things would gradually disappear.

The philanthropist's activities were not confined to libraries alone. His interest extended to all fields of human inquiry and cultural activity; to the development of medical science and research, to adult and juvenile education and the arts, to music and museums, to research in technical, natural and physical sciences, to the study of international peace—there was no branch of knowledge which Carnegie neglected in his magnificent and intelligent campaign against ignorance.

An internationalist above everything else Carnegie did not bestow on his adopted country the total benefits from his wealth. It was distributed throughout the English-speaking world, and even in New Zealand the generosity with which the Carnegie Corporation of New York looks on all cultural strivings is staggering.

Appropriations made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York from 1911, the year of establishment, to 1935 include the following:—Africa, 1,388,998 dollars; Australia, 624,309 dollars; New Zealand, 414,876 dollars; Newfoundland, 286,250 dollars; Canada, 6,241,126 dollars; various colonies, 241,100 dollars. New Zealand has participated in Carnegie's bounty to the extent of about £80,000. Libraries are, of course, one of the most important and valuable of all Carnegie's interests. There are in New Zealand 18 libraries built by Carnegie.

The Auckland Star
WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED
The Evening News, Morning News,
The Echo and The Sun.

For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that we can do.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1935.

GOSPEL OF WEALTH

A. CARNEGIE CREED.

NEW PRECEDENT CREATED.

CITY LIBRARIAN'S ADDRESS.

Many interesting facts relative to the life of Andrew Carnegie were related to Auckland Rotarians by Mr. John Barr, city librarian, yesterday, which is the centenary of the millionaire's birth.

Referring to the effect of heredity, the speaker said: "Carnegie's mother was another great influence in his life, perhaps the greatest influence of all, and I think that it was her gentle spirit which inspired his efforts towards the improvement of mankind. She was his first heroine and his last. 'She inherited from her mother,' he tells us, 'the dignity, refinement and air of a cultivated lady'."

Carnegie's industrial career was traced from its commencement, when, as a youngster in America, whither the family had migrated, he toiled from daylight to dark for 1 dollar 20 cents a week. After he attained success and wealth his attitude towards money was embodied in a personal memorandum dated 1868, in which he declared:—"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry. No idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore shall I be careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character."

When Carnegie transferred the Carnegie Company to Morgan it cost the latter 492,000,000 dollars to acquire the concern. Subsequently came the most interesting part of his career, which was without precedent, namely, the devotion of the rest of his life to the organised distribution of his wealth in such a manner as to fulfil his ideas. The list of public benefactions totalled to date no less than 337,000,000 dollars, and included the gift of the Pittencrieff Glen for the city of Dunfermline, Scotland, his birthplace. As a youngster he had been forbidden to enter it, as it was private property. To be able to restore to the citizens of his native town, especially the children, a sacred national heritage, gave Carnegie unbounded pleasure. "I am laird of Pittencrieff, the biggest of all titles to me. King Edward is not in it." Carnegie with enthusiasm wrote to Morley. He set up a trust which should ensure for all time that the people of Dunfermline should have more "sweetness and light" brought into their lives, and gave 400,000 dollars to this end.

Hatred of War.

Although so much has already been done to bring Carnegie's plans to reality his dearest ambition remains to be fulfilled. All his life he had a passionate hatred and loathing of war and much of his wealth has been spent in the study of international peace made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Carnegie believed implicitly that the time would come when men would realise the futility and waste of warfare and would resort to arbitration rather than force, in the settlement of their disputes.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1935.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

CENTENARY OF BIRTH.

OBSERVATION ON MONDAY.

STORY OF HUGE FORTUNE.

In all Carnegie libraries throughout the world the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Scots boy who became an American millionaire and left about £67,000,000 to public benefactions, will be celebrated on Monday by a display of a photographic reproduction of an oil painting of Carnegie and of posters setting out some of his philosophy. In New Zealand 24 public libraries have received money from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which Andrew Carnegie endowed with 135,000,000 dollars. Part of this endowment, amounting to about 10,000,000 dollars, is set aside for distribution in the British Dominions and colonies, and in the past five years sums exceeding the original capital have been so expended.

The posters that will be displayed give, in Carnegie's own words, the reasons why he so distributed his wealth. According to one poster his own outline of the duties of the man of wealth were to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after so doing, to consider all surplus revenue that comes to him simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer, and is strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community.

According to another poster Carnegie considered that the man of wealth's money could best be spent on a university; on a free public library, provided the community would accept and maintain it; on hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills; on public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, beautify and maintain them inviolate; on a hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided the city maintained and used it; on swimming baths, provided the municipality undertook the management of them; on churches, provided the support of the churches was upon their own members.

These maxims were followed by Andrew Carnegie in the distribution of his wealth, which was as follows: Carnegie Corporation of New York's endowment, 135,000,000 dollars; Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 29,000,000 dollars; Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, 22,000,000 dollars; Carnegie Institute of Washington also 22,000,000 dollars; Hero Fund, 10,000,000 dollars; Endowment for International Peace, 10,000,000 dollars; Scottish Universities, 10,000,000 dollars; Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 10,000,000 dollars; Dunfermline Trust, 3,750,000 dollars; Public Library Buildings, 60,000,000 dollars; Colleges, 20,000,000 dollars; Church Organs, 6,000,000 dollars.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1935.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

STEEL AND PHILANTHROPY.

A CENTENARY REVALUATION.

(By CYRANO.)

Wealth is at present like a monster threatening to swallow up the moral life of man; you by precept and by example have been teaching him to disgorge it.—W. E. Gladstone to Andrew Carnegie.

Two men towered above others in the industrial development of the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century. Both made vast fortunes; both gave away staggering sums for the benefit of mankind; both were severely criticised, the one for his firm's treatment of its workmen in the most tragic of American strikes, the other for his business methods; and with both the sharpness of that criticism has been dulled in the passing of the years. One, Andrew Carnegie, is dead; the other, John D. Rockefeller, lives on at a great age. There was a time when, with the bloodshed at the Carnegie works at Homestead fresh in men's minds, objections were raised even in this distant country of ours to the acceptance of Carnegie money for libraries; to-day these and other benefactions are accepted without a murmur, and hardly a month goes by without an announcement that some New Zealander is going abroad on a Carnegie grant, or that one of our institutions is benefiting from the same source.

A Weaver's Son.

We can study Andrew Carnegie's life to-day in much better perspective than we could during his life. He was born in Scotland a hundred years ago—on November 25, 1835—the son of a weaver. Never was there a career more pleasing to self-helpful Samuel Smiles. The weaver's son did more than any other man to revolutionise steel making in the United States and he became the second richest man in the world. His activities in the steel industry meant far more for his adopted country and the world than the average man realises. Without the manufacture of steel the enormous industrial expansion of the United States in the last seventy years would have been impossible. Carnegie was once called the greatest manufacturer the world has ever known. That he had genius is undoubted. In his small body there was amazing vitality of physical and mental energy. He possessed the imagination that foresees possibilities and makes opportunities; his power of quick decision was equalled by his courage, responsibility never frightened him; he chose able men for his subordinates and trusted them. The weaver's son whose family had emigrated because the coming of the factory had reduced them to poverty, was wealthy in his twenties, and not through any lucky speculation, but through hard work, merit and sound judgment. Speculation, indeed, he always abhorred. He found an America made of wood and iron and turned it into steel. The process brought him wealth so vast that the disposition of it became a more difficult task than had been its accumulation.

The Idealist.

This was largely because Carnegie was Carnegie. Many a man, finding himself the possessor of so much, would have worried less about the fate of his millions. But Carnegie was an idealist as well as a realist. Brought up in that atmosphere of intellectual radicalism which for so long has been common among the poor of Scotland, his thoughts from boyhood were concentrated on three objects—his own advancement in the world, the cultivation of his own mind, and benefiting humanity. The methods by which he procured his advancement may not be entirely commendable to this and subsequent generations. A convinced pacifist from youth—he hated war and all its trappings—he could be ruthless in business, and he was curiously, even amusingly, sensitive to defeat in anything he undertook. A very sympathetic biographer remarks that when he was beaten at golf, the situation became to him almost tragic. For the Homestead tragedy, however, he was not directly to blame. He had paid high wages, recognised in principle the men's right to collective bargaining, and had stated publicly (and acted on it) that workers had the right to strike and that the wise policy for employers was to close down works until peace came and not to employ strike-breakers. Carnegie was out of the country when the clash came, and the man left in charge, in circumstances which made over-riding of his authority extremely difficult, held views exactly opposite to Carnegie's about the treatment of labour.

America and Britain.

It is a subject of frequent speculation what the effect of higher education would have been upon certain great men. Would their native genius have been deprived of some of its force by contact with the academic world? A University education might have given Carnegie the critical faculty that he lacked. His mind was avid of knowledge; his interests were wide; his zest for life inexhaustible. In his belief in progress he was the child of his age. Spread education, dispel ignorance, get rid of kings and tyrants and aristocrats—and all would be well. Carnegie believed profoundly in these remedies for human ills, he advocated them ceaselessly by the written and spoken word, and he devoted his vast wealth to the cause of education and peace. He preached, too, the virtues of American democracy and industrialism, upholding them boldly in England as well as in the United States. So uncritical was his praise of American institutions that even Americans were moved to ask if there were no spots in the sun. His buoyant optimism, his dogmatism on political questions, his apparent ignoring of obstacles in the path of progress, irritated many who were disposed to ask why the making of a fortune and of steel should be regarded as a qualification for laying down the law on so many subjects. It must be borne in mind, however, that Carnegie had many staunch friends among men and women more intellectual than himself, who cannot have been blind to these faults. His list of friends, indeed, is remarkable and impressive. Gladstone was among them, so was John Morley, and so, more remarkable still, was Matthew Arnold. Carnegie stood for much that Arnold detested, but the English poet and philosopher came under the millionaire's spell. Carnegie had a genius for friendship and chose his friends from a wide circle.

Carnegie's lyrical praise of things American reads strangely now. He was riding on the crest of prosperity in a new and mighty nation. Since he died foundational weaknesses in the political and economic structure of that nation have been revealed much more clearly to the world. He would be a bold man who would maintain to-day, as many did some decades ago, that the American Constitution was superior to the British. Carnegie could see the weaknesses in the British political, economic and social systems, but he could not see their strength, which is being recognised more wklely to-day. He was Victorian in his trust in the spread of knowledge. We are more sceptical to-day, and are inclined to ask, what knowledge? More and more is the truth of Tennyson's saying brought home to us (Tennyson, I believe, got it from the Greeks)—"knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." The Victorians had faith in the future. We see in the future rather a huge interrogation mark.

The Duty of the Rich.

Carnegie, however, had his great ideals and lived up to them magnificently. He was the first man to devote himself to philanthropy on a vast scale. There were some forerunners, but none who operated over so large a field. His attitude towards great wealth was his outstanding contribution to the world. He was no Socialist; he believed in men having the opportunity to become rich. He believed passionately, however, that wealth should be dedicated to society. The State was entitled to take large proportions of it in death duties, but the primary need was for the owner of wealth himself to disburse it for the good of his fellows. It was a disgrace, he proclaimed, for a man to die wealthy, and he lived up to his ideal by handing over, during his lifetime, nearly all his huge fortune for administration by trustees in the public interest. Those trustees have a wide latitude in the discharge of their trust. In all this Carnegie set an example to rich men the world over. Great wealth was a trust, to be devoted to humanity, and it was not enough to leave it to objects on one's death; it should be disbursed intelligently during one's lifetime. New Zealand has good cause to remember Andrew Carnegie at his centenary. It may well resolve to help itself in the activities of culture proportionately to what his foundation is willing to do for it. And New Zealand's rich men may learn from his example. Every year rich men die in this country leaving from their fortunes only an insignificant amount to public purposes.

Christchurch, N.Z.
Press
11/25/35

Andrew Carnegie Centenary

Andrew Carnegie, the centenary of whose birth is being celebrated throughout the English-speaking world to-day, is significant as the first and the greatest of the multi-millionaire philanthropists produced by the expansion of nineteenth century industrialism. At the age of 31, as soon as he realised that his acumen in anticipating the needs of a developing continent was making him a rich man, he formed his plan of deliberately accumulating vast wealth and then spending it as wisely as he could; for he believed the inheritance of great fortunes to be unwise and unjust, and proclaimed that it should be considered a disgrace to die rich. The latter part of his task he found the harder, but few would say that he did not choose his avenues of expenditure well. His interest embraced "the advancement and "diffusion of knowledge and understanding" in whatever ways it could be accomplished.

Popular education through free libraries, higher education in colleges and universities, research in science, improvement in international affairs: all these he chose for his wealth to forward. Wise in his choice, he was even wiser in leaving the trustees in each case a free hand to modify their policy as the years brought changed conditions. Many great men of his time, such as Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, and Viscount Morley, accepted Carnegie as their friend, not for his riches, but for himself. He was indeed almost unique—a fabulously rich man who was not spoilt by his wealth. Carnegie actually looked forward to a time when society would have evolved the mechanism for preventing the acquisition of great fortunes. In the meantime, however, though there seemed some hope of abolishing poverty, the rich would be always with us. And while men of great wealth were inevitable, it was their duty to distribute as wisely and as carefully as they had accumulated. How well Carnegie lived up to this, his real philosophy, may be observed in the ramifications of his planned expenditure and the influence exerted to-day so far afield as New Zealand by the various foundations which he promoted. The benefits resulting from the reasoned application of Carnegie's wealth have been and will be so great that they present one of the greatest arguments in favour of a system under the free competition of which an occasional Carnegie may arise. If all rich men appreciated Andrew Carnegie's gospel of wealth and attempted to practise it, the argument would be conclusive.

Christchurch N.Z.
Press
11/23/35

Gift to Library

The library committee of the Greymouth Borough Council has received a coloured and framed copy of the painting by Luis Mora of Andrew Carnegie, from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It is proposed to hang the portrait in the library wing.

Christchurch N.Z.
Press
10/17/35

Carnegie Centenary

In preparation for the celebration of the centenary on November 25 of the birth of the founder of the free-library system, Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has issued a series of posters for distribution among libraries throughout the world. Several of these have been received at the Canterbury Public Library, and have been placed in a conspicuous position. On each is printed some saying by Carnegie, one of them on war being of particular interest at the present time. It states: "Surely no civilised community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another they have slight claim to rank as civilised."

Christchurch N.Z.
Press
11/15/35

A BENEFACTOR'S CENTENARY

Work of Andrew Carnegie

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the famous philanthropist and public benefactor, who died in 1919, takes place to-day. To mark the occasion facsimiles of a portrait of Carnegie by F. Luis Mora have been sent by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to various institutions which have benefited by his gifts throughout the world. A copy of the portrait, which is framed and closely resembles an original oil painting, has been received in Christchurch by Mr C. W. Collins, librarian at Canterbury University College. Accompanying the portrait is a series of seven posters setting forth Carnegie's philanthropic aims. These have also been received by Mr E. J. Bell librarian of the public library.

The amount of Carnegie's benefactions at the time of his death was about £70,000,000. Born in Dunfermline in Scotland, he had gone with his parents to the United States at the age of 13, at a time when his father's trade of hand-weaving had suffered severely from the depression of the "hungry forties," and the introduction of power looms. After being employed in various occupations he made a fortunate investment in railroad stock which led ultimately to the steel interests which brought him his huge fortune. It was about the end of the century when he decided to cease "the struggle for more wealth" and take up "the more serious task of wise distribution." He formulated his views on the duty of a wealthy man in the following statement:—"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: to set an example of modest unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent on him; and after doing so to consider all surplus revenues which come to him merely as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming a mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

The manner in which Carnegie lived up to his ideal is well known. Libraries in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, are the most famous of his endowments, but his philanthropy took many other forms. He built the Palace of Peace at the Hague, gave great assistance to university, technical, and school education, and inaugurated a "hero" fund for the recognition and compensation of those who lost their lives or were injured in efforts to save or serve their fellows.

Benefits to New Zealand

In order to assist him in carrying out his educational work and to secure its continuance after his death Carnegie established a number of corporations, including the Carnegie Corporation for Education, from which New Zealand has received much assistance in recent years. Representatives of the corporation have visited the Dominion in recent years to ascertain how the grants have been used and where educational and cultural activities require further stimulation. It was early realised that university libraries were hopelessly inadequate, and already Victoria University College has received a substantial grant. Canterbury College and the other university colleges have been promised similar grants for books when they are able to comply with certain provisions for the erection of suitable buildings and the undertaking of other responsibilities. A report on the libraries in New Zealand was made last year for the corporation, revealing what was considered a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The corporation realised that adequately trained librarians were necessary if the libraries were to be effective, and consequently travelling fellowships were granted to a number of librarians in order to enable them to take courses of training in the United States.

Apart from financial grants the libraries have benefited in other ways under the Carnegie endowments. Various publications are regularly received and gifts of fine collections of books on art and music and reproductions of famous works of art have been made to the university college libraries.

Travelling fellowships are also awarded in other spheres of educational activity outside library work, and several New Zealanders holding key positions in the educational world have taken these fellowships.

Workers' Educational Association

When, during the depression, the Government and many local bodies withdrew their grants to the Workers' Educational Association, the corporation came to its assistance with a substantial, but diminishing grant to enable it to survive till the return of normal times, when it is hoped that the country will again shoulder the responsibility.

Several grants have been made to foster extension work in the teaching of home science at the Otago University, and a big scheme of rural home education is now operating in Otago and Canterbury.

But it is to educational research that the corporation seems to look for the most fundamental stimulus to educational effort. In 1934 it appointed a Council of Educational Research consisting of representative educationists from the four university districts. It made a grant to the council sufficient to cover its activities for a period of five years. The council is just completing its first year of activity. Already work of considerable importance has been accomplished by research workers throughout New Zealand, and the council expects to begin publication of its researches in 1936. These researches deal with all branches of educational service and should provide most valuable information.

Clutha N.Z. Leader
11/25/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARY.

CEREMONY AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the world philanthropist, the donor of the Dannevirke Carnegie Library, a simple little ceremony took place in the library vestibule at 10 o'clock this morning, when the portrait of Mr Carnegie, presented to the Dannevirke Borough Council by the Carnegie Corporation, was unveiled by his Worship the Mayor, Mr E. Gibbard, in the presence of a small group of interested citizens, including the members of the Borough Council, the town clerk (Mr G. T. O'Hara Smith), borough officials, and a representative of the Dannevirke Evening News.

The entrance to the library was artistically decorated with flags; and in the vestibule the photo of Mr Andrew Carnegie was draped with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, and some fine specimens of posters dealing with the centenary were displayed and greatly admired.

The Mayor's Remarks.

His Worship said: To-day marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mr Andrew Carnegie, the pioneer of world philanthropy. Thirty years ago the Dannevirke Borough Council decided to avail themselves of the generosity of this great benefactor and ultimately accepted a gift of £2000 to build this library, and we who represent the town to-day feel that it is fitting that we should gather here this morning to open the library on the centenary day of the birth of its donor to pay a tribute to his memory. It would seem that necessity, or what might be termed misfortune, initiated this great man's career. His father, a weaver in a small way in Scotland, was driven out of business by the competition of steam in 1848, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where young Andrew entered business as a bobbin boy at 10d a day. Subsequently he worked as telegraph messenger and telegrah operator, and railway clerk to railway superintendent. It is said that Carnegie laid the foundation of his wealth through investments in the sleeping car system, which was followed by investments in oil lands. He never speculated in shares on the stock exchange. Then he foresaw that the bridges of the future for highways and railroads would be iron instead of wood, so he established a rolling mill from which grew up the largest system of iron and steel works in the world, centred at Homestead, Pittsburgh. He retired from business in 1901, at which time his forture was in the vicinity of £120,000,000. Such an achievement in itself might have left this great man unremembered, but, to quote an American writer, "Carnegie was the first multi-millionaire to feel the moral obligation of the ownership of great wealth." On his retirement he remembered the land of his birth by making over £2,000,000 at 5 per cent. for the better equipment of Scottish Universities and for the assistance of students. Other benefactions from the Carnegie fortune include: Carnegie Institute of Washington (Scientific Research), £4,500,000, Carnegie Corporation (Educational) £25,000,000, Libraries (3000) £13,000,000, Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching over £3,125,000: peace endowment £2,000,000; hero fund £1,000,000; employees' pensions and relief fund £800,000, music halls £400,000; engineering societies £400,000. Carnegie is supposed to have held the view that he who dies rich is disgraced. That he did not succeed in avoiding this was no doubt due to the difficuty of wisely disposing of such enormous wealth. On his retirement he built a magnificent home in Scotland, known as Skibo Castle, retaining a winter residence in New York. It is pleasing to reflect that he enjoyed 18 years of happy retirement, passing away on the 11th August, 1919, survived by a wife and daughter. "Our library stands as a tribute to his memory, and we are very fortunate that, despite the serious damage caused by the earthquake, necessitating repairs costing nearly as much as the original construction, that we have not had to disturb the original design to any serious extent. I will now unveil the centenary memorial picture so kindly sent us by the Carnegie Institute, in the hope that those who search for knowledge here may be inspired by the memory of this great philanthropist who allowed neither difficulty nor disappointment to stem the tide of his endeavour, and in the day of his prosperity remembered that to know how to dispose of wealth is to possess it."

Cr D. T. Glover's Tribute.

His Worship invited Cr D. T. Glover, who came from the same district as Andrew Carnegie, to speak.

Cr Glover expressed his pleasure at being able to participate in the little ceremony. As the Mayor had stated, he came from the same district as the founder of the Carnegie libraries. There was very little he could say, as his Worship had given a short historical account of the world's great philanthropist. It had been said that Carnegie had acquired his wealth by sweated labour, but that this was not so—he had made it by brains and foresight, and was a man of very high ideals in his business life.

(Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American multi-millionaire, died in 1919 at the age of 84. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and though his father was only a hand-loom weaver, Andrew did not lack education, for even then this was available to the poorest children in Scotland. Andrew learned to love books, and from an uncle who was imprisoned for participation in "labour cessation" he conceived a hatred of all forms of privilege. This he proclaimed in "Triumphant Democracy," published in 1886, purporting to show the superiority of the American social system over the British. Times were hard in Scotland, and the Carnegie family emigrated to America in 1848. The great era of progress in the United States was just beginning, and the energy and resourcefulness of the poor Scottish youth who was to become one of the richest men in the world found ample scope. His advancement was phenomenally rapid. He became a steel king, and when he sold out to Mr Pierpont Morgan in 1901 on the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, he received the sum of 250,000,000 dollars in 5 per cent. gold bonds. This was the first part of his life, the making of his vast fortune. The next part was to distribute it for the good of his fellow men. Before his death he had given beuefactions amounting to over 350,000,000 dollars. Andrew Carnegie gave away not only his annual income of 12,500,000 dollars, but a great deal of his principal as well. The British Empire benefited to the extent of over 60,000,000 dollars. Much of the money went in establishing libraries. Carnegie was a passionate lover of peace, and the World War saddened him and hastened his end. He remained a disbeliever in Socialism to his death, but at the same time recognised that the accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of industrial leaders was a result of capitalism that had great possibilities for evil. To the extent that these men stimulated industry and played their part in unloosing natural and human energies for the

Dannevirke Evening News

With which is Incorporated the Dannevirke Advocate, Established 1888.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1935.

In connection with the Carnegie centenarian celebrations, to be held in the United States on November 25th, the Carnegie Corporation has presented the Dannevirke Borough Council with a framed photo of the founder of the Carnegie libraries, which at present is on exhibition in Mr S. T. Pavlour-Smith's premises in High street. The portrait is decorated with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, and is surrounded by striking posters referring to the coming celebrations.

Dannevirke N.Z. News
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN BALCLUTHA LIBRARY.

Recently the Carnegie Corporation of New York in commemoration of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the donor of free public libraries throughout the world, forwarded to each of these libraries a set of placards and a framed portrait of the great philanthropist.

To-day was the hundreth anniversary of Mr Carnegie's birth and in the presence of a number of citizens at the Balclutha Carnegie Library this afternoon His Worship the Mayor, Mr D. T. Fleming, unveiled the portrait in a prominent position on the wall of the reading room.

His Worship said that Andrew Carnegie was a young Scotchman, who went to America and became wealthy in the steel business. He devoted a portion of his wealth to the establishment of free libraries throughout the world for the benefit and education of all people. Balclutha had been one of the towns included in the bequest and had received a gift of £1000 towards the cost of the present library which cost £1175. The building was opened on the 28th of May, 1914, by the then Prime Minister of New Zealand, the late Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, and it gave him great pleasure to commemorate Andrew Carnegie's gift to Balclutha by unveiling his portrait.

Dargaville N. Z.
North Auckland Times
11/30/35

North Auckland Times.
Only Daily Press Association Paper Published on This Coast.
CHAS. S. RUSH, CHAS. L. BAGNALL, Proprietors.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1935.

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

Andrew Carnegie, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated throughout the English-speaking world on Monday last, is significant as the first and the greatest of the muti-millionaire philanthropists produced by the expansion of nineteenth century industrialism. At the age of 31, as soon as he realised that his acumen in anticipating the needs of a developing continent was making him a rich man, he formed his plan of deliberately accumulating vast wealth and then spending it as wisely as he could; for he believed the inheritance of great fortunes to be unwise and unjust, and proclaimed that it should be considered a disgrace to die rich. The latter part of his task he found the harder, but few would say that he did not choose his avenues of expenditure well. His interest embraced "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding" in whatever ways it could be accomplished. Population education through free libraries, higher education in colleges and universities, research in science, improvement in international affairs. All these he chose for his wealth to forward. Wise in his choice, he was even wiser in leaving the trustees in each case a free hand to modify their policy as the years brought changed conditions. Many great men of his time, such as Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, and Viscount Morley, accepted Carnegie as their friend, not for his riches, but for himself. He was indeed almost unique—a fabulously rich man who was not spoilt by his wealth. Carnegie actually looked forward to a time when society would have evolved the mechanism for preventing the acquisition of great fortunes. In the meantime, however, though there seemed some hope of abolishing poverty, the rich would be always with us. And while men of great wealth were inevitable, it was their duty to distribute as wisely and as carefully as they had accumulated. How well Carnegie lived up to this, his real philosophy, may be observed in the ramifications of his planned expenditure and the influence exerted to-day as far afield as New Zealand by the various foundations which he promoted. The benefits resulting from the reasoned application of Carnegie's wealth have been and will be so great that they present one of the greatest arguments in favour of a system under the free competition of which an occasional Carnegie may arise. If all rich men appreciated Andrew Carnegie's gospel of wealth and attempted to practise it, the argument would be conclusive.

Dunedin N. Z.
Evening Star
11/25/35

To mark the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, which falls to-day, a display is being made at the Public Library of a portrait of Mr Carnegie, and of posters presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Pamphlets and booklets dealing with library development in England and America, and also the Munn-Barr report on New Zealand libraries, are available for issue. The University library has a show of books on Andrew Carnegie, together with several of his own works.

Dunedin N. Z.
Evening Star
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

To-day marks the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose name has become, throughout the English-speaking world, almost synonymous with "public library." Of humble Scottish origin, he amassed a huge fortune in America at the latter end of last century, and left the whole of it for educational and cultural purposes. He was the greatest benefactor that libraries have ever known, but his interests were not restricted to this one field. Their width is manifest in the institutions he endowed. These include the Carnegie Institute of Washington, devoted to scientific research; the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland; the Dunfermline Trust for his home town in Scotland; and the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, a group of cultural and educational departments of the municipal type, including concert hall, technical college, museum, art gallery, and library. There are such buildings as the Peace Palace at The Hague, the Pan-American Building at Washington, and the Central American Court of Justice in Costa Rica. In New Zealand special grants have been made to the Workers' Educational Association and for the establishment of an Institute of Educational Research, while in Otago the Home Science Department of the University has benefited considerably.

But when all else has been mentioned libraries remain the most obviously successful results of the Carnegie bequests. Of the total endowments of £55,000,000 standing in his name to-day over half is invested in two large general trusts—the United Kingdom Trust and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Curiously enough, it is from the latter that we in New Zealand have benefited. It was established with a capital of 135,000,000 dollars to be used for the "advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States," but in 1917 its scope was extended to include Canada and other British Dominions, 10,000,000 dollars being set aside for the purpose. Long before this (in 1908) a grant of £10,000 was responsible for the foundation of the Dunedin Public Library. Since then this city has benefited, in common with the rest of New Zealand, from grants for public and university libraries. Originally the policy of the corporation was to help in the erection of library buildings, but to-day it prefers to provide for books and the improvement of library service. In pursuit of this policy a survey has been made of New Zealand libraries and proposals drawn up for their improvement. The librarians of all the main libraries in New Zealand have been given fellowships enabling them to visit America and Europe to study the latest developments in library technique. Each of the university colleges has been offered 15,000 dollars for expenditure on books, on condition that the standard of library service be first raised so as to ensure adequate supervision and use of the books so acquired. In addition special gifts of art collections have been made. Otago University has received a fine music set comprising books, scores, and a gramophone.

The true value of the Carnegie endowments lies not in their size, but in the manner of their administration. It was Carnegie's chief merit that he left the great bulk of his fortune without any other restriction than that it should be used for the promotion of adult education in the widest sense of the term. He even allowed for future change. "Conditions upon the earth inevitably change," he says. "I give my trustees full authority to change policy or causes hitherto aided when this, in their opinion, has become necessary or desirable." His trustees have used their freedom for a continual expansion of activities and a wise adaptation to changing needs. Their expenditure is always carefully planned, while they make it a fundamental principle that only those should be helped who are prepared to help themselves.

Dunedin N. Z.
Evening Star
11/19/35

GREAT BENEFACTOR

CARNEGIE'S MEMORY HONOURED

GIFT OF PORTRAIT TO UNIVERSITY

To commemorate the centenary of the birth at Dunfermline of Andrew Carnegie, members of the home science tutorial section of the Otago University entertained members of the University Council and others at luncheon to-day at Studholme House, and the opportunity was taken to acknowledge with gratitude the gift of a portrait of Carnegie by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

In the name of the University the Chancellor (Mr W. J. Morrell) formally accepted with thanks the gift of the portrait. On Monday next the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie would be celebrated universally. Mr Morrell said he would not deal in detail with the life of the man they were honouring—those present new his career in general character quite well. Carnegie, he said, had made a great fortune, and it was his noble determination to devote the vast bulk of his money to the public good. He generously made donations to public libraries and other institutions, and £10,000 of his money had given Dunedin its Free Public Library. By his will he took measures to carry out his wishes more fully. Two corporations were established, and these had continued to do a good deal for the advancement of educational research. Grants and awards had been made for home science extension, and as a result of a gift from one of the corporations Dunedin was richer by the possession of a magnificent gramophone, which was now in use in the Training College building. Those present would join with gratitude in the celebrations being held in Carnegie's memory. He would be honoured in all the English-speaking countries as one of the greatest benefactors for public objects the world had ever known.

Sir James Allen endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker, and stated that the work Carnegie had done was of extraordinary value. He also "alluded to another side of the question." That was the personal life of Carnegie, who had not only influenced the country in which he was born, but also every other country which he had assisted. His life was a pattern to all. If everyone would do something to abolish the international and individual selfishness that existed, how much better the world would be. In this respect Carnegie had set the pattern to the world.

Professor Strong, of the home science tutorial section, spoke of the pleasure she had experienced in America, where she met Carnegie. She joined in the gratitude that was being expressed, and thanked the guests for their presence at the luncheon.

A vote of thanks to Professor Strong for the invitation to the guests to be present was carried by acclamation.

Dunedin N.Z.
Otago Daily News
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

FAR-SIGHTED BENEFACTOR

PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO UNIVERSITY.

In commemoration of the birth at Dunfermline of Andrew Carnegie, members of the home science tutorial section of the Otago University entertained members of the University Council and others at luncheon at Studholme House yesterday, when the opportunity was taken to acknowledge with gratitude the gift of a portrait of Carnegie by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

In the name of the University the chancellor (Mr W. J. Morrell) formally accepted with thanks the gift of the portrait. On Monday next the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie would be celebrated universally. Mr Morrell said he would not deal in detail with the life of the man they were honouring—those present knew his career and general character quite well. Carnegie had made a great fortune, and it was his noble determination to devote the vast bulk of his money to the public good. He generously made donations to public libraries and other institutions, and £10,000 of his money had given Dunedin its Free Public Library. By his will he took measures to carry out his wishes more fully. Under its provisions two great corporations, one in New York and one in Great Britain, administered most wisely, had done much for education in the widest sense and for educational research. The Carnegie Corporation of New York, administering also a special bequest of 10,000,000 dollars for the British dominions, had already conferred on the Otago University and the community benefits for which they were deeply grateful. A series of grants had been made for home science extension, continuing for another five years, for the association of country education, for the Workers' Educational Association, and for the University library. A valuable gift had been made to the University music department, and several travelling fellowships had been awarded to members of the University staff. Carnegie had set an example of splendid and far-sighted generosity for the public good, which implied fine qualities of personal character, clear vision, and large ideals, and which would be held in lasting honour throughout all the English-speaking world.

Sir James Allen endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker, and stated that the work Carnegie had done was of extraordinary value. He also "alluded to another side of the question." That was the personal life of Carnegie, who had not only influenced the country in which he was born, but also every other country which he had assisted. His life was a pattern to all. If everyone would do something to abolish the international and individual selfishness that existed, how much better the world would be. In this respect Carnegie had set the pattern to the world.

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Dunedin N.Z.
Otago Daily News
11/26/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH

Andrew Carnegie, son of an owner of hand-looms, was born on November 25, 1835, in a humble white-washed cottage in Dunfermline. In 1847, driven from Scotland by the cruel blows dealt at hand-loom labour by the new labour-saving machinery, he emigrated with his family to America, settling in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1898, at the age of 63, he bought Skibo Castle, on the Dornoch Hills, in the land of his birth, withdrawing from business with a fortune of as many millions as most rich men have thousands. And his subsequent benefactions on an unparalleled scale ranged over the whole world. Such are the leading facts of Carnegie's career, but they are by no means the whole of his story. Few figures of modern times furnish a better illustration of the romance of industry; and few personalities raise more strikingly the everlasting and fascinating problem of the secret of personal success, and the respective parts played in it by ability and by opportunity. To Carnegie may be appropriately applied the lines of Tennyson; he was outstandingly a man

> Whose life in low estate began
> And on a simple village green began;
> Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
> And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
> And breasts the blows of circumstance,
> And grapples with his evil star.

IRON IS KING.

Carnegie rose to wealth and eminence on the wave of the great iron industry in the second half of the nineteenth century—the Age of the Machine. Thus by a kind of poetical justice he took his revenge on the "machine" which had almost wrecked his fortunes at the outset. In America, as an undersized lad of twelve, he began his career in a bobbin-factory, at a weekly wage of 1 dollar 20 cents. He was soon set to tend the engine and boiler. Successively he became telegraph messenger and operator, railway clerk and superintendent, railway owner and magnate. But iron was the chief realm of his activities, and in those days "Iron was King." This was his great vision. He foresaw the possibilities of steel. He bought great metalliferous tracts, built foundries. Carbon, the great enemy of steel, had already been conquered. Carnegie introduced one of the greatest triumphs of practical chemistry when he expelled phosphorus also.

HIS DECISION OF CHARACTER.

There was much in the youth's success besides "the grasping of the skirts of happy chance." His strength of character and his ability to make prompt decisions were revealed before he was out of his 'teens. On one occasion, when he was still a youthful clerk in a single-line railway system, he reached his office early one morning before the arrival of his chief. A message came through to report that the line was blocked and the whole traffic was dislocated. Without waiting for authority, young Carnegie assumed control of the railway system, despatched telegram after telegram, and in a few hours the traffic was disentangled. On another occasion—again when his chief was absent—a disastrous collision occurred, resulting in the utmost disorganisation of traffic. Carnegie issued a peremptory order "Burn the trains." Many hours and even days were saved by the extraordinary decision of character shown by the boy-clerk.

HIS SELF-DEDICATION AT 35.

After this he rose by leaps and bounds. In 1868, at the age of 33, he wrote a self-dedication. "Thirty-three," he wrote, "and an income of 50,000 dollars. By this time two years I can arrange all my business so as to secure at least 50,000 dollars a year. Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business for ever, except for others." His expressed aim was to retire at 35, settle in Oxford for three years, get a thorough education, pay special attention to speaking in public; "then settle in London, taking part in public matters, especially those connected with education and the improvement of the poorer classes."

HIS BENEFACTIONS.

But many years were to elapse before Carnegie was able to put these principles into practice. He did not spend three years at Oxford, nor did he acquire "a thorough education" in the academic sense. He did not settle in London, but he did spend practically one-half of each year in Britain or in foreign travel. Holding that "he who dies rich dies disgraced," he followed out one great ideal: for every pound sterling he earned he gave away 18 shillings. Education in all its branches was his special concern. Between 1880 and 1900 he founded or endowed over 100 libraries in the United States and Great Britain. In 1901 he presented to Scotland the sum of £2,000,000 as an endowment for the better equipment of Scottish universities and for the assistance of Scottish University students. The many corporations, organisations and foundations erected under the terms of his will extend throughout the wide world, and especially the English-speaking part of it, the conceptions of the right use of money which he expounded in 1901 in his "Gospel of Wealth."

Dunedin N.Z.
Otago Daily Times
11/20/35

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The centenary of Andrew Carnegie was celebrated in a charming fashion last evening when Professor Strong gave a party at Upper Studholme and invited friends to hear the experiences of those who at one time or another had benefited from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. The guests assembled in the large drawing room, where those of their number who had been awarded Carnegie fellowships described the benefits they had derived from the foundation, and showed how wide and varied were the activities in which the world-famous benefactor had interested himself. The speakers were Dr G. E. Thompson, who had interested himself in universities and schools; Miss Violet Macmillan, who had gone in connection with home science; Professor Noel Benson (scientific research), Mr Harris (library research), and Miss Wilkie (kindergarten); their varied accounts being of much interest and information to their listeners. Later, as Professor Strong is particularly indebted to the Andrew Carnegie Foundation, since it is responsible for the maintenance of the Association for Country Education, in which she and her students are interesting themselves, a special birthday supper was served in the dining room, where, on an artistically-decorated table with a centrepiece of red roses, red and green candles, and New Zealand and American flags intertwined, a white birthday cake bearing 100 red and green candles was the cynosure of all eyes. A picture of Andrew Carnegie was on the wall, and after supper, toasts were drunk to his memory and to the continued success of his marvellous work. Those present were Lady Sidey, Dr and Mrs Benson, Mr and Mrs Skinner, Professor and Mrs Andrew, Dr Marion Whyte, Mr and Mrs Harris, Miss Wilkie, Miss Service, Mrs R. Cameron, Misses Isobel Crowe, Ada Inman, Joan Buddle, and Molly M'Ellhinney, Dr Thompson and William Hawksworth.

Dunedin N.Z.
Times
10/18/35

Carnegie Centenary

In preparation for the celebration of the centenary on November 25 of the birth of the founder of the free library system (Andrew Carnegie), the Carnegie Corporation of New York has issued a series of posters for distribution among libraries throughout the world. On each is printed some saying by Carnegie, one of them on war being of particular interest at the present time. It states: "Surely no civilised community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another they have slight claim to rank as civilised."

Dunedin N. Z.
O. D. Times
11/30/35.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

STEEL AND PHILANTHROPY.

A CENTENARY REVALUATION.

(By CYRANO.)

Wealth is at present like a monster threatening to swallow up the moral life of man; you by precept and by example have been teaching him to disgorge it.—W. E. Gladstone to Andrew Carnegie.

Two men towered above others in the industrial development of the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century. Both made vast fortunes; both gave away staggering sums for the benefit of mankind; both were severely criticised, the one for his firm's treatment of its workmen in the most tragic of American strikes, the other for his business methods; and with both the sharpness of that criticism has been dulled in the passing of the years. One, Andrew Carnegie, is dead; the other, John D. Rockefeller, lives on at a great age. There was a time when, with the bloodshed at the Carnegie works at Homestead fresh in men's minds, objections were raised even in this distant country of ours to the acceptance of Carnegie money for libraries; to-day these and other benefactions are accepted without a murmur, and hardly a month goes by without an announcement that some New Zealander is going abroad on a Carnegie grant, or that one of our institutions is benefiting from the same source.

A Weaver's Son.

We can study Andrew Carnegie's life to-day in much better perspective than we could during his life. He was born in Scotland a hundred years ago—on November 25, 1835—the son of a weaver. Never was there a career more pleasing to self-helpful Samuel Smiles. The weaver's son did more than any other man to revolutionise steel making in the United States and he became the second richest man in the world. His activities in the steel industry meant far more for his adopted country and the world than the average man realises. Without the manufacture of steel the enormous industrial expansion of the United States in the last seventy years would have been impossible. Carnegie was once called the greatest manufacturer the world has ever known. That he had genius is undoubted. In his small body there was amazing vitality of physical and mental energy. He possessed the imagination that foresees possibilities and makes opportunities; his power of quick decision was equalled by his courage, responsibility never frightened him; he chose able men for his subordinates and trusted them. The weaver's son whose family had emigrated because the coming of the factory had reduced them to poverty, was wealthy in his twenties, and not through any lucky speculation, but through hard work, merit and sound judgment. Speculation, indeed, he always abhorred. He found an America made of wood and iron and turned it into steel. The process brought him wealth so vast that the disposition of it became a more difficult task than had been its accumulation.

The Idealist.

This was largely because Carnegie was Carnegie. Many a man, finding himself the possessor of so much, would have worried less about the fate of his millions. But Carnegie was an idealist as well as a realist. Brought up in that atmosphere of intellectual radicalism which for so long has been common among the poor of Scotland, his thoughts from boyhood were concentrated on three objects—his own advancement in the world, the cultivation of his own mind, and benefiting humanity. The methods by which he procured his advancement may not be entirely commendable to this and subsequent generations. A convinced pacifist from youth—he hated war and all its trappings—he could be ruthless in business, and he was curiously, even amusingly, sensitive to defeat in anything he undertook. A very sympathetic biographer remarks that when he was beaten at golf, the situation became to him almost tragic. For the Homestead tragedy, however, he was not directly to blame. He had paid high wages, recognised in principle the men's right to collective bargaining, and had stated publicly (and acted on it) that workers had the right to strike and that the wise policy for employers was to close down works until peace came and not to employ strike-breakers. Carnegie was out of the country when the clash came, and the man left in charge, in circumstances which made over-riding of his authority extremely difficult, held views exactly opposite to Carnegie's about the treatment of labour.

America and Britain.

It is a subject of frequent speculation what the effect of higher education would have been upon certain great men. Would their native genius have been deprived of some of its force by contact with the academic world? A University education might have given Carnegie the critical faculty that he lacked. His mind was avid of knowledge; his interests were wide; his zest for life inexhaustible. In his belief in progress he was the child of his age. Spread education, dispel ignorance, get rid of kings and tyrants and aristocrats—and all would be well. Carnegie believed profoundly in these remedies for human ills, he advocated them ceaselessly by the written and spoken word, and he devoted his vast wealth to the cause of education and peace. He preached, too, the virtues of American democracy and industrialism, upholding them boldly in England as well as in the United States. So uncritical was his praise of American institutions that even Americans were moved to ask if there were no spots in the sun. His buoyant optimism, his dogmatism on political questions, his apparent ignoring of obstacles in the path of progress, irritated many who were disposed to ask why the making of a fortune and of steel should be regarded as a qualification for laying down the law on so many subjects. It must be borne in mind, however, that Carnegie had many staunch friends among men and women more intellectual than himself, who cannot have been blind to these faults. His list of friends, indeed, is remarkable and impressive. Gladstone was among them, so was John Morley, and so, more remarkable still, was Matthew Arnold. Carnegie stood for much that Arnold detested, but the English poet and philosopher came under the millionaire's spell. Carnegie had a genius for friendship and chose his friends from a wide circle.

Carnegie's lyrical praise of things American reads strangely now. He was riding on the crest of prosperity in a new and mighty nation. Since he died foundational weaknesses in the political and economic structure of that nation have been revealed much more clearly to the world. He would be a bold man who would maintain to-day, as many did some decades ago, that the American Constitution was superior to the British. Carnegie could see the weaknesses in the British political, economic and social systems, but he could not see their strength, which is being recognised more widely to-day. He was Victorian in his trust in the spread of knowledge. We are more sceptical to-day, and are inclined to ask, what knowledge? More and more is the truth of Tennyson's saying brought home to us (Tennyson, I believe, got it from the Greeks)—"knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." The Victorians had faith in the future. We see in the future rather a huge interrogation mark.

The Duty of the Rich.

Carnegie, however, had his great ideals and lived up to them magnificently. He was the first man to devote himself to philanthropy on a vast scale. There were some forerunners, but none who operated over so large a field. His attitude towards great wealth was his outstanding contribution to the world. He was no Socialist; he believed in men having the opportunity to become rich. He believed passionately, however, that wealth should be dedicated to society. The State was entitled to take large proportions of it in death duties, but the primary need was for the owner of wealth himself to disburse it for the good of his fellows. It was a disgrace, he proclaimed, for a man to die wealthy, and he lived up to his ideal by handing over, during his lifetime, nearly all his huge fortune for administration by trustees in the public interest. Those trustees have a wide latitude in the discharge of their trust. In all this Carnegie set an example to rich men the world over. Great wealth was a trust, to be devoted to humanity, and it was not enough to leave it to objects on one's death; it should be disbursed intelligently during one's lifetime. New Zealand has good cause to remember Andrew Carnegie at his centenary. It may well resolve to help itself in the activities of culture proportionately to what his foundation is willing to do for it. And New Zealand's rich men may learn from his example. Every year rich men die in this country leaving from their fortunes only an insignificant amount to public purposes.

Gore, N. Z.
Mataura Ensign
11/26/35

LATE ANDREW CARNEGIE

PORTRAIT UNVEILED

CENTENARY CELEBRATED

A ceremony which has considerable significance so far as subscribers to the Gore Coronation Public Library and the citizens of the town as a whole are concerned took place in the reading-room of the library yesterday afternoon, when, in the presence of members of the committee and others interested, a portrait donated by the Carnegie Corporation and marking the centenary of the donor of the building, the late Andrew Carnegie, was unveiled by the Mayor (Mr A. T. Newman).

Mr Newman briefly outlined the steps which had led up to the erection of the handsome structure in 1910. The centenary of the donor had fallen due, and it was in token of remembrance and appreciation of his many charitable bequests, notably the establishment of a fund for the erection of libraries, that the trustees had forwarded a portrait of the late Andrew Carnegie to be hung in a prominent place in the building. The Mayor gave a resume of the career of the donor in terms of the article published on Saturday. He emphasized the amazing ability and efficiency of the deceased, who from a modest beginning in the cotton mills prospered to such an extent that he became a multi-millionaire. He showed a great capacity for work; he knew and understood his employees. It was in consequence of access to the library of Colonel Anderson that he acquired a taste for literature and conceived the idea of establishing libraries for study by creating a fund for the purpose. Upon application being made the sum of £2000 was made available for the erection of a building at Gore to replace the old edifice. Since the completion of the building it had from time to time been visited by members of the Carnegie Trust, who had proffered advice as to how it might be conducted. Though the late Andrew Carnegie had given freely to charities, endowing hospitals, educational institutions, swimming baths and church organs, his favorite project embraced libraries, which he believed to bring the greatest good to most people. The only condition he imposed was that the library, once erected, should be stocked and maintained by the townspeople. In unveiling the portrait Mr Newman added that the donor of the building had started at the bottom of the ladder and by diligent application to duty had prospered exceedingly. The portrait was inscribed: "Andrew Carnegie, 1835-1919: The gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1935." The residents of the town, proceeded the speaker, would now be able to look on the likeness of the man who made a local library possible.

As a member of the committee, Mr E. C. Smith remarked that he was a member of the organisation which conducted the old library when the grant for a new building was received. He could fully appreciate the spirit which had prompted the deceased to provide the money, thereby supplying a deficiency which he had lacked as a youth. On the shelves would be found books both grave and gay, offering enjoyment to many. Libraries played an important part in the life of a community, and he ventured to say that if all books had blank pages there would be corresponding blanks in the minds of the people. He made an appeal to the townspeople to support the institution, that the library might be maintained at such a standard as the donor probably had in mind when he made the gift.

Invercargill N.Z.
Southland Times
11/26/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

CENTENARY CELEBRATED

FUNCTION AT GORE

Yesterday marked the centenary of the birth of the late Andrew Carnegie, famous American philanthropist, and to mark the occasion a special function was held at the Gore Coronation Library for the purpose of unveiling a handsome coloured portrait of Carnegie. Despite the rough weather there was a fair attendance of members of the Borough Council, the Library Committee, subscribers and the public.

His Worship the Mayor (Mr A. T. Newman) presided and performed the unveiling. He outlined the career of Andrew Carnegie, paying a tribute to the tremendous ability of the man who had risen from the lowest rung of the ladder of life to amass a huge fortune of £100,000,000 which in the later years of his life he had utilized for the benefit of humanity. After his death the balance of the fortune had been used to establish a fund devoted to assisting communities in educational and cultural objects. Carnegie had early realized the great disadvantage that he had suffered in his early life educationally, but it was testimony to his tremendous capacity that he had repaired that disadvantage and made good to an extent that was almost unique in the history of the world. He had appreciated the great benefits he had derived from access to a library in his youth, and when his great fortune had been created he set out to assist in the establishment of libraries in those areas where they were most needed. To-day there were libraries in all parts of the world that had been brought into existence as a result of his generosity.

"The Common Good."

Since the death of the philanthropist, the fortune had been held in trust by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and its record of philanthropic enterprises was an impressive one. Libraries had benefited to the greatest extent, but in addition universities had been erected and endowed and schools provided for. Even in New Zealand a branch of the Carnegie Trust existed and the Dominion had benefited to no small extent from the estate of the great man. There was scarcely anything for the common good that Carnegie had not been prepared to assist, the list including universities, municipal parks, swimming baths and churches, but his foresight had been such that he had always imposed the condition that the institutions established by Carnegie money should come under the administration of the local authority in the district.

Gore had benefited considerably from the generosity of Carnegie, proceeded his Worship, since the handsome building now housing the municipal library had been provided from his fortune. The people of Gore were happy to make use of the building which stood as a memorial to a great man who had commenced on the bottom rung and after reaching the top had halted to help his fellow men on the upward climb. He hoped that the library would continue to be made good use of, and he was certain that if the Carnegie Corporation at any future date felt able to make a further grant to the town for the purpose of improving the library or for any other public purpose, the local authority would undertake to see that the money was utilized to the best possible advantage for the public welfare.

As Mayor of the town and chairman of the Library Committee, continued Mr Newman, he was happy to accept from the Carnegie Corporation and unveil in a prominent position in the library the portrait, and he hoped that it would prove an inspiration to those people using the library. He hoped that the usefulness of the library would be extended as time went on and that its value to the community would come to be realized even more than at present.

Library's Useful Purpose.

Mr E. C. Smith said that as a member of the committee of the library at the time when the grant was made to the town he had appreciated very much the spirit in which Carnegie had endeavoured to overcome for other people a deficiency from which he had himself suffered in his youth. But for the grant from Carnegie the speaker doubted whether Gore would have possessed such good library facilities. The old building had not been well fitted for the purpose, but the present building was excellent and the library was serving a very useful purpose in providing the reading public with papers, periodicals and books grave and gay which helped to pass many an hour. The library fulfilled an important need in the life of the community and if the books it contained were merely blank pages there would doubtless have been many blank spaces in the minds of the people. The library was perhaps not all it might be; for one thing, there should be more subscribers, but judging by the use made of it the institution had a just claim on the people of the town and district. He wished to join with the Mayor in his tribute to the ability as a business man of the late Andrew Carnegie and his desire to see his money utilized for useful purposes.

At the conclusion of the function those present inspected the portrait, which was hung in a prominent position in the reading room, and a number of posters received from the Library Association of America, which were prominently displayed in various parts of the building.

The centenary of Andrew Carnegie was made the subject of suitable addresses in the Gore schools yesterday. The rector of the High School (Mr Joseph Hunter) outlined the career of the philanthropist to the students as did also the headmasters of the Gore and East Gore schools (Messrs L. A. McKenzie and J. H. Park).

An Early Grant.

The story of how Gore came to benefit from the fortune of the late Andrew Carnegie makes interesting reading. During the term as Mayor of the town of the late Mr A. A. MacGibbon, the generosity of Carnegie received wide publicity and Mr MacGibbon was seized with the idea of making application for a grant for Gore. His scheme was not unanimously approved by the council and largely on his own initiative Mr MacGibbon sent forward an application for a grant. This was favourably received by Carnegie and a lengthy correspondence followed concerning plans and specifications and the terms on which the grant would be made. An agreement being reached on all questions, the work was put in hand, and in April, 1910, the building was completed. Since the date of erection practically coincided with the coronation of the King and Queen, the building was given the title of Coronation Library.

Hamilton
Waikato Times
11/26/35

A Great Example

Recently a portrait of Andrew Carnegie was unveiled in the Public Library to mark the centenary of his birth. The career of this Scottish millionaire was one of the romances of last century, and cities, towns and villages the world over have benefited by his generous use of the huge fortune he had built up. In an age when wealth was being accumulated rapidly Andrew Carnegie expressed his firm belief that it imposed a duty, a trust, on the holder, and in a pamphlet that created world-wide interest he explained his views: "This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth; to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer . . . the man of wealth becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

When he retired from active business, having built up huge steel interests, Carnegie proceeded to use his wealth for the benefit of the people. With his aid thousands of young men have been able to enter the professions, libraries have been built in all parts of the world and in these and other ways Andrew Carnegie during his lifetime disposed of more than £70,000,000. He believed that the rich man should administer his wealth for the good of the community, and he lived up to that belief. Others have followed his example, and have provided the funds for great campaigns against disease and for other good causes. He was not a socialist, for he held that wealth justly accumulated strengthened a nation, and he was big in the use to which he applied the powers he had thus obtained. His work certainly lives after him.

Hamilton
Waikato Times
11/25/35

HAMILTON LIBRARY.

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT.

LATE MR CARNEGIE'S BEQUEST

EARLY CONTROVERSY RECALLED.

The institution of the Hamilton library almost 30 years ago in a storm of controversy regarding the most suitable site was recalled by the chairman of the library committee, Mr H. D. Caro when he unveiled a framed portrait of the late Mr Andrew Carnegie in the reading room of the library this morning. The unveiling of the portrait, which was presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, marked the centenary of Mr. Carnegie's birth and the function was one of thousands in every Carnegie library throughout the world.

"The late Mr Carnegie made it possible for this library to be in existence to-day," Mr Caro stated. "The application for a grant in 1906 brought a bequest of £2000 but a live controversy, which at one stage resulted in the Mayor, the late Mr J. S. Bond, being challenged to resign developed around the question as to the most suitable site."

Eventually, however, the present site had been selected and there was no doubt that the choice had been a wise one, the situation of the building in the heart of Hamilton making it a great asset to both townspeople and visitors. The library had been opened in 1908 by the late Sir Joseph Ward, and to-day it stood as one of the finest in the Dominion outside the four metropolitan centres. The community had to thank Mr Carnegie for his magnificent bequest to libraries in Hamilton and other towns of New Zealand.

Mr Caro unveiled the portrait amidst applause.

Masterton N.Z.
The Dominion
11/26/35

"OF GOOD KITH AND KIN"

Andrew Carnegie

CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH

Wealth For Posterity

Yesterday was the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, one of the few men who have displayed at the same time such genius in their undertakings and such foresight in the distribution of their wealth.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline on November 25, 1835. As he himself has said, his one qualification for success in life was that he was born of "poor but honest parents and of good kith and kin." In May, 1848, to improve the prospects of the children, the family went to America to join relatives in Pittsburg. Here, though but a child, he sought employment and, like many other successful men of affairs, began at the bottom of the ladder to battle his way by energy and grit to a foremost position in the industrial life of the great United States of America. He was successively a telegraph messenger and operator, a railway clerk, and a railway superintendent. Fortunate investments in oil were followed by the establishment of a rolling-mill, from which grew the largest system of iron and steel works in the world.

"Who Dies Rich Dies Disgraced."

Holding that "he who dies rich dies disgraced," Mr. Carnegie distributed his wealth generously and on an unparalleled scale. It would take long to catalogue the details of his benefactions, which were mainly, though by no means wholly, confined to the establishment of libraries and the promotion of education and culture throughout the English-speaking world. The generosity of Andrew Carnegie in library gifts, which are the greatest single benefaction in library history, has had purpose and result much broader than the mere building of libraries. He sought through his giving to stimulate public spirit, to raise standards, and to provide for social betterment as a chief aim. New Zealand early participated in these gifts and some of our provincial libraries owe their existence to the help he gave.

In order to assist him in carrying on his educational work and to secure its continuance after his death, Mr. Carnegie established a number of corporations, including the Carnegie Corporation for Education, which he most generously endowed. It is through the activities of the corporation in carrying out the desires of its founder that New Zealand has received so much assistance in recent years. Representatives of the corporation have visited New Zealand from time to time for the purpose of ascertaining where our educational and cultural activities most require stimulation and where expenditure is likely to be most fruitful. It is not the purpose of the corporation to relieve us of our obligations, but rather by stimulating such of our activities as are palpably deficient, to bring us to a realisation of the nature of those obligations.

Libraries for All.

Libraries have, of course, received first consideration. Representatives of the corporation early realised that our university libraries were hopelessly inadequate. As a result Victoria University College has already received a handsome grant and the other university colleges have been promised similar grants when their library organisations give evidence that any expenditure will justify itself in providing the kind of library service that is considered the minimum for a university institution.

Last year the corporation appointed a committee to investigate and report on libraries generally in New Zealand. This report revealed a condition of affairs that gives us no cause for pride or for complacency. There are already signs that this report has been effective, and steps are already in train for the establishment of a national library system. The corporation recognises that an efficient library service requires efficient library administrators, and that these require training. It has therefore granted travelling fellowships to a number of librarians to enable them to take courses in library administration in the United States of America.

"Cultural Stimulation."

The corporation clearly places great value on travel as a means of cultural stimulation. Besides granting travelling fellowships to librarians, it has granted similar fellowships to a number of New Zealanders occupying key positions and likely to be centres of educational and cultural stimulation. In addition New Zealand shares in the travelling fellowships awarded by the Imperial Institute of Education out of funds provided by the corporation.

The fostering of art, too, is one of the corporation's activities, and to this end magnificent art and music collections have already been given to some of our university colleges and secondary schools. These collections are truly representative of the world's art, and cannot fail in fruitfully stimulating the appreciation of art among a people who have no cause to pride themselves in this respect.

When, through the depresssion, the Government and many local bodies withdrew their grants to the Workers' Educational Association, this valuable educational movement bade fair to be extinguished. The corporation thereupon made a handsome but diminishing grant to enable the association to survive till the return of more normal times, when it is hoped that the country will once again shoulder its own responsibilities. In assisting to elevate the home life of our people the corporation has made many grants. Several grants have been made to foster extension work in the teaching of home science by the University of Otago, and a big scheme of rural home education is now operating in Otago and Canterbury.

But it is to educational research that the corporation no doubt looks for the most fundamental stimulus to educational effort. In 1934 the corporation appointed a council of educational research consisting of representative educationists from the four university districts. The corporation made a grant to the council sufficient to cover its activities for a period of five years. The council is just completing its first year of activity. Already work of considerable importance has been accomplished by research workers throughout New Zealand, and the council expects to begin the publication of its researches in 1936. These researches deal with all branches of our educational service, and should provide most valuable information.

When one reviews the remarkable extent of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions and their stimulating effect on the culture of Anglo-Saxon peoples, when one notes how admirably his ideals have been carried out by the great corporation that survives him, one may well feel that Aristotle expressed a real truth when he enjoined us to "deem no man happy till he is dead." In the case of Andrew Carnegie the peoples of many lands have reason to be thankful that, having accumulated vast wealth, he regarded himself as one holding a trust for the benefit of mankind. "He being dead, yet speaketh."

Levin
Chronicle
11/29/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

LEVIN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Monday, November 25th was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who was born in a cottage in Dunfermline, in Fifeshire. He left it, a poor boy of 13 for the United States, he returned to it a millionaire, having made a fortune in the iron and steel industry. Carnegie became world-famous as a philanthropist, and his native town was the first to participate. The first Carnegie Library was built there, swimming baths and a gymnasium followed, and the beautiful Pittencrief Glen was purchased and presented to the town, together with the Trust Fund bringing in an annual revenue of £25,000, to be used to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more sweetness and light.

It is said that Carnegie himself, as a child, often longed to enter Pittencrief Glen, and when he returned to Scotland he determined that no child should ever feel locked out of it, as he was.

In 1911 he increased the funds of the trust by a quarter of a million pounds, so that now between £40,000 and £50,000 annually is spent for the benefit of the community. Public libraries were built and sometimes also endowed in various towns in Britain, America, and the Dominions; students at Scottish Universities were helped by the special trust fund set aside for that purpose, and the high standard maintained by the public libraries in America is no doubt due to the large grants made by Carnegie and others to promote the work. A large number of Scottish libraries, and many others erected by the Carnegie Trust fund in Britain, America, and the Dominions, receive annually a sum of money for maintaining a supply of new books and for other expenses, but naturally the smaller towns received a smaller grant, and often no further allowance of any kind.

In the case of the Levin Public Library, which was built in 1911, the late Andrew Carnegie gave a sum of £1500 towards the cost of erecting the building. The Library site was the property of the Levin Borough Council; the grant from Mr. Carnegie almost covering the actual cost of the building, and only a small sum being provided by the Borough Council. The furnishing of the library was undertaken by ladies of the town, who were successful in raising the necessary funds. The Levin Public Library is maintained entirely by subscription and by the Library Rate. It is not endowed by the Carnegie Trust Fund nor by any other fund.

Gore N.Z.
Mataura Ensign
11/26/35

LATE ANDREW CARNEGIE

PORTRAIT UNVEILED

CENTENARY CELEBRATED

A ceremony which has considerable significance so far as subscribers to the Gore Coronation Public Library and the citizens of the town as a whole are concerned took place in the reading-room of the library yesterday afternoon, when, in the presence of members of the committee and others interested, a portrait donated by the Carnegie Corporation and marking the centenary of the donor of the building, the late Andrew Carnegie, was unveiled by the Mayor (Mr A. T. Newman).

Mr Newman briefly outlined the steps which had led up to the erection of the handsome structure in 1910. The centenary of the donor had fallen due, and it was in token of remembrance and appreciation of his many charitable bequests, notably the establishment of a fund for the erection of libraries, that the trustees had forwarded a portrait of the late Andrew Carnegie to be hung in a prominent place in the building. The Mayor gave a resume of the career of the donor in terms of the article published on Saturday. He emphasised the amazing ability and efficiency of the deceased, who from a modest beginning in the cotton mills prospered to such an extent that he became a multi-millionaire. He showed a great capacity for work; he knew and understood his employees. It was in consequence of access to the library of Colonel Anderson that he acquired a taste for literature and conceived the idea of establishing libraries for study by creating a fund for the purpose. Upon application being made the sum of £2000 was made available for the erection of a building at Gore to replace the old edifice. Since the completion of the building it had from time to time been visited by members of the Carnegie Trust, who had proffered advice as to how it might be conducted. Though the late Andrew Carnegie had given freely to charities, endowing hospitals, educational institutions, swimming baths and church organs, his favorite project embraced libraries, which he believed to bring the greatest good to most people. The only condition he imposed was that the library, once erected, should be stocked and maintained by the townspeople. In unveiling the portrait Mr Newman added that the donor of the building had started at the bottom of the ladder and by diligent application to duty had prospered exceedingly. The portrait was inscribed: "Andrew Carnegie, 1835-1919: The gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1935." The residents of the town, proceeded the speaker, would now be able to look on the likeness of the man who made a local library possible.

As a member of the committee, Mr E. C. Smith remarked that he was a member of the organisation which conducted the old library when the grant for a new building was received. He could fully appreciate the spirit which had prompted the deceased to provide the money, thereby supplying a deficiency which he had lacked as a youth. On the shelves would be found books both grave and gay, offering enjoyment to many. Libraries played an important part in the life of a community, and he ventured to say that if all books had blank pages there would be corresponding blanks in the minds of the people. He made an appeal to the townspeople to support the institution, that the library might be maintained at such a standard as the donor probably had in mind when he made the gift.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

A CENTENARY SKETCH

HOW HE MADE HIS WEALTH

AND HOW HE SPENT IT

(By John Barr)

Through the courtesy of Mr. John Barr, chief librarian, Auckland, we are able to publish a sketch of the life of Andrew Carnegie, which formed the foundation for his address to the New Plymouth Rotary Club on Monday.

New Plymouth N. Z.
Taranaki Herald
11/12/35

One hundred years ago, on November 25, there was born in the royal city of Dunfermline, in the ancient kingdom of Fife, a boy who has now become world-famous. His name was Andrew Carnegie.

Carnegie's parentage is interesting, for through it can be clearly traced the elements that went to the forming of his character. His father, William Carnegie, was a weaver and the son of a weaver, but the days of prosperity of the hand-loom weaver had gone, so young Andrew's childhood was spent in the midst of honest poverty. He derived little from his father, who seemed to lack the fighting qualities of young Carnegie's grandfather, after whom, following the Scottish custom, he was named. Celebrated for his wit, humour, genial nature and irrepressible spirits, he gallanted joyously through life, and some of his spirit was bequeathed to his grandson.

A story of this progenitor is recalled in Carnegie's Autobiography. "One Hogmanay night (December 31) an old wifey . . . being surprised by a disguised face suddenly thrust in the window, looked up, and after a moment's pause exclaimed: 'Oh, it's just that daft callant Andra Carnegie.' She was right; my grandfather at 75 was out frightening his old lady friends, disguised like other frolicking youngsters."

From his mother's family he derived the radical and republican traits that he was never to lose and which remained with him all his life. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Morrison, a born orator and a keen politician, the leader of the left wing of radicalism in his district. He was a friend of William Cobbett, the author of the famous Rural Rides, to whose periodical, The Political Register, he contributed. His political faith was transmitted to young Carnegie, and he energetically propagated his views right through his life.

When he had become a wealthy man and was using his means and efforts to influence other people to adopt his republican beliefs, he encountered Lord Rosebery and urged him to become a democratic leader. Carnegie counselled him: "Stand for Parliament boldly. Throw off your hereditary rank, declaring your scorn to accept a privilege which is not the right of every citizen. Thus make yourself the leader of the people, which you can never do while a peer. You are young, brilliant, captivating, with the gift of charming speech. No question of your being Prime Minister if you take the plunge."

Rosebery countered this by saying that the House of Commons could not admit him, he being a peer. "That's what I should hope," Carnegie answered. "If I were in your place and rejected I would stand again for the next vacancy and force the issue. Insist that one having renounced his hereditary privileges becomes elevated to citizenship and is eligible for any position to which he is elected. Victory is certain. That's playing the part of a Cromwell. Democracy worships a precedent-breaker or a precedent-maker."

Mother's Influence.

Carnegie's mother was another great influencing force in his life—perhaps the greatest influence of all. "She inherited from her mother," Carnegie tells us, "the dignity, refinement and air of a cultivated lady. Perhaps some day I may be able to tell the world something of this heroine, but I doubt it. I feel her to be sacred to myself and not for others to know. None could really know her—I alone did that. After my father's death she was all my own."

Environment as well as heredity played its part in forming the character of Carnegie. His birth-place, the beautiful city of Dunfermline, is situated near the Firth of Forth, with Stirling on the west and Edinburgh to the south-east. Its history goes further back than that of Edinburgh itself. Its noble Abbey w/ founded by Malcolm Canmore and his saintly queen, the Princess Margaret, and here lie the mortal remains of many Scottish kings and princes, including those of Robert the Bruce. Here, too, are the ruins of the palace built by the Bruce.

Lovely Pittenchieff Glen adds to the lore of romance, for within its precincts stand the ruins of St. Margaret's Shrine and King Malcolm's Tower, which always recalls the opening lines of the Ballad of Sir Patrick Spence:

> The King sits in Dumferling toune
> Drinking the bluid-reid wine.

William Wallace, too was no stranger to the hiding places in the Glen, and the tragic Mary Queen of Scots knew the hospitable shelter of Dunfermline. Romance hovers around these beautiful and historic places. Is it to be wondered that Carnegie, who was born and nurtured in such an atmosphere redolent of Scotland's historic past, should become a fervid patriot? But it was no bellicose patriotism; that would have been an anachronism to him. Rather was it an intense admiration for the struggles that had moulded Scotland into a nation and had given its people character.

Carnegie's affection for the place of his birth was strengthened through his association with his cousin George (Dod) Lander and Dod's father, who took the boys under his care and fed their minds from his inexhaustible store of learning of Scottish history and literature. Wallace and Bruce became their special heroes, and the poetry of Fergusson, Burns, Scott and other writers became almost a passion. Uncle Lander and Carnegie's schoolmaster, Robert Martin, gave him a literary bent and a patriotic bias which the future was only to intensify.

In many ways Carnegie's mind resembles that of Burns. The romantic regard for the fighting heroes of the past such as Burns displays in his patriotic poems did not keep him from being the poet of universal brotherhood as well—

> "That man to man the world o'er
> Shall brithers be for a' that."

In Carnegie's case his love for Wallace and Bruce had its antithesis in the erection of the Palace of Peace at the Hague and the establishment of the Carnegie Foundation for International Conciliation.

The scene changes. In Andrew's thirteenth year the family fortunes had reached low ebb owing to the disastrous inroads which the application of steam to industry had made to the hand-loom weavers, and it was decided that the family should emigrate to Pittsburg, where Mrs. Carnegie's two sisters had settled. When the sale of the household effects had been completed it was found that twenty pounds were still required to pay the passages of the family, which consisted of Carnegie's father and mother, Andrew, and his young brother Tom. This sum was lent by Mrs. Henderson, a lifelong friend of Mrs. Carnegie, known to the Carnegies by her maiden name of Ella Ferguson.

Carnegie recounts in his Autobiography how his mother saved every half-dollar she could spare until the hoard amounted to two hundred, when the debt was discharged, to the family's great relief. Burton J. Hendrick in his Life of Andrew Carnegie illuminates this rather matter of fact statement of the discharge of the historic loan. On Carnegie's first return visit to Scotland, in 1862, he met the Hendersons, and although he had been sending for several years at Christmas the exact amount of the original loan, he suggested that it was time to pay off the "principal."

"Dinna ye fash yersel', Andra, aboot the loan," replied Mrs. Henderson. "A'm pairfectly satisfied wi' the interest."

Carnegie senior found unremunerative employment at his own trade weaving tablecloths which he had to peddle from door to door and which did not bring enough to maintain the family. The result was that Mrs. Carnegie, whose indomitable spirit was never quenched, decided to do something to help the family income, and she secured work binding shoes, which brought four dollars a week to the family exchequer. Young Andrew, too, soon found employment working as a bobbin-maker, for which he received one dollar twenty cents a week. For this beggarly wage he had to toil from before daybreak till dark, but the joy of being even a little help to the struggling home was compensation for the effort.

Shortly afterwards he transferred his service to another employer, who paid him two dollars a week. Here he undertook to keep the firm's books as well as making bobbins, and being ambitious he attended a night school in order to learn book-keeping by the double-entry method. In 1850 he took a step which was to lead to fortune. This was his engagement as messenger boy in the Eastern Telegraph Office at the handsome salary of two and a half dollars per week!

The Need for Books.

During this period an event occurred which had a great personal influence on Andrew's life, and led definitely to the interest he later manifested in public libraries. Despite the long hours which his work as telegraph messenger entailed, Andrew felt those growing pains for self-culture which he was never to lose. But books were beyond his own means and those of his people.

At this time Colonel James Anderson, of Alleghany, let it be known that working boys would be allowed to borrow books from his own library of 400 volumes, each Saturday, the good colonel acting as librarian. When Carnegie heard the news he wrote a letter to the editor of the Pittsburg Dispatch urging that the telegraph messengers should be allowed the privilege of borrowing books, even though they did not do manual work, with the result that Colonel Anderson agreed to the suggestion. For Carnegie this was a double triumph, for he obtained his wish and had a letter accepted by the press.

"In this way," the Autobiography relates, "I became familiar with Macaulay's essays and his history, and with Bancroft's History of the United States, which I studied with more care than any other book I had ever read. Lamb's essays were my special delight, but I had at this time no knowledge of the great master of all, Shakespeare, beyond the selected pieces in the school books."

He adds: "To him (Colonel Anderson) I owe a taste for literature which I would not exchange for all the missions that were ever amassed by man. . . Later when Fortune smiled upon me, one of my first duties was the erection of a monument to my benefactor. . . . This is but a slight tribute and gives only a faint idea of the depth of gratitude which I feel for what he did for me and my companions. It was from my own early experience that I decided there was no use to which money could be applied so productive of good to boys and girls who have good within them, and ability and ambition to develop it, as the founding of a public library in a community which is willing to support it as a municipal institution. I am sure that the future of those libraries I have been privileged to found will prove the correctness of this opinion. For if one boy in each library district, by having access to one of these libraries, is half as much benefited as I was by having access to Colonel Anderson's four hundred well-worn volumes, I shall consider that they have not been established in vain."

Reading developed in Carnegie other interests, and he became a member of the "Webster Literary Society," where he improved his already considerable ability for debating and oratory. His enthusiasm for music and drama were also stimulated, and as a telegraph messenger he often obtained free entry to the theatre, where, as many others have found, his knowledge and appreciation of Shakespeare took root.

Self-Help the Keynote.

Self-help was the key with which Carnegie unlocked the door of success. His experience of doing things for himself certainly led him later on in life to apply the principle to others. As a telegraph messenger he was not content merely to perform the tasks set him, but he looked for opportunities to increase his knowledge. This he accomplished by practising on the telegraph instruments before the operators arrived at the office in the morning and from watching them while the operators were about during the day time. In this way he soon learned the art of telegraphy and the more difficult feat of taking messages by sound. Before he was seventeen he became a fully qualified operator and was receiving twenty-five dollars a month.

The youth was making rapid progress, and the only sorrow that came his way at this time was the death of his father, who had never fitted in to the new environment. He was a man of a bygone generation to whom the new ways and machinery had no appeal. But his lovable nature and kindly character made his loss deeply felt by his family.

(To be continued).

New Plymouth N.Z.
Taranaki Herald
11/13/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

A CENTENARY SKETCH

HOW HE MADE HIS WEALTH.

AND HOW HE SPENT IT.

By John Barr.—No. 2.

While engaged with the telegraph concern Carnegie came under the notice of Thomas A. Scott, the district superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he offered him the position of clerk and telegraph operator in his office.

Carnegie made good in his new position to such purpose that in 1859 he succeeded Scott as superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, when the latter was appointed general superintendent of the concern. The little Scotsman was mounting the ladder of success without question, and to be a district manager of a railroad at twenty-four must have been remarkable even in a country where the commercial race is to the young.

That Carnegie was capable of trust and responsibility was shown soon after joining the Pennsylvania. On reaching the office one morning he learned that a serious accident had taken place and the whole system was in confusion. Not being able to locate Mr. Scott, he decided without any hesitation to take the responsibility of giving the train orders in Mr. Scott's name. He knew it was "death or Westminster Abbey," for failure meant disgrace, dismissal and perhaps criminal proceedings against him. But the "little white-haired Scotch devil" carried it off successfully and gained the unofficial respect and more of the district superintendent, whose confidence in him was now implicit.

The Civil War.

This confidence may have had no little influence with Mr. Scott when the Civil War broke out a few years later and he became Colonel Scott, Assistant-Secretary for War in Charge of Transportation. At any rate, he called Carnegie to Washington and placed him in charge of telegraphs and railroads. Although not a combatant Carnegie's sympathies were all with the North, for he had already identified himself with the anti-slavery forces, and, like many other pacifists, Lincoln himself, he would take his stand when the die was cast. Meeting with an accident during the operation of clearing the railway line to Washington, he could claim that he had shed his blood for his country.

While in Washington he came into personal contact with many of the statesmen and soldiers who were involved in the crisis, among them President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Secretary Cameron, Mr. Stanton, the aged commander-in-chief, General Scott, and others. Later he was to make the acquaintance of General Grant, for whom he had a regard second only to that of Lincoln. For him his feelings were only short of idolatry, first for the opinions and courage of the great democrat and secondly for the man himself. To an ambitious young man this opportunity of meeting the men in whose hands the destiny of the nation had been placed must have given him tremendous satisfaction.

Carnegie was to continue his association with the Pennsylvania Railroad for a few more years, till 1865, but already he had become interested in the making of iron, which, with the later development of steel, was to be the means of amassing the fabulous fortune with which his name was to be associated.

When Carnegie had told Ella Ferguson that he was now rich enough to pay the "capital" of the early loan which took the Carnegies to America, he was not exaggerating in the slightest. In 1863, when he was 28 years of age, his income amounted to 46,860 dollars, a tremendous sum in those days even for an American, for the era of the four hundred had not yet arrived. How, one is excused for asking, had he obtained this position? Partly through his capacity for hard work, but more so for wise investment, the result of quick thinking and keen appraisement of conditions.

The foundation of his successful business career commenced when Theodore T. Woodruff showed him a model of a sleeping car. Carnegie at once saw the possibilities of the invention and immediately took shares in promoting the Central Transportation Company, which was later merged in the Pullman Car Company. With the interest he derived from this concern he purchased shares in an oil venture, the Columbia Oil Company. The company purchased the Storey farm for 40,000 dollars, which, in a short time, was valued at five million dollars. Iron which he had also become interested in contributed to this phenomenal young man's phenomenal income. Of the total income salary accounted for only 2,400 dollars. Luck had certainly a say in Carnegie's investments, but sound judgment had also a part.

No Worshipper of Money.

Contrary to generally accepted opinion, Carnegie was no worshipper of money. Indeed, it was all the other way. Nor was he the complete slave of business. From an early date he had set his mind on self-development and to devote any surplus of his income to social betterment. His attitude to money and his ambition to improve the lot of mankind are clearly set forth in a memorandum, dated 1868, which is now one of the most treasured items in the Carnegie archives. It reads: "Thirty-three, and an income of 50,000 dollars per annum. By this time two years I can arrange all my business as to secure at least 50,000 dollars per annum. Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business for ever, except for others. Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three years' active work—pay special attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review, and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

"Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at thirty-five, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically."

This brief document has been called the "first edition" of The Gospel of Wealth, which was not to appear for more than twenty years, when it startled and amused a doubting world. Events were to prove that Carnegie meant every word he had written and he carried out to the last degree the spirit of his early ideal, especially the spending of the surplus for benevolent purposes.

The words in the Memorandum—"whatever I engage in I must push inordinately" explain why Carnegie could not put into practice his intention to retire at thirty-five and devote his time to self-improvement and social amelioration. The iron industry, to which he devoted his energies soon after his visit to Scotland, caused him to "push inordinately," and for nearly forty years, until the sale of his concerns to the Morgans, he simply could not let up.

Personal Programme.

Not that he did not fulfil part of the personal programme he had dedicated himself to. His education did not come, as he had wished, from a university course, but from thorough and systematic reading, and to such purpose that in literature, history, philosophy and social questions he was able to hold his own with acknowledged masters in these subjects. He organised his business concerns in such a way that he usually spent only half the year, the winter, in America, for after the illness of 1862 he found that the extreme heat of the United States summer did not agree with him. The other six months he devoted to travelling, which included not only visits to Europe, but a world tour. In none of his travels was his native Scotland omitted. He became a gifted writer, his clear but thoughtful style allowed him to express his views on a wide range of subjects and his collected writings fill eight considerable volumes.

He cultivated deliberately the friendship of a wide range of people both in the United States and Europe, for he loved the stimulation which he derived from other thinking minds. He walked and talked with kings and statesmen. King Edward VII. and the ex-Kaiser William II. were amongst his friends. He knew personally every president of the United States from Lincoln to Woodrow Wilson, and many of them consulted him on questions of state. Among British politicians he had many associates; but W. E. Gladstone and Morley were the chief; others of note included Lord Bryce, Joseph Chamberlain and Lloyd George.

His friendship with Herbert Spencer was notable, for this wayward philosopher had a special regard for the vital Scottish-American. Literary men and journalists on both shores of the Atlantic were known to Carnegie in legions, and where there are so many it is hard to particularise. It may be that his association with Matthew Arnold was the one he cherished most. How Carnegie made a lecture success out of him was a triumph in its way. The "literary dinners" which Carnegie provided and R. W. Gilder organised brought Carnegie his chiefest joy after his retirement from business.

Genius for Business.

Carnegie had undoubtedly a genius for business. He could conceive on a grand scale, but he recognised that the whole was composed of many details and that the details had to be in charge of people with a thorough knowledge of them. Organisation was the great essential and organising was Carnegie's strong point. He was the organiser par excellence. If the chief qualification of the head of a concern is his ability to choose associates and responsible subordinates, then Carnegie was the ideal chief, for his capacity in this direction was supreme. With few exceptions Carnegie's choice was correct, for it would be foolish to claim infallibility for any human being. To be "one of Carnegie's boys" was a distinction many sought but few achieved. Single-mindedness was an essential to anyone becoming an associate in Carnegie's business. If the fruits of service were not enough for a partner he was quickly warned that he could take himself elsewhere.

Carnegie set the example himself, for when he became an ironmaster he divested himself of other interests and refused to invest his own money or the money of the concern in any other activity. He gave the old saw about the basket and the eggs a new rendering. His maxim was "Put your eggs in one basket and watch the basket." The rewards for undivided service he considered sufficient for even the most ambitious. To be a partner in Carnegie's meant becoming a millionaire, and he had seen great businesses ruined through neglecting the main concern. He selected his staff with great care and rewarded faithful and intelligent service with good salaries, and where outstanding merit warranted it with a partnership.

An amusing story is told of one of the best workers Carnegie ever had, Bill Jones, known as "The Captain." Recognising his worth, Carnegie offered him a partnership, which "The Captain" after some thought refused, pointing out that as a paid foreman he could get the men to do anything he wanted, but if he became a partner his job would be more difficult. He suggested, however, that Carnegie could give him "a hell of a salary if he thought he was worth it." "All right, Captain," Carnegie answered, "the salary of the President of the United States is yours." "That's the talk," said the little Welshman. And that was the salary he was paid.

Carnegie watched the basket to some purpose. In times of depression he enlarged his plant, arguing that prices were low then, and when good times returned they would be able to cope with the demands that they would bring. He was always on the look-out for improved methods, and he had advanced with the times. As soon as he learnt of Bessemer's experiments in making steel he studied them and adopted the new method when old-fashioned concerns refused. He knew that the future lay with King Steel.

Dealing With Opposition.

Carnegie did not make his fortune without opposition nor without the difficulties inseparable from large scale undertakings. An instance of his way of dealing with opponents is afforded in the trouble over freight rates which he had to contend with from the Pennsylvania Railroad, his old employers. The Pennsylvania had a complete monopoly of the carrying business into Pittsburg, and it could consequently levy non-competitive rates on Carnegie's freight.

Competitors in other States could secure better rates and it frequently happened that they were able, because of lower carrying charges, to gain contracts in which Carnegie was interested. He tried repeatedly to get equitable terms from the Pennsylvania and when he failed he boldly bought up a derelict railroad concern, built a road of his own from Lake Superior to Pennsylvania, and transported his own ore, completely cutting out the Pennsylvania. This was an infringement of his own rule not to enter another line of business. His justification was that he had either to submit to the Pennsylvania or fight, and fight he did to a victorious end. The incident illustrates the courage of the man, for the undertaking was one which would have daunted any but the boldest. He provided two-thirds of the cost of the railroad from his private means.

(To be continued.)

New Plymouth N. Z.
Taranaki Herald
11/14/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

A CENTENARY SKETCH

HOW HE MADE HIS WEALTH.

AND HOW HE SPENT IT.

By John Barr—No. 3.

The one regrettable incident in the whole of Carnegie's business career was the Homestead strike, which occurred in 1892 during his absence in Scotland. This is not the place to enter into the merits of that tragic dispute, which ended in bloodshed and the loss of life. To Carnegie it was the only regret he had in his whole business association. "Nothing I have ever had to meet in all my life, before or since," he states in his Autobiography, "wounded me so deeply. No pangs remain of any wound received in my business career save that of Homestead. It was so unnecessary."

In all his disputes with his workers he had followed an inflexible rule—never to replace his own workers with outsiders. The jobs were kept open and when the dispute was settled the men resumed. Had this plan been followed on this occasion Carnegie would have been spared the penning of those pathetic lines. The tragic event took some living down, but Carnegie faced the situation as he did every other, with fortitude, and as far as one not conversant with the whole of the facts is able to decide, it would appear that if he had been on the spot no blood would have been shed.

It is time to close the purely business section of his career—a big section, undoubtedly, and one full of interest to the student of commerce. Those who are especially interested may refer to the official Life of Andrew Carnegie, by Burton J. Kendrick, a splendid example of biography writing where full particulars can be had. Here, as a summary, it is only necessary to add that when Carnegie transferred the Carnegie Company to Morgan it cost the latter £492,000,000 to acquire the concern. Like everything Carnegie had been connected with it was phenomenal, and had no precedent in American business history. Such a fortune (not all Carnegie's, of course, for there were the partners) had been accumulated between the early years of the eighteen-sixties and the turn of the century. It has the ring of a modern Arabian Nights tale; but it was no tale. It was sober fact.

Distributing His Wealth.

Carnegie's period of acquiring a fortune had now passed, but the most interesting from the human standpoint was now approaching: the period of distributing the wealth he had acquired.

If Carnegie had ever been induced to join the nobility—a thing as foreign to his democratic ideas as anything could be—the motto that should have been inscribed on the concomitant coat of arms is "For the Advancement of Mankind," for that was his one motive in the disposing of his wealth.

In the historic Memorandum of 1868, written before he had acquired his colossal fortune, his idea was to use his surplus for social betterment. This conception he never abandoned, and it was given fresh emphasis in an article which appeared in the June and December issues of the North American Review for 1889, under the title Wealth, the contribution causing a sensation in two continents. On being reprinted in the Pall Mall Gazette it was retitled The Gospel of Wealth, by which it has been known ever since.

In this essay, "the most momentous he ever wrote," he stated his beliefs in the use of wealth and propounded his theory that it "would be disgraceful to die a rich man." The article engendered a controversy in which Carnegie thoroughly enjoyed himself, giving his opponents one better than they gave. He had stated implicitly that after a man had provided adequately for his dependents the surplus should be given away in his lifetime. The general impression left on the public mind was one of amused scepticism. Would Carnegie, the doubting ones inquired, fulfil his bond To which Carnegie made reply, "Wait and see!"

The doubt was not unnatural, for it had no precedent. And yet Carnegie had already commenced his great work of benefactions. He had already given, in 1881, his native city the first of the hundreds of free libraries he was to bestow in Great Britain and America, and soon after a similar gift was made to Alleghany, his first hometown in America. He had also established in the same year as his gift of a library to Dunfermline his pensions fund, which was to grow to such dimensions.

Lord Acton's Library.

Another illustration of Carnegie's beneficence occurred in the year following the famous article on Wealth. In 1890 Lord Acton, the most learned scholar of history in England of his generation, fell upon evil days and a notice appeared in the press announcing the disposal of his great library, a scholar's treasure, the loss of which would have been insupportable to its owner. Gladstone, himself a scholar, appealed to Carnegie to rescue the library, and he undertook to purchase it on condition that his name would not be mentioned to anyone, least of all Acton and Mrs. Carnegie. Up till his death, twelve years later, so well was the secret maintained that Acton did not know who his benefactor was.

The library was now Carnegie's, for it would have been of no avail to have handed the ownership of the books back to Acton, for his affairs were so hopelessly involved that to have restored the library to him in name would have brought about a repetition of the first state. What was to happen to this great collection now? Carnegie solved the dilemma by presenting it to his friend, John Morley, Gladstone's colleague and biographer, with the implied understanding that it should pass on his death to one of the great English universities. In this way the Acton library came into the possession of Cambridge University.

It may be mentioned as a footnote that the purchase of the library cost Carnegie £9000. I question if any gift that Carnegie ever made gave him more satisfaction than this. Certainly it sheds light on a side of his character that was not generally understood in his lifetime, when his doings were not free from suspicion of personal interest. Sentiment of the finest surely prompted such an action; and when the secret was made public it must have caused critics to revise their estimate of the man who could perform so considerate a service.

Carnegie seems to have possessed no spirit of resentment. When he made his first offer to build a library for Pittsburg it was rejected, but later, when he was approached with the object of renewing the offer, he replied: "No! I do not think that 250,000 dollars is enough for Pittsburg. I'll quadruple the amount and make it an even million." The library was the beginning of the noble pile of buildings known as the Carnegie Institute, which, in addition to a library, comprises a museum, an art gallery, and a hall of music. Before he had finished he expended a sum of over 20,000,000 dollars.

With the sale of his business to the Morgans, Carnegie embarked joyfully on the new business of dispersing in his lifetime of his riches. One of the first of his large gifts was the establishment of the Dunfermline Trust. This gift had its genesis in the purchase of Pittencrieff Glen, and it had a poignant personal side to it. This famous Glen, which houses so many historic remains of Scotland's story—King Malcolm's Tower and St. Margaret's Shrine—and on its borders the famous Abbey, had been forbidden to young Carnegie on account of his grandfather's feud with the owner of the day. To be able to restore to the citizens of his native town, especially the children, a sacred national heritage, gave Carnegie unbounded pleasure.

"I am Laird of Pittencrieff, the biggest of all titles to me. King Edward is not in it," Carnegie with enthusiasm wrote to Morley. But he went further and he set up a Trust which would insure for all time that the people of Dunfermline should have more "sweetness and light" brought into their lives through channels to be devised by the trustees. To this end he gave the fund part of a gift which finally amounted to four million dollars.

Gifts to Libraries.

In the process of getting quit of his surplus wealth public libraries claimed his attention first, and it may be of interest to deny a common statement that he insisted or even desired that his name should be associated with the building. The custom arose from the fact that for many years nearly every other library building erected was paid for by Carnegie, and Carnegie library became a synonym for public library.

Side by side with his interest in public libraries, in which he had ever unbounded faith as the means of spreading knowledge and wisdom, was his belief in the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and to the cause of conciliation he devoted much thought and devoted much money. Church organs was another sphere of giving in which he found pleasure, but other interests of an educational character soon claimed his attention. In all the gifts he made he sought the best available advice and also welcomed suggestions, but the one gift which he claimed sole credit for was the Hero Fund.

Public Benefactions.

There is an interest and even touches of romance attached to all his benefactions, but space forbids entering into details. It is necessary, however, to enumerate the public gifts to show that he carried out the programme set out in The Gospel of Wealth. Here is the list of public benefactions, for the private benefactions cannot be computed. First, although it was his last, stands the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with an endowment of 135,000,000 dollars; followed by public library buildings 60,000,000 dollars, colleges 20,000,000 dollars, church organs 6,000,000 dollars, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching 29,000,000 dollars, Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg 22,000,000 dollars, hero funds 10,000,000 dollars, Endowment for International Peace 10,000,000 dollars, Scottish universities 10,000,000 dollars, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust 10,000,000 dollars, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, 3,750,000 dollars; total, 337,000,000 dollars, or approximately sixty-seven million pounds.

A part of the endowment of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, approximately ten million dollars, is set aside for distribution in the British Dominions and Colonies, and during the last five years a sum exceeding the capital has been expended in the Empire. It is from this fund that New Zealand has recently derived so much help, especially in the establishment of the Council of Education, and grants for the development of public and college libraries, for museum development, adult education (W.E.A.) and cultural development generally.

In all of the trusts which he established he gave his trustees wide scope for interpreting his wishes. He recognised that in a foundation which would be perpetual changing conditions would make it difficult for future trustees to carry out their duties if their hands were tied by a rigid trust. He therefore stated on broad terms the general purpose for which the various foundations are established and discretion is left to the trustees to interpret these as time and conditions dictate.

The theory of The Gospel of Wealth, which had its genesis in the Memorandum of 1868 was fulfilled, before Carnegie died, at Lenox, Massachussetts, August 11, 1919, in his 85th year. In proving his theory he accomplished a great work, something which had no precedent. It justified, if anything can justify, the accumulation of great wealth, for which Carnegie had no respect whatever. In the individualistic society into which Carnegie was born the idea of wealth carrying responsibilities had no currency. To him then credit is due for seeing a way of justification and for taking the road and reaching the goal.

In following the main events of Carnegie's life it is inevitable in a brief sketch that incidents and occurrences have to be omitted which if related would help to make a complete picture of the man. Before concluding I would like to add a word or two in order to try to round off the portrait of the man himself.

Carnegie's Qualities.

It has been fairly clearly shown the handicaps of education and social advantages which Carnegie had to contend with, and how he overcame these and was able to hold his own with men who had not been so handicapped in these respects. His was the knowledge of fact and experience rather than of theory, and might well be summed up in the expression common sense, so dear to the Scottish mentality. His love of learning is the keynote of his character, for even his immersion in business, which against his inmost inclinations occupied the larger portion of his life, could not divert him from the goal he set himself when he wrote the Memorandum of 1868.

Courage and loyalty, two complementary characteristics, he possessed in a marked degree. Nothing daunted him and he would not be dishonest even to advance his own interests. One incident will illustrate this. Early in his career, while District Superintendent of the Pennsylvania he entered a drawing-room and had to listen to the complaint of a lady whose grandson had been compelled to sit next to a negro who had been admitted to West Point Military Academy. "Oh," he remarked, "there is something worse than that. I understand that some of them have even been admitted to Heaven!" How loyal he was was demonstrated in the way he helped his relatives and friends and employees. His pension fund, started as far back as the early eighties, is further evidence, if more evidence is needed.

Added to these characteristics he possessed a sense of humour which on occasion could develop into boisterousness. It was the counterbalance to the serious bent of his mind and gave him the poise that was so remarkable a feature of his nature. His joyous account of the tour of England and Scotland which he wrote under the title of An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, will come as a revelation to those who have not read the book. In it he gives full rein to the wit and humour he possessed.

It must have been these characteristics—the serious and the gay—which won him the great personal esteem of so many men in such varied walks and conditions of life. A man's friends are as sure a touchstone of his nature as his books.

Dependability and the ability to assume responsibility were also characteristics which went to the making of Andrew Carnegie.

Simple in his tastes, he was essentially a domesticated man, and he liked his home, whether it was in New York or Skibo, to be the centre of his being. His affection for his mother was until her death the dominating feature of his life, and when he married, in his fifty-second year, his wife and only daughter made a family circle which provided that reciprocity of feeling his nature required. His house was one of boundless hospitality, but an interesting sidelight is thrown on the character of the owner of millions who went about the house turning off whatever lights were not actually needed. Early training survives even in such circumstances!

And so let us take leave of this man whose name is destined to be known for all time, for his humanitarian work will go on for ever. His benefactions were drawn up so that the capital remains intact; the interest only being used to finance them. Even a sketch of his character and achievements shows that he was a man distinguished from the average. As one studies his life and the results of his benefactions the feeling grows that Andrew Carnegie was one of the great men of a great period in history. How great it may be premature to try to assess.

New Plymouth N.Z.
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11/2/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

PRINCE OF BENEFACTORS

(By O.D.T.)

(Part I.)

Next Monday, November 25, is the centenary of the birth of the great Scottish and American philanthopist, Andrew Carnegie. In commemoration of the event the Taranaki Daily News presents a series of articles on Carnegie and his work, the first of which appears below. The series will be continued weekly in the supplement.

The potentialities of a man are inherent in his ancestry, and his development is determined by his surroundings and the times in which he lives. No better illustration of this truism could be found than Andrew Carnegie, to whose beneficence the town of New Plymouth owes its public library.

His father, William, a Lowland Scot, was a weaver as generations of his forbears who followed his vocation in the little village of Dunfermline, Scotland. This village, situated within sight or walking distance of Edinburgh, Rossyth, and Loch Leven is a shrine of Scottish history. Here lie the bones of Robert the Bruce, and within two hundred yards of the Carnegie cottage were buried the twenty and more kings, queens and princes which make its soil the Westminster of Scotland. Here William Carnegie brought his wife, Margaret Morrison, a Highland woman richly endowed with energy, driving force and ambition, and to them was born on November 25, 1835, their first son Andrew.

Young Andrew was taught his letters by a village schoolmaster "Snuffy" Martin, but his real education, his love of history and of Burns was given him by his father and his uncle Lauder. Uncle Lauder insisted that his pupils should read (and learn by heart) of the historic spots he took them to visit. He thus became deeply steeped in Scottish history, the writings of Sir Walter Scott, and above all in the poems of Burns. The philosophy of Burns was the foundation of his mature ideals. His confirmed radicalism and his sympathy with the under dog is traceable to this influence.

The Carnegie family could just support itself by the continuous weaving of damask on the four looms installed in the cottage, and with the introduction of power machines the occupation of the hand weaver became precarious. Margaret Carnegie had relatives who had emigrated to America, and the reports of better conditions induced the family to leave Scotland in 1848 when Andrew was 13. They could barely manage to collect sufficient for the migration by selling their possessions, but a life-long friend of Margaret, Ailie Henderson, rendered it possible by lending her £20. Andrew Carnegie repaid this debt in his own characteristic manner, by sending her £20 every year as interest on the advance. When she was a very old woman, she suggested to him that he could be free of debt by giving her £20 but Carnegie assured her that it suited his arrangements better to continue paying her at the regular rate of interest.

The Carnegie family settled in Allegheny, but did not immediately prosper, and started hand weaving in the old fashion. To increase the family income Margaret repaired shoes in the evening and Andrew got his first job as a bobbin boy at 1 dollar 20 cents per week in the Blackstock Cotton Mill. After one year, he got a job as telegraph messenger in the neighbouring town of Pittsburg at 2 dollars 50 cents per week. His duty of delivering telegrams took him to the Pittsburg theatre, and he saw many of Shakespeare's plays acted. He became deeply interested and could in later life quote whole scenes. He once remarked to a friend on passing the millionaire William K. Vanderbilt, "I would not exchange his millions for my knowledge of Shakespeare."

His knowledge of books was greatly extended by the opportunity given by Colonel James Anderson, who had a considerable library and allowed the lads of Alleghany to use it. Of him Carnegie in a speech at Grangemouth declared, "Colonel Anderson opened to me the intellectual wealth of the world. I became fond of reading. I revelled week after week in books. My toil was light, for I got up at six in the morning contented to work till six in the evening if there was then a book for me to read. Can you wonder that I have thought that when I have made wealth, the noblest use to which that wealth can be placed is to imitate Colonel Anderson and establish free libraries."

As might be expected Carnegie did not remain a message boy for long. He soon mastered the Morse code, and instead of using the printed tape for reading the message, he took it direct by sound—an innovation now universal in telegraphy. When 15, he was doing casual work as telegraphist at 4 dollars a week. He had sent £20 to Mrs. Henderson, and the family were out of debt. At 16, he was promoted to telegraphist at 25 dollars a month. At 18, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as clerk, auditor and telegraphist at 35 dollars per month. In this position he became the private secretary and confident of Thomas A. Scott, and when Scott, after three years, became vice-president of the railway company he appointed Carnegie superintendent of the Western Division. For the next 12 years he was employed on the executive of the railway, the last four years occupying Mr. Scott's position as manager.

It was while in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad that he made his first investment. A passenger on the train, Mr. Theodore T. Woodruff, showed him the plans of a patent to convert the seats of the carriage into a bed, and Carnegie persuaded the Pennsylvania to install two carriages with the patent. It was an instantaneous success, and Carnegie took up shares by getting a mortgage on the Carnegie home and from the bank. When the Woodruff company was floated he was offered an eighth share of the stock, paying for them from the dividends received. Thus his first considerable investment was made without the outlay of a dollar of his own. When he was 25, his annual income from this source was 5000 dollars.

With the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861, Carnegie was appointed by the War Department, Washington, to organise the repair of railroads destroyed by the southern troop. His exertions undermined his strength, and in 1862 the Pennsylvania gave him three months holiday, which he spent in visiting Dunfermline. When he was 27, his income was 50,000 dollars, of which amount salary contributed only one-tenth. He had acquired shares in oil, and had organised a company under the title of Piper and Shiffler for the manufacture of iron bridges.

(To be Continued.)

At the age of 30, he resigned from the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had been a pioneer in sleeping cars before Pullman. He had made a comfortable fortune in oil when the name of Rockefeller was unknown, and yet he abandoned railroading when brilliant vistas were opening up, and devoted his energies to the manufacture of iron. First he organised the Keystone Bridge Company at a time when iron was replacing wood in bridge construction. He then acquired on the outskirts of Pittsburg an iron mill which was named the Cyclops mill, but was later called the Union Iron Mills, and then started the Pittsburg Locomotive Works. He now had an assured income of 50,000 dollars, and left Pittsburg to settle permanently in New York in 1867. With his mother, he took a suite in the magnificent St. Nicholas Hotel, and had an office in Broadway. Besides managing his Pittsburgh interests he began to come into the orbit of "big finance" because great banking houses found that he possessed ability as a negotiator of securities, especially with English firms, and poured many large commissions into his hands.

During one of his annual visits to Europe Carnegie met Bessemer, whose process of making steel revolutionised the industry. At that time the iron deposits in America were few, but a new deposit was found at Marquette which was suitable for steel making by the Bessemer process. His associates in the Union Mills were not willing to embark on the new process, so Carnegie formed a new company, the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, to manufacture steel rails. In order to develop this company he sold most of his stock in other companies, and acquired a controlling interest in these great Pittsburgh works. The initiative of Andrew Carnegie in adopting the Bessemer steel process, beside making him the greatest steel magnate in America also made America the greatest steel manufacturing country in the world, displacing England from supremacy. America now produces more steel than the rest of the world combined.

Keeping pace with his financial expansion, Carnegie extended his friendships and became the intimate of such men as Gladstone, Herbert Spenser and John Morley during his yearly holiday in Europe. In America, he consolidated his steel interests by acquiring the controlling interest in the enormous coal areas of Pittsburg from Clay Frick, and formed the new company of Carnegie Brothers. It was not until 1887, when he was 51, that Carnegie married Miss Louise Whitfield, New York, when he had an income of £370,000 a year. From this time onward he spent about half of each year in Britain, and he made his headquarters Cluny Castle, with its 11,000 acres, in the Grampian Hills. A notable benefaction of this time was the anonymous purchase of Lord Acton's library, which ultimately was donated to the University of Cambridge.

The possession of wealth had always filled Carnegie with a sense of responsibility, and in the North American Review he expounded his gospel of wealth. He declared it was a "disgrace to die rich" and indicated the lines along which a rich man should distribute his wealth. Reformatories and hospitals were necessary, but these were appropriate matters for State, not private beneficence. One of the greatest causes of social backwardness was ignorance, he said. Hence libraries, scientific research, university endowment and art collections appealed to him as being most worthy of the beneficence of a rich man.

The immense growth of the Carnegie domain occurred with the discovery of rich iron sand deposits on the Mesabi range, near Lake Superior, in the territory controlled by the railroads and concessions owned by J. D. Rockfeller's Standard Oil. It appeared that the stage was set for a gigantic struggle between Standard Oil and the Carnegie Steel Company. Carnegie averted any competition by agreeing with Rockfeller to work the iron deposits on his leases on a royalty basis, and to use the Rockfeller transport facilities, both rail and steamer, on the Lake. And so without any capital investment the Carnegie Steel Company acquired a practical monopoly of the vast iron deposits on Lake Superior. He further enriched his company by securing reductions in freight charges so that the Carnegie Company produced in 1900 as much steel as Great Britain and half of the total production of America (10,000,000 tons). In this year—his last in business—Carnegie's share of the 40,000,000 dollars profit in the company was 25,000,000 dollars.

Pierpont Morgan, whose firm was involved in rival steel companies, saw that the Carnegie company must inevitably eliminate all competitors, and entered into informal negotiations with Charles Schwab, Carnegie's right hand man. Morgan made an offer to buy the Carnegie steel interests. In order to finance this, Morgan organised the United States Steel Corporation with a capital of 492,000,000 dollars. Carnegie, who decided to cut himself entirely from business, would not accept shares in the new company, but stipulated that he should receive 2,256,639,000 first mortgage five per cent. gold bonds in the United States Steel Corporation. The largest commercial transaction ever made was arranged between Schwab and Morgan, and was entered into on a pencilled sheet of paper on which Carnegie had jotted down his terms. Carnegie thus became the richest man in the world, and Lord Rothchild said of him "One of the most remarkable phenomena of our time is the fact that Mr. Andrew Carnegie should in the brief period of one generation have amassed a fortune exceeding that of all the Rothchild's combined which they have been a century accumulating."

He was free from business, and could devote himself to the schemes which interested him. In 1867, he gave up Cluny and purchased Skibo Castle in Sutherlandshire. He could now settle down seriously to the problem of dispossessing himself of his fortune, which he did with characteristic method. There was no indiscriminate charity, and in all his gifts he endeavoured to attach to them the quality of permanence. When he gave 5,000,000 dollars to the city of New York for the establishment of branch libraries he said "Don't congratulate me. It's the best bargain I have ever made. The money I have given is a small affair. See what I have compelled the City of New York to give!"—an annual permanent appropriation of half a million dollars. Mr. Bertram, who was his head executive, had offices at Skibo and New York.

Among his major magnificent donations may be mentioned the gift, up to 1919, of 2811 libraries costing over 60,000,000 dollars. The Carnegie Trust for Scottish Universities was established in 1901, of 10,000,000 dollars, to form a perpetual fund for assisting research and for helping necessitous students in the payment of fees. Thirty million dollars was given to the Carnegie Institute of Washington for scientific research. Its work at the Mount Wilson observatory, which has done so much to increase our knowledge of astronomy, had a particular fascination for Carnegie. A sum of 2,500,000 dollars was given to Dunfermline, bringing an annual revenue of £25,000 "All to be used in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more of sweetness and light; to give them, especially the young, some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied; that the child of my native town looking back in after years, however far from home it may have roamed, will feel that simply by being such life has been made happier and better. A sum of 36,000,000 was given to the Pittsburgh library, art gallery, museum etc.

Carnegie's interest in the cause of world peace was life long and very personal. He visited the German Kaiser and in 1907 failed to get him to take part in the second Hague convention. He offered 1,500,000 dollars to the Dutch Government for building an International Court of Justice at the Hague provided a site was given, and that other nations would contribute. Although he was disappointed at the design of the building and got some modifications, the Peace Palace at the Hague is a monument to his love of peace. He went further in this matter, and in 1910 gave 10,000,000 dollars in five per cent. bonds for the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace. By this a sum of half a million dollars is available perpetually for the purpose of hastening the abolition of international war.

Carnegie was never tired of preaching his philosophy of the responsibilities of the wealthy man, and never ceased to urge on his fellow millionaires the adoption of a similar plan. He was responsible by example for the Rockfeller Foundation for research, and for huge donations by John Wanamaker.

With the outbreak of war in 1914 Carnegie left Skibo to be used for military purposes, and sailed for his summer in America—the last trip across the Atlantic that he was to make. He was then 76. His most constant worry was how to get rid of his wealth. "The way of the philanthropist is hard," he wrote to J. D. Rockfeller. Although he had founded the Carnegie Corporation in 1911, he found that, at the age of 76, 150,000,000 steel bonds obstinately remained in his possession. He gave to the Carnegie Corporation 125,000,000 U.S. Steel bonds, and reserved only 25,000,000 for himself and his family, from which amount he subsequently withdrew 10,000,000 to found the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in Great Britain.

His last years in America were quiet and sequestered. His only daughter was married to Roswell Miller, of New York, in 1919. He died on August 9, 1919, of pneumonia, and is buried in the old Dutch Cemetary at Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, New York. In his will he remembered his servants at Skibo and many people associated with him in his business life, and provided funds to maintain a host of pensioners gathered during his life.

A list of pensions for public men is an unusual provision of his will. He left ex-President Taft 10,000 dollars a year and 5000 dollars each to Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. To Lloyd George and Mr. John Morley is given 10,000 dollars a year, and John Burns and Thomas Burt each received 5000 dollars a year.

The germ of the foundation of the great Carnegie Corporation of New York is to be found in a memorandum written by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1868, when he was 33. From his original concept he never wavered, and the years only found him in a position of demonstrating his ideas on a grander scale. The document written in his own hand is preserved among his papers and reads: "St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, December, 1868, "Thirty-three and an income of 50,000 dollars per annum! By this time I can arrange all my affairs so as to secure at least 50,000 dollars per annum. Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business for ever, except for others. Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men. This will take three years active work. Pay especial attention to speaking in public. Settle then at London, and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review, and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

"Man must have an idol. The amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry. No idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed with business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond the hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at thirty-five, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoon in receiving instruction and in [illegible] systematically."

But circumstances were too strong for him. He did not get his Oxford education, but he did better in associating with literary men, Morley, Matthew Arnold and the greatest men of his times Theodore Roosevelt, Gladstone, Balfour, Herbert Spenser and a host of others. He was a true cosmopolitan. He expounded publicaly his gospel of wealth 20 years later in the North American Review.

It was widely known that Mr. Carnegie was anxious to divest himself of his riches, and in 1911 his correspondence over such matters was becoming a source of embarrassment to him. He made a voluminous will which he gave to Elihu Root for examination and a reasoned opinion. In this document were provisions for the formation of a trust to carry out the distribution of his wealth. Root suggested as a better and safer way that he found the trust in his own life time. Carnegie jumped at the suggestion, and on June 9, 1911, the New York legislature passed an Act to establish the Carnegie Corporation.

Pahiatua Herald 11/27/35

The Pahiatua Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1935.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American multi-millionaire, was celebrated on Monday. By his countless benefactions in many countries of the world he has perpetuated his name in almost every land. In his early life he created vast wealth and until he died in 1919 at the age of 84 he was for ever distributing his riches. In America he was known as the "Napoleon of Steel" and when he sold his business in 1901 to the United States Steel Corporation he received the colossal sum of 250,000,000 dollars in 5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds for it. This made him the second richest man in the world. A business genius and a remarkable organiser, he despised the worship of money and for that reason set an example of modest, unostentatious living. He shunned any display of extravagance. He never failed to recognise that his great wealth was not the result of his effort alone, but of the co-operation of the masses and that therefore the money that the people had piled up for him should be returned in some way to them. To this end he dedicated the later years of his life. In all his benefactions amounted to a sum of over 350,000,000 dollars. Not only did he give away his annual income of twelve and a-half millions but most of the principle as well. As a result the British Empire alone benefitted to the extent of over sixty million dollars. His money was carefully and wisely spent—much of it went in establishing libraries, the "poor man's university," thanks to his own love of books and his realisation that millions might never have access to good literature unless he made it possible. It is not surprising therefore, that this amazing public benefactor should have been also a lover of peace and so saddened was he by the frightfulness of the World War that some aver it hastened his end.

Thames Star 12/3/35

Thames Star

"With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."—Lincoln.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1935.

CARNEGIE CENTENARY.

Andrew Carnegie, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated throughout the English-speaking world last week, is significant as the first and the greatest of the multi-millionaire philanthropists produced by the expansion of nineteenth century industrialism. At the age of 31, as soon as he realised that his acumen in anticipating the needs of a developing continent was making him a rich man, he formed his plan of deliberately accumulating vast wealth and then spending it as wisely as he could; for he believed the inheritance of great fortunes to be unwise and unjust, and proclaimed that it should be considered a disgrace to die rich. The latter part of his task he found the harder, but few would say that he did not choose his avenues of expenditure well. His interest embraced "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding" in whatever ways it could be accomplished. Popular education through free libraries, higher education in colleges and universities, research in science, improvement in international affairs: all these he chose for his wealth to forward. Wise in his choice, he was even wiser in leaving the trustees in each case a free hand to modify their policy as the years brought changed conditions. Many great men of his time, such as Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer and Viscount Morley, accepted Cargenie as their friend, not for his riches, but for himself. He was indeed almost unique—a fabulously rich man who was not spoilt by his wealth. Carnegie actually looked forward to a time when society would have evolved the mechanism for preventing the acquisition of great fortunes. In the meantime, however, though there seemed some hope of abolishing poverty, the rich would be always with us. And while men of great wealth were inevitable, it was their duty to distribute as wisely and as carefully as they had accumulated. How well Carnegie lived up to this, his real philosophy, may be observed in the ramifications of his planned expenditure and the influence exerted to-day so far afield as New Zealand by the various foundations which he promoted. The benefits resulting from the reasoned application of Carnegie's wealth have been and will be so great that they present one of the greatest arguments in favour of a system under the free competition of which an occasional Carnegie may arise. If all rich men appreciated Andrew Carnegie's gospel of wealth and attempted to practise it, the argument would be conclusive.

Wellington N.Z. Post 11/23/35

Evening Post.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1935.

CARNEGIE'S GOSPEL

The world is celebrating on Monday the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American multi-millionaire, who spent the first part of his life in making one of the vastest fortunes in history and the remainder in distributing his surplus wealth "for the improvement of mankind" in a series of benefactions that have perpetuated his name in almost every land on earth. In these two successive capacities of creator of wealth—for by his genius for organisation he did create it—and of distributor, his long life—he died in 1919 at the age of eighty-four—was one of the romances of the times. Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, the son of a handloom weaver in a period when machinery was supplanting handicrafts, his childhood was passed in poverty, but not unhappily or without education—for even in 1835 this was available in Scotland to the poorest child—in a family circle of strong original characters, from whom, with his ancestral equipment, he derived many of the ideas which became prominent in later life. From one uncle he learned to love literature; from another, who went to prison for participation in "labour cessation," in 1842, he imbibed a hatred of all forms of privilege which he proclaimed to the full in his "Triumphant Democracy," published in 1886, purporting to show the superiority of the American social system to the British. Seeing no hope in the Scotland of the forties, the Carnegie family, with the assistance of friends, emigrated to America in 1848. It was at the start of a great era of progress in America and the imaginative resourcefulness and impatient energy of the Scottish youth found full scope in extraordinarily rapid advancement. He became the "Napoleon of Steel" and, when in 1901, he sold out to Pierpont Morgan on the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, he received the sum of 250,000,000 dollars in 5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds. He was the second richest man in the world and ready to enter on the second stage of the career he had mapped out for himself. Having made his money he was now going to distribute it for the good of his fellow-men.

Andrew Carnegie was a genius of business, a supreme organiser, with the brain of a Napoleon, but he never cherished any illusions as to the power of any single man to accomplish what he himself had done by unassisted effort. He showed his sense of humour when he suggested as an epitaph for himself: "Here lies the man who was able to surround himself with men cleverer than himself." But at no time in his life was Carnegie a worshipper of wealth. As early as 1868 he wrote, in a memorandum to himself detailing his ambitions (afterwards fulfilled):

> Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more degrading than the worship of money.

The spirit of this memorandum is the spirit of Carnegie's life. From it came his famous "Gospel of Wealth," first published in an American magazine and then reprinted in pamphlet form, by special request, in England. His theory is summed up in the following sentence:

> This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer . . . the man of wealth becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren.

According to Mr. Burton C. Hendricks, his biographer, Carnegie accepted the established economic and political system; he was and remained to his death a disbeliever in Socialism. Yet he recognised that the accumulation of enormous sums in the hands of industrial leaders was a result of capitalism that held great possibilities of evil. So far as these leaders stimulated industry and performed their part in unloosing natural and human energies for the growth of society, they were a valuable national asset; indeed, Carnegie believed that they were indispensable. But their reward, if used for their own selfish purposes, far exceeded the value of their services.

Carnegie granted that the people as a whole had created the fortunes concentrated in individual hands; what the community had piled up should be returned to it. The millionaire who properly recognised his own position was merely a "trustee"; he held his surplus wealth for the benefit of his fellows. After discussing the subject in all its aspects, Carnegie concluded that the rich man should himself administer his surplus wealth in his own lifetime for the public good; the accumulator of great possessions was prima facie an exceptional person and it became his duty to use the talents which had made his fortune in distributing it for the betterment of mankind.

Few men can have succeeded so fully as Carnegie in achieving their ambitions and carrying out their ideals. Before he died his benefactions amounted to a sum of over three hundred and fifty million dollars. He gave away not only his annual income of twelve and a half millions, but most of the principal as well. In this princely generosity the British Empire benefited to the extent of over sixty million dollars. The money was well and wisely spent. Much of it went in establishing libraries—those "poor man's universities" in which the little Scottish lad, who loved books so profoundly believed. Among many other gifts there is one which has somewhat of a tragic touch in Carnegie's otherwise singularly happy life. This is his Palace of Peace at The Hague. Carnegie was a passionate lover of peace and the World War saddened his last years and hastened his end. He was the pioneer of a movement for the utilisation of individual wealth for the benefit of the community and has had many followers, notably the Rockefellers in America, but in the inequalities of human society there is still, and will remain, ample scope for the practice of his gospel.

Timaru Herald 11/26/35

GIFT TO TIMARU

PORTRAIT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

FOUNDATION OF TRUSTS

The Timaru Borough Council has received the following letter from Mr J. Barr, Chief Librarian, Auckland:—"At the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York I have sent to you a framed portrait in colour of Andrew Carnegie. It is sent with the compliments of the Corporation to mark the centenary of Carnegie's birth which falls due on November 25.

"The event is being celebrated throughout the world on this day. I am sure that the Carnegie Corporation would be pleased to learn that some notice had been taken of the occasion in your town, which has benefited by Carnegie's benefaction.

"If a celebration is arranged would you please send Press cuttings of it addressed to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A. I am sure that such would be appreciated at headquarters.

"The portrait should be acknowledged direct to the Corporation in New York."

The Council decided to accept the gift with thanks.

Remarkable Personality

Cr. W. G. Tweedy said that as chairman of the Library Committee, he desired to take the opportunity of supplementing the Mayor's remarks regarding the presentation to the borough of the portrait of the late Andrew Carnegie. The gift was reported to the Library Committee at its last meeting when it was recommended that it should be gratefully accepted. The librarian had been instructed to arrange to have the portrait hung in a suitable position in the building so that it could be visible to all those who used the library. The borough undoubtedly had occassion to honour the memory of the late Andrew Carnegie, as it was by his grants to the town that the present library buildings came into being. Following the erection of the buildings a new interest was created in the library, and this had been increasingly maintained since, until that day the library was an essential institution in the life of the community. The selection of books and the general administration of the library were such as to have merited the most favourable comment from the representative of the Carnegie Trust on his visit to Timaru some short time ago. This was very gratifying to the Council, and to the committee particularly which was very anxious indeed to see that the library gave the best possible service to those using it.

Cr. Tweedy said that the late Andrew Carnegie was indeed a remarkable personality. His theory of wealth was summed up in the following sentences: "This then is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest unostentatious living, shunning display and extravagance; to provide moderately for those dependent on him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer . . The man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren." In this spirit he founded four trusts in the United Kingdom and five in the United States of America. These trusts were probably the most remarkable group of charitable institutions in the world. It was the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and not the United Kingdom trust in which they were interested in in New Zealand. An extract from a recent report stated that this Corporation was the largest in size and scope of all the Carnegie foundations its capital being 135,000,000 dollars. The aims of the United Kingdom trust and the Carnegie Corporation of New York were analagous. They both sought to promote adult education in the widest sense of the term, and to make accessible to the public at large the cultural resources of the community. At the outset the Carnegie Corporation of New York existed for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States only, but its scope had since been extended to include the British Colonies, 10 million dollars of its capital being set aside for this purpose. The Corporation had made large grants to Universities for endowments and buildings, had made large appropriations in the interests of library training and service, and had otherwise carried on an extensive programme which included the encouragement of adult education, fine arts, modern languages and engineering education. The report stated that the total amount paid out last year by the Corporation to the British Dominions and Colonies was 1,176,312 dollars. An amount of 136,000 dollars was set aside for British Empire surveys of workers' education and museum development, and following conferences in London in 1933, 166,500 dollars were allocated for scientific research in the British Empire. The Trustees under the deeds creating the trust were given the fullest powers to vary the policy of the Corporation in accordance with changing world conditions.

Interesting Appropriations

Mr Tweedy went on to say that it was of more than passing interest to note that among the recent appropriations of the Corporation were the following of particular interest to New Zealand: Five thousand dollars for a survey of New Zealand libraries; 52,500 dollars, payable in various amounts 1934-39, for home science activities in New Zealand; 12,500 dollars, payable in various amounts, 1933-38, to the Maori Purposes Board for education in art and crafts; 30,000 dollars payable in varying amounts, 1933-38 University of New Zealand; 2500 dollars for adult education, libraries in New Zealand 63,000 dollars for museum development in the British dominions and colonies; 20,000 dollars for arts teaching equipment in secondary schools in the British dominions and colonies, to be allocated; 5000 dollars each to Auckland University College and Victoria University College for sets of equipment for arts teaching; 87,500 dollars to the New Zealand Council of Education research (support of research, 70,000 dollars, payable 14,000 dollars annually, 1933-38 general expenses, 3500 dollars, payable annually 1933-38) 14,500 dollars for Plant Research Station, Palmerston North; 7000 dollars for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand.

Mayor's Remarks

The Mayor (Mr T. W. Satterthwaite) referring to the bequest at last night's meeting of the Council, said that that day was the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, and he thought that it was only proper and fitting that the occasion should not pass without some comment. They, indeed, in the first instance, owed their library,, of which they were so proud, to the generous donation of Mr Carnegie, and although the Corporation did not appear to be spending any further money on libraries or books, the fact that further favours to come were at present not to be expected should not make them any the less gratified with the successful development of the library, and the determination that it should keep pace with the growing needs and development of the borough.

Timaru Post 11/26/35

GIFT OF PORTRAIT

Memory of Andrew Carnegie Honoured

COUNCIL'S TRIBUTE

The handsome public library will keep the name of Andrew Carnegie green in the memory of the people of Timaru for all time. Last evening, the gift of a photograph of the great philanthropist, was acknowledged with warm appreciation.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

The Mayor (Mr T. W. Satterthwaite) referring to the bequest, said that that day was the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, and he thought that it was only proper and fitting that the occasion should not pass without some comment. They, indeed, in the first instance, owed their library,, of which they were so proud, to the generous donation of Mr Carnegie, and although the Corporation did not appear to be spending any further money on libraries or books, the fact that further favours to come were at present not to be expected should not make them any the less gratified with the successful development of the library, and the determination that it should keep pace with the growing needs and development of the borough.

ESSENTIAL INSTITUTION.

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DUTY OF MAN OF WEALTH.

The late Andrew Carnegie was indeed a remarkable personality. His theory of wealth was summed up in the following sentences: "This then is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest unostentatious living, shunning display and extravagance; to provide moderately for those dependent on him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer . . The man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren." In this spirit he founded four trusts in the United Kingdom and five in the United States of America. These trusts were probably the most remarkable group of charitable institutions in the world. It was the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and not the United Kingdom trust in which they were interested in in New Zealand. An extract from a recent report stated that this Corporation was the largest in size and scope of all the Carnegie foundations its capital being 135,000,000 dollars. The aims of the United Kingdom trust and the Carnegie Corporation of New York were analagous. They both sought to promote adult education in the widest sense of the term, and to make accessible to the public at large the cultural resources of the community. At the outset the Carnegie Corporation of New York existed for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States only, but its scope had since been extended to include the British Colonies, 10 million dollars of its capital being set aside endowments and buildings, had made for this purpose. The Corporation had made large grants to Universities for large appropriations in the interests of library training and service, and had otherwise carried on an extensive programme which included the encouragement of adult education, fine arts, modern languages and engineering education. The report stated that the total amount paid out last year by the Corporation to the British Dominions and Colonies was 1,176,312 dollars. An amount of 136,000 dollars was set aside for British Empire surveys of workers' education and museum development, and following conferences in London in 1933, 166,500 dollars were allocated for scientific research in the British Empire. The Trustees under the deeds creating the trust were given the fullest powers to vary the policy of the Corporation in accordance with changing world conditions.

INTERESTING APPROPRIATIONS.

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Wellington N.Z.
Evening Post
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

HIS VIEW OF WEALTH

DUTY AS "DISTRIBUTOR"

FORTUNE IN TRUST

On November 25, 26, and 27 the United States of America, Great Britain, and the Dominions join in celebrating the centenary of the birth of one of the world's most unique philanthropists, Andrew Carnegie. Born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, the son of a weaver, Carnegie and his family emigrated to America in 1848 and settled in Pittsburgh. Here the boy grew up and in time became a steel master and successful business man, amassing his incredible fortune of 450,000,000 dollars.

Carnegie divided a man's life into two periods—that of making money and that of distributing it. He disclaimed the word philanthropist in connection with his own vast benefactions, and preferred to be described as a "distributor." He held very strong views on the responsibilities and duties of a wealthy man towards society, and believed that the bulk of a man's surplus money should be devoted to the betterment of his fellows. This somewhat startling theory was novel fifty years ago, and in 1889, when Carnegie published an article in the "North American Review," outlining a bold enunciation of his philosophy, many of his fellow-millionaires were surprised and indignant that this should be expected of them.

VAST SUM GIVEN AWAY.

One of the first, however, to write and agree warmly with Carnegie was John D. Rockefeller, and later their lead was followed by countless other wealthy citizens. It was found on Carnegie's death that he had reversed the Biblical injunction and kept for himself and his heirs only one-tenth of his wealth, and had devoted to society nine-tenths. In all he had given away by his seventy-fifth birthday three hundred million dollars, a vast sum devoted to the cultural betterment of mankind. Yet one hundred and fifty million dollars still remained, and Carnegie made one final and magnificent gesture in 1911 by creating the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with the endowment of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. It was to use his fortune as a public trust, to dispense it "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutes of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by other such agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

Subsequently the charter was amended to extend the field of the corporation to the British Dominions and colonies. The gift conferred complete freedom on the trustees, after the general lines of policy had been indicated.

A LONG-TIME PROGRAMME.

There was method and philosophy in Carnegie's generosity—neither grandiose nor pretentious, there was a unifying purpose underlying all his benefactions; his philanthropies above all were designed to further the ends of knowledge and understanding. His was no haphazard endowment of orphanage, church, or school; he worked on a general principle of belief in the possibility of elevating the common mind to higher things, of raising the general level of human intelligence so that crime, ignorance, and superstition should be wiped out by the enlightenment of mankind. It was a long-time programme he thus inaugurated, but he was not interested in seeing results before he died. He had perfect faith in his optimism, and knew that in time posterity would prove him right.

Carnegie's interest was focused on what he termed the underprivileged—not so much those materially underprivileged as those denied access to means of cultural elevation. In the opportunity for cultural advancement of the whole he saw the betterment for which all men strive. In books lay the avenue to knowledge and understanding—an avenue that had always been closed to the masses of men. He would throw it open to all who wished to go forward. To his vision and generosity the United States is indebted for its most distinctive and impressive cultural achievement—its system of free public libraries.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

Carnegie did not endow libraries and provide money for their administration; he regarded that as the duty of the community to attend to, but he did provide the building in which the library could be established, and sound ideas, accurate information and knowledge in all branches of human thought he dispersed. Enlightenment would destroy social evils, for as men grew to hate injustice, war, and ignorance, then these things would gradually disappear. He regarded his library buildings as baits, then, to induce citizens to do their duty. His library benefactions were really a carefully-conceived campaign to induce the State to establish free libraries as part of its education system alongside the public school. At the time of his death, Carnegie had spent more than sixty million dollars on this work.

His activities, however, as the world knows, were not confined to libraries alone. The keynote of all his adventures in giving was to provide the opportunity to each, at whatever point in the social scale, to realise to the full the potentialities within himself. Therefore, his interest extended to all fields of human inquiry and cultural activity; to the development of medical science and research, to adult and juvenile education and the arts, to music and museums, to research in technical, natural, and physical sciences, to the study of international peace—there was no branch of knowledge which Carnegie neglected in his magnificent and intelligent campaign against ignorance.

WIDESPREAD BENEFACTIONS.

A truly great man and an internationalist above everything else, Carnegie did not bestow on his adopted country the total benefits from his wealth. It was distributed throughout the English-speaking world, and even in New Zealand the generosity with which the Carnegie Corporation of New York looks on all cultural strivings is staggering. It is a fitting time, on the occasion of this centenary, that New Zealanders should realise what has been done in their country by the corporation towards achieving a higher cultural level.

Appropriations made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York from 1911, the year of establishment, to 1935, include the following:—

	Dollars.
Africa	1,388,998
Australia	624,300
New Zealand	414,876
Newfoundland	286,250
Canada	6,241,126
Various colonies ..	241,100

It will be seen that so far New Zealand has participated in Carnegie's bounty to the extent of about £80,000. Libraries are, of course, one of the most important and valuable of all Carnegie's interests. There are in New Zealand 15 libraries built by Carnegie. In this country we are many years behind the rest of the world in library development, and at the invitation of the Carnegie Corporation of New York thirteen New Zealand librarians have visited the United States and Great Britain to study methods and receive training in their profession to equip themselves for the task of reorganising the library service in the Dominion. In addition to this, the corporation sent an expert, Mr. Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, to make a survey and report on the possibilities of library development in Australia and New Zealand.

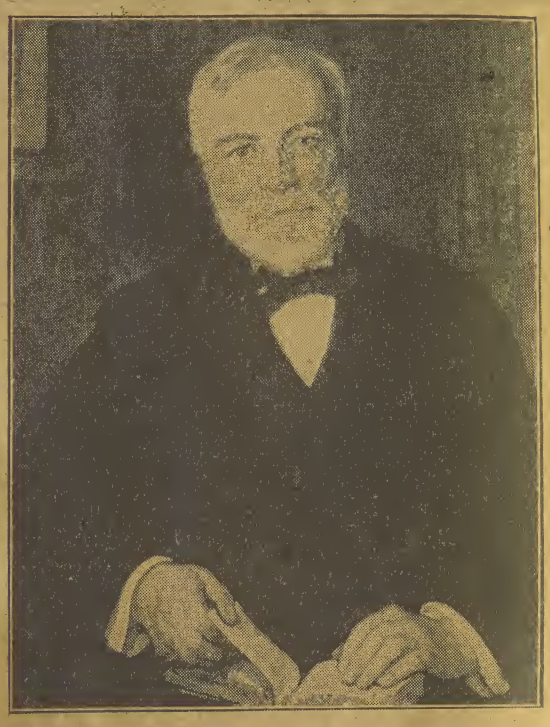
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.

The corporation has also been active in the field of education, and has set up a council for educational research to investigate the backward condition of our educational methods, to set out the facts, and express an opinion so that future policy can be directed. The corporation has also assisted in the administration and organisation of museums and has helped support adult education for the Maoris.

To return to the field of library work, offers have been made of 25,000 dollars to each of the four university colleges to be expended on books, but so far only one college has been able to receive this benefit by complying with all the conditions. In addition, art collections valued at £1250 have also been presented.

Although so much has already been done to bring Carnegie's plans to reality, his dearest ambition remains to be fulfilled. All his life he had a passionate hatred and loathing of war, and much of his wealth has been spent in the study of international peace made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. At the present time it seems that there is little possibility of destroying the causes leading to war, but Carnegie believed implicitly that the time would come when men would realise the futility and waste of warfare, and would resort to arbitration rather than force, in the settlement of their disputes. He worked all his life to this end, and we must believe, with him, that the time will come when men will regard war with Carnegie's own hatred and distrust, and will use every means in their power to preserve world peace.

Wellington N.Z.
Evening Post
11/27/35



"Evening Post" Photo.

THE LATE ANDREW CARNEGIE.—*The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American multi-millionaire, is being celebrated today in many parts of the world. The above picture is in the offices of the New Zealand Council for Educational Research.*

Wellington N.Z.
Evening Post
11/29/35

EDUCATIONAL WORK

HELP TO NEW ZEALAND

CARNEGIE BENEFACTIONS

In the various tributes that have been paid to the posthumous services of the late Andrew Carnegie on the occasion of the centenary celebrations this week New Zealand has been mentioned among the beneficiaries in the distribution of his wealth, but the full extent of the benefactions is not quite adequately realised. It is known, of course, that New Zealand at an early stage participated in gifts for the establishment of libraries and that some of our provincial libraries owe their existence to the help he gave. It is through the Carnegie Corporation for Education and its activities in carrying out the desires of its founder that New Zealand has received so much assistance in recent years. Representatives of the corporation have visited New Zealand from time to time for the purpose of ascertaining where our educational and cultural activities most require stimulation and where expenditure is likely to be most fruitful.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

Libraries have of course received first consideration. Representatives of the corporation early realised that our university libraries were hopelessly inadequate. As a result Victoria University College has already received a handsome grant and the other University Colleges have been promised similar grants when their library organisations give evidence that any expenditure will justify itself in providing the kind of library service that is considered the minimum for a university institution.

Last year the corporation appointed a committee to investigate and report on libraries generally in New Zealand. This report revealed a condition of affairs by no means satisfactory. There are already signs that this report has been effective, and steps are already in train for the establishment of a national library system. The corporation recognises that an efficient library service requires efficient library administrators and that these require training. It has therefore granted travelling fellowships to a number of librarians to enable them to take courses in library administration in the United States of America.

VALUE OF TRAVEL.

The corporation clearly places great value on travel as a means of cultural stimulation. Besides granting Travelling Fellowships to librarians, it has granted similar fellowships to a number of New Zealanders occupying key positions and likely to be centres of education and cultural stimulation. In addition New Zealand shares in the travelling fellowships awarded by the Imperial Institute of Education out of funds provided by the corporation.

The fostering of art, too, is one of the corporation's activities, and to this end significent art and music collections have already been given to some of our university colleges and secondary schools. These collections are truly representative of the world's art, and cannot fail in fruitfully stimulating the appreciation of art among a people who have no cause to pride themselves in this respect.

When through the depression the Government and many local bodies withdrew their grants to the Workers' Educational Association, this valuable educational movement bade fair to be extinguished. The corporation thereupon made a handsome, but diminishing, grant to enable the association to survive till the return of more normal times, when it is hoped that the country will once again shoulder its own responsibilities.

In assisting to elevate the home-life of our people the corporation has made many grants. Several grants have been made to foster extension work in the teaching of home science by the University of Otago, and a big scheme of rural home education is now operating in Otago and Canterbury.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.

But it is to educational research that the corporation no doubt looks for the most fundamental stimulus to educational effort. In 1934 the corporation appointed a Council of Educational Research consisting of representative educationists from the four university districts. The corporation made a grant to the council sufficient to cover its activities for a period of five years. The council is just completing its first year of activity. Already work of considerable importance has been accomplished by research workers throughout New Zealand, and the council expects to begin the publication of its researches in 1936. These researches deal with all branches of our educational service, and should provide most valuable information.

When one reviews the remarkable extent of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, and their stimulating effect on the culture of Anglo-Saxon peoples, when one notes how admirably his ideals have been carried out by the great corporation that survives him, one may well feel that Aristotle expressed a real truth when he enjoined us to "deem no man happy till he is dead." In the case of Andrew Carnegie the peoples of many lands have reason to be thankful that, having accumulated vast wealth, he regarded himself as one holding a trust for the benefit of mankind. "He being dead yet speaketh."

A CARNEGIE GRANT

It was announced at last night's meeting of the Victoria University College Council that a cable had been received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the effect that a 2000-dollar grant was available to enable the holder of the Sarah Ann Rhodes fellowship, Miss Violet Macmillan, B.H.Sc., to travel overseas in furtherance of her studies.

Westport
News
11/30/35.

'The Westport News'

(Daily Morning.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1935.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Last Monday marks the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose name has become, throughout the English-speaking world, almost synonymous with "public library." Of humble Scottish origin, he amassed a huge fortune in America at the latter end of last century, and left the whole of it for educational and cultural purposes. He was the greatest benefactor that libraries have ever known, but his interests were not restricted to this one field. Their width is manifest in the institutions he endowed. These include the Carnegie Institute of Washington, devoted to scientific research the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland; the Dunfermline Trust for his home town in Scotland; and the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, a group of cultural and educational departments of the municipal type, including concert hall, technical college, museum, art gallery, and library. There are such buildings as the Peace Palace at The Hague, the Pan-American Building at Washington, and the Central American Court of Justice in Costa Rica. In New Zealand special grants have been made to the Workers' Educational Association and for the establishment of an Institute of Educational Research. But when all else has been mentioned libraries remain the most obviously successful results of the Carnegie bequests. Of the total endowments of £55,000,000 standing in his name today over half is invested in two large general trusts — the United Kingdom Trust and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Curiously enough, it is from the latter that we in New Zealand have benefited. It was established with a capital of 135,000,000 dollars to be used for the "advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States," but in 1917 its scope was extended to include Canada and other British Dominions, 10,000,000 dollars being set aside for the purpose. Long before this (in 1908) a grant of £10,000 was responsible for the foundation of the Dunedin Public Library. Since then this city has benefited, in common with the rest of New Zealand, from grants for public and university libraries. Originally the policy of the corporation was to help in the erection of library buildings, but to-day it prefers to provide for books and the improvement of library service. In pursuit of this policy a survey has been made of New Zealand libraries and proposals drawn up for their improvement. The librarians of all the main libraries in New Zealand have been given fellowships enabling them to visit America and Europe to study the latest developments in library technique. Each of the university colleges has been offered 15,000 dollars for expenditure on books, on condition that the standard of library service be first raised so as to ensure adequate supervision and use of the books so acquired.

Whangarei
Northern Advocate
11/27/35.

The Northern Advocate

Daily

Registered for transmission through the post as a Newspaper.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1935.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

On Monday of this week there was world-wide celebration of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, one of the greatest philanthropists in history. The story of Andrew Carnegie's life makes enthralling reading. Born in a humble home in Dunfermline, Scotland, he became a steelmaster in Pittsburg, where he amassed a fortune of over 90 millions sterling. Then he set out upon what he regarded as the greatest work of his life—the distribution of his vast wealth "for the improvement of mankind." He held very strong views on the responsibilities and duties of a wealthy man towards society and believed that the bulk of a man's surplus money should be devoted to the betterment of his fellows. This somewhat startling theory was novel fifty years ago, and in 1889, when Carnegie published an article in the "North American Review" outlining a bold enunciation of his philosophy, many of his fellow millionaires were surprised and indignant that this should be expected of them. His theory was summed up by him in a notable passage in his "Gospel of Wealth," which read: "This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer . . . the man of wealth becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren." One of the first to agree warmly with Carnegie was John D. Rockefeller, and later their lead was followed by countless other wealthy citizens. It was found on Carnegie's death that he had reversed the Biblical injunction and kept for himself and his heirs only one-tenth of his wealth and had devoted to society nine-tenths. In all, he had given away, by his 75th birthday, 300 million dollars, a vast sum devoted to the cultural betterment of mankind. Yet 150 million dollars remained, and Carnegie made one final and magnificent gesture in 1911 by creating the Carnegie Corporation of New York with the endowment of 125 million dollars. The Corporation was to use his fortune as a public trust, to dispense it "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutes of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications and by other such agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor." Subsequently the charter was amended to extend the field of the Corporation to the British Dominions and Colonies. The gift conferred complete freedom on the trustees, after the general lines of policy had been indicated. It has been emphasised that Carnegie's interest was focussed on what he termed the under-privileged, not so much those materially underprivileged as those denied access to means of cultural elevation. He considered that in books lay the avenue to knowledge and understanding, and he decided to throw it open to all who wished to go forward. It is to his vision and generosity that the United States is indebted for its system of free libraries. At the time of his death he had spent more than 60 million dollars on this work. His activities were not confined to libraries alone. They extended to all fields of human inquiry and cultural activity: to the development of medical science and research; to adult and juvenile education and the arts; to music and museums; to research in technical, natural and physical sciences; to the study of international peace. The last-named was the greatest object of all. Carnegie fought unceasingly a war against ignorance, and he did so in no parochial manner. His gifts were distributed throughout the English-speaking world, as is shown by the following list of appropriations (in dollars) made by the Carnegie Corporation since 1911: Africa, 1,388,998; Australia, 624,309; New Zealand, 414,876; Newfoundland, 286,250; Canada, 6,241,126. New Zealand is under a debt of gratitude to Carnegie and the Corporation founded by him, for there are in the Dominion no less than 18 Carnegie Libraries. On that account, apart from other directions in which education has been helped, the centenary of the birth of a remarkable figure in history should be fittingly commemorated by the people of New Zealand.

Hobart, Tas
Mercury
12/24/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Benefactions Remembered

Photograph Unveiled

The benefactions of Andrew Carnegie to English-speaking people throughout the world were praised by the Lord Mayor (Mr. J. J. Wignall) at the unveiling at the Tasmanian Public Library, Hobart, yesterday, of a coloured photograph of Carnegie, which was received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Aldermen, trustees and members of the general public witnessed the unveiling, which was performed by the Lord Mayor.

The chairman of the Board of Trustees (Professor E. Morris Miller) said the Carnegie Corporation had formed the idea of celebrating the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth by presenting a coloured photograph to every library and institution to which Carnegie had contributed. Hobart, and Tasmania, 30 years ago had received £7,500 from Carnegie to erect the library on land provided free by the Hobart City Council. Since then the library had had a chequered career. During the past two years they had returned to the subsidy of £2,000 supplied jointly by the Council and the Government. It was a fairly satisfactory position, and the library was back to where it was five years ago. It was not sufficient, however, to enable the library to make the progress Carnegie had desired. Small as the library was, its standing throughout Australia was high. Students wishing to delve into certain aspects of Australiana had to apply to the Tasmanian library. The housing of the William Walker collection was not a fitting recognition of the asset the late Mr. Walker had made available. He expressed gratitude to the City Council for the way it had treated the library financially, especially in the past two years, and to the Government for having restored that part of the subsidy it had taken away.

The Lord Mayor, unveiling the photograph, pointed out that the library subsidy comprised £1,100 from the Council and £900 from the Government. The Council had done its part, in its contributions and in supplying the land. Not only Hobart, but Tasmania and the mainland, applied to the library for assistance. Carnegie had made a wonderful gift to English-speaking people throughout the world. He knew of no other man who had done so much good for his fellow-men. The library was doing its best with the means at its disposal. The Tasmanian Museum was in an even more difficult position, and how it carried on its work he did not know.

Mr. W. A. Woods, vice-chairman of the trustees, thanked the Lord Mayor and aldermen for their attendance on behalf of the Board of Trustees. The contribution to the library, he said, was now approaching a fair thing.

PROFESSOR MILLER'S WORK.

The Librarian (Mr. J. D. A. Collier) invited the visitors to inspect the Australian room, in which the Walker collection was housed. The collection, he said, was available to research workers and students of the future. Books were yet to be written on all branches of Tasmania's history, and the library had the necessary material. He pointed out the need for a history of Australian literature, and for an adequate bibliography. Professor Morris Miller was working on a bibliography of Australian literature, and it would be of immense value. In recent years only had the prejudice against Australian literature been broken down. It was due to Professor Morris Miller, also, that the library had a collection of Australian fiction, poetry, and drama that more than equalled that of other Australian libraries.

Aldermen and other visitors were shown over the Walker collection.

Hobart, Tas
Mercury
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Memorial Portrait

Library Ceremony To-day

November 25 was a day honoured in Carnegie libraries in all parts of the world as the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the public-spirited Scottish-American multi-millionaire, who gave many hundreds of thousands of pounds for the building of public libraries.

It is more than 30 years since the Hobart City Council entered into negotiations direct with Mr. Carnegie, and was rewarded with a gift of £7,500 for a public library in Hobart. In recognition of the fact that the Government agreed to contribute to the upkeep of the institution—although it was for some years strictly a city library—the new library was called the Tasmanian Public Library instead of the Hobart Carnegie Library.

In memory of the generous donor the trustees arranged a small ceremony for the date of Mr. Carnegie's birth, November 25, and the Lord Mayor (Mr. J. J. Wignall) agreed to unveil a portrait of Mr. Carnegie, which was the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, but the portrait did not reach Hobart until some days after November 25, and the function had to be postponed. The unveiling is to take place this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock at the Library. The Lord Mayor will unveil the portrait and the Chief Secretary (Mr. T. D'Alton) and the Minister for Education (Mr. E. J. Ogilvie) and aldermen of the Hobart City Council have been invited to be present. The public is invited to view the new portrait, which will be hung in the main hall.

Hobart, Tas
Mercury
12/23/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Centenary To-day

Widespread Celebration

Wise Philanthropy

CANBERRA, November 24.

The Prime Minister, in a statement issued to-day, expressed pleasure in associating the Commonwealth Government and himself with the celebration to-morrow throughout the British Empire and the United States of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who by his benefactions and his example had done so much to promote the peace of the world and the advancement and true well-being of mankind, particularly of our two great English-speaking nations.

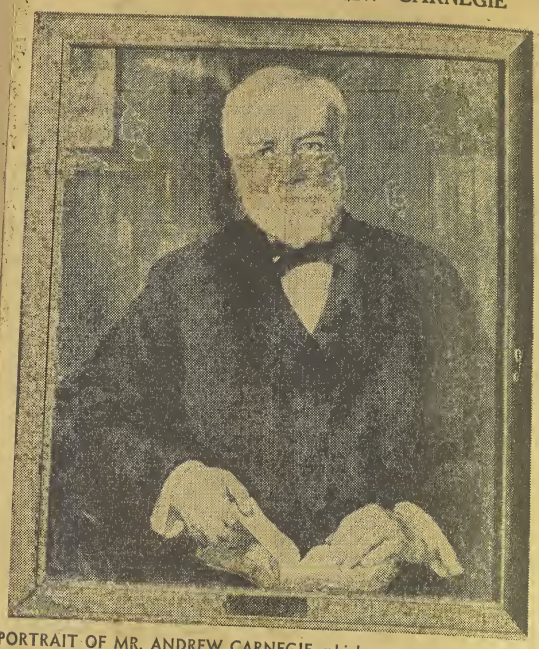
"That unassuming Scotsman, who gave away during his lifetime practically the whole of his great fortune of £75,000,000, taught the world in a most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth was a sacred trust, to be used only for the benefit of one's fellows, since is was only by their help and co-operation that wealth could be acquired," said Mr. Lyons.

He wished to remind Australians that Andrew Carnegie recognised his kinship with us as members of the British Commonwealth, the library in the Hague, the travelling grants which were made to hundreds of scholars in all branches of scientific investigation, and our own Australian Council for Educational Research were the direct result of expenditure of those funds.

He believed, said Mr. Lyons, that the only safeguard for democracy lay in the education of every citizen in the nation. To that end, the free library was one of the greatest agencies serving the State, and it was no exaggeration to say that we owed the free library to Andrew Carnegie.

Hobart, Tas
Mercury
11/24/35

IN MEMORY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE



PORTRAIT OF MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, which was unveiled yesterday in the main hall at the Tasmanian Public Library, Hobart. It was the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. (See letterpress).

Hobart Tas
Mercury
11/26/35

DAY BY DAY

GIVER OF LIBRARIES

Carnegie Celebration

AN anniversary of world-wide interest occurred yesterday. The late Andrew Carnegie was born a century ago on November 25, and although he gained a good deal of celebrity out of the fact that he made one of the largest fortunes ever known, it is not that which lends him renown to-day. Instead of keeping his money he gave away a sum staggering in its size, namely, ££70,000,000, and almost the whole of it was devoted either to immediate assistance to worthy needs, or to the endowment of educational facilities which should benefit posterity. Now it is a strange thing that a man who, from being an engine boy, rose to become one of the wealthiest men in the world, should use his wealth for purposes of education and general welfare in the way that Carnegie did. That he was profoundly convinced of the value of education and of the need to stimulate educational activities is clear from his immense gifts to various bodies, and to his allotment of £25,000,000 to form the Carnegie Corporation, which gives annually large sums to matters concerned with education. It is, however, out of his provision of what are still called the Carnegie libraries that he is best known, and there are few towns of any size in the British Empire that do not boast a library the gift of this former engine boy. No single thing in the life of the man was so marked as that strong incentive to make wider and more intensive the means by which all people could gain for themselves knowledge without cost. The use of a library implies the will to use it, and probably Carnegie felt that after providing the means it was for people to apply themselves. The celebration of the centenary of his birth is the due of a great man with great ideals.

* * * *

Launceston, Tas
Examiner
12/24/35

LATE ANDREW CARNEGIE

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT

HOBART, Monday

In memory of the late Andrew Carnegie, who gave £7500 towards the construction of the Tasmanian Public Library, a portrait of him was unveiled at the Institution this afternoon by the Lord Mayor of Hobart (Mr. J. J. Wignall). The portrait was the gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and although it was intended to have the function on November 25, the centenary of the birth of the late Mr. Carnegie, it had to be postponed owing to the late arrival of the portrait.

Launceston, Tas
Examiner
11/25/35

GREAT SCOT

Andrew Carnegie Centenary

WORLD TRIBUTES

CANBERRA, Sunday

The Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons), associating himself and the Commonwealth Government with the centenary celebrations on Monday of Andrew Carnegie, paid a tribute to the great Scotsman's benefactions, and to his example in promoting world peace and the advancement and well-being of mankind, particularly in the British Empire and U.S.A.

"This unassuming Scotsman, who gave away during his lifetime practically the whole of his great fortune of £75,000,000," said Mr. Lyons, "taught the world in most convincing manner his doctrine that wealth is a sacred trust, only to be used for the benefit of one's fellows, since it is only by the help and co-operation of those that wealth can be acquired."

Mr. Lyons welcomed this occasion as a fitting opportunity to remind Australians that Andrew Carnegie had set aside for the use of British dominions and colonies £2,000,000, and that out of the interest on the money Australia had received benefits to date amounting to £125,000. The money had been administered wisely in promoting education, libraries, and scientific research.

The Palace of Peace at The Hague, the discovery of insulin, and the travelling grants which were made to hundreds of scholars in all branches of scientific investigation, and the Australian Council for Educational Research were the direct result of the expenditure of those funds.

"I firmly believe that the only safeguard for democracy lies in the education of every citizen in the nation," declared Mr. Lyons. "To this end a free library is one of the greatest agencies serving the state, and it is no exaggeration to say that we owe the free library to Andrew Carnegie."

Launceston, Tas
Examiner
11/27/35

[LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.]

The Examiner

ESTABLISHED 1842.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1935

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

Many tributes have been paid during the last few days to the memory of Andrew Carnegie, the multi-millionaire, whose benefactions were magnificent, and have been so beneficial to mankind. Monday was the centenary of the great ironmaster's birth in the Scottish town of Dunfermline. Of humble origin, born to a poor family, he made his mark and also his huge fortune in America. Of it he dedicated no less than £75,000,000 to humanitarian work.

The gathering together of such wealth as Carnegie possessed would in itself mark him out for notice; the giving away of the wealth would provide another reason for attention being drawn to him. In each instance, however, nothing more than notoriety might have been achieved. It was the manner in which he distributed his riches which marked him out as a man whose memory will be revered down the years.

The career of Andrew Carnegie was a triumph of grit combined with the ability to choose the men best able to serve him. Courage was his from his earliest days. Here was an undersized boy of twelve driven from Scotland by economic factors setting off with his father for the United States of America, and there obtaining a position in a factory, a humble beginning in which his keenness brought him minor promotions. It was when he stepped on to the lowest rung of the telegraph service, then in its infancy, that he demonstrated that here was a young man not prepared to stand still. In those days the Morse code ticked itself out on a ribbon, but to young Carnegie the ticking became a language which he could follow by ear, and thus he was one of three men in America who at that time possessed this art. One morning his ear caught an urgent message, and he delivered it at once and thus came closer to the big men in the railways by appointment as secretary to one of the managers of the Pennsylvania railroad telegraph system.

What followed reads like fiction, but the facts are all on record. One morning the trains on a single line system were completely blocked. Young Carnegie, early in the office, took matters into his own hands and, issuing telegram after telegram in his senior's name, disentangled the traffic. It was soon after this that a disastrous collision occurred, and again the chief was absent. The youngster took an immediate decision—"Burn the trains," he ordered, and hours, and possibly days, were saved in restoring normal traffic. Advancement became automatic and, using his savings wisely, he laid the foundation for his great fortune—first in the railways, then in oil, then in iron, and finally in steel until, when he retired in 1901 from the U.S. Steel Corporation, he took with him as his share of the profits of the merger which had just taken place a sum equal to £100,000,000. From then until his death in 1919 he faced squarely the problem of disposing of that wealth in a manner most likely to benefit humanity.

It seems, however, that this was no sudden decision. Among the records is a document, dated December, 1868, in which he set before himself definite principles for his own guidance in the handling of money. Carnegie was then thirty-three, with an income of £10,000 a year. "By this time two years," he wrote, "I can arrange all my business so as to secure at least £10,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes." Then, having discussed his need of further education, and having visualised himself as owning a newspaper to aid the cause of education and improve the lot of the poorer classes, he added: "Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatory—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. . . . To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at thirty-five, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically."

Andrew Carnegie did not achieve his ambition of retiring when he planned. The years passed with his hand still guiding big business, but he did not sacrifice his ideals. Finally, on his retirement, he became known for his generous gifts, but gifts which were wisely considered before being made. Perhaps of widest use have been his benefactions to cities throughout the world to enable them to establish libraries, his university foundations, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It has been stated that for every pound sterling he had earned he gave away eighteen shillings.

It is obvious that he was an outstanding character. In business he had an almost uncanny vision and abundant initiative, and when he had amassed wealth almost beyond the dreams of avarice he regarded it as making him "trustee and agent for his poor brethren." What a splendid example for rich men and women to follow. It is not necessary to be a multi-millionaire to do good. From fortunes small in comparison, it is possible to do a great deal of good that will live long after the benefactors have passed away.

Hobart, Tas
Mercury
11/26/35

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

RECORDS of the British race reveal a long list of those who by their labours and thought added something to history. Throughout centuries men have struggled and made their way in strange lands building slowly the fabric that was to become the British Empire. To them we have given the name of Empire builders, and their name is legion. Clive his India, Raffles his Singapore, Rhodes his Africa, Cook his Australia—all these tell of men who dared life and fortune to make a new greatness in the world. But Empire builders there are whose names do not figure in the same catalogue as those who found new lands, or who wrested territories from other hands and gave fresh impetus to their race. There is a host of men who wrought within the structure of their country and people to change and develop life and outlook. Such a man was Andrew Carnegie. The fabric that he built was the internal texture of living, for his vision was wide and he saw that life meant the growth of knowledge and thought. It was this recognition that people needed the food of the mind to enable growth, that led him to the founding of libraries where should be placed for the use of all, books to teach and give information. Wisely he perceived that books had come to be almost the initial foundation on which mental growth rested, and with memory of his own early youth when books were costly to buy and hard to acquire, he began that immense series of gifts of libraries throughout the British Empire and America that has associated his name with such for all time. The celebration yesterday of the centenary of his birth, which was carried out in every library that he had given, represented a small meed of gratitude and remembrance of a man who had done greatly for his fellow men. It is unhappily true that the value of a gift is often measured in terms of direct advantage immediately conferred, and often there is but little tribute for that which is perpetual but removed in time from our day. In the truest sense Andrew Carnegie was an Empire builder, for he helped in the building of that vaster and more enduring empire of the mind than any territorial accumulation yet known. There is room for an element of wonder that such a man, whose origins were a handicap, should have realised that humanity must move along the lines of its intellect for progress, and that the progress could come only through the medium of general and broad education. Yet his remarkable gifts of great sums of money to education work of several kinds suggest that it was a burning desire that his riches should be used in such way as might benefit not his own day, but that greater future of living which he must have felt was certain. If we could set down the advantages already gained through the wealth of Andrew Carnegie spent wisely and well, it might well fill a volume. And yet such advantages are probably but tiny compared with the ultimate ends likely to be achieved as the result of his action. To his name may justly be attached something of worthy remembrance and gratitude, and fairly and truly he may go down in the world's history as one who did most clearly seek to benefit generations to come.

Cape Town
Cape Argus
11/20/35

TRIBUTE TO GREAT PHILANTHROPIST

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

2547

(The Argus Correspondent)

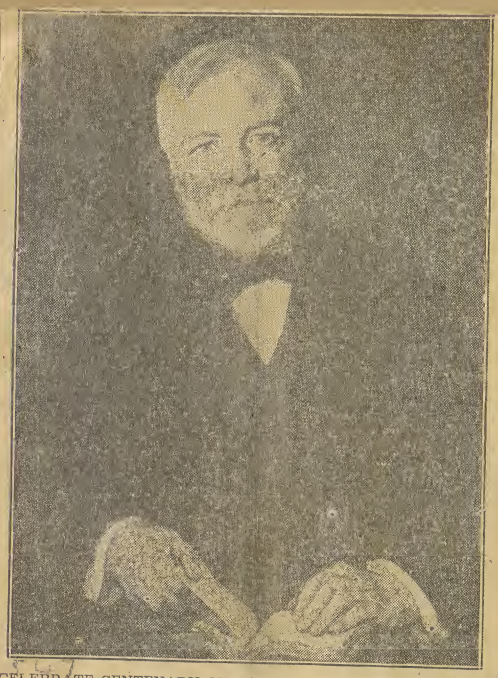
Potchefstroom, Friday.

Reference to the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie last Monday was made at the meeting of the Town Council last night by Councillor C. S. Klopper, who described the late Andrew Carnegie as one of the giants of the modern financial and philanthropic world.

Councillor Klopper, referring especially to the benefits Carnegie had bestowed on mankind by his gifts of free libraries, recalled that £2,500 was granted Potchefstroom for library buildings which were of inestimable value in an educational centre such as the old capital. He also referred to the gift of £25,000 to Pretoria and to grants by the Carnegie Corporation which made possible the investigation of the poor white problem in South Africa.

Reference was also made to the death of Dr. G. Gubbins and his work in collecting Africana.

Mrs. Aletta Nel added that Dr. Oswald Black, psychologist at the local Witwatersrand Institution, had recently received a grant of £1,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to enable him to study Bantu psychology at the native location here, work, she said, which would develop into research of the utmost importance to the whole of South Africa.



CELEBRATE CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTHDAY. This painting of Andrew Carnegie, by Luis Mora, is being used as the Andrew Carnegie centenary portrait. A reproduction has been presented to all Carnegie libraries by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and will be unveiled on the anniversary of his birth.

East London, S. Africa
Dispatch
11/25/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Bobbin-Boy Who Became Millionaire.

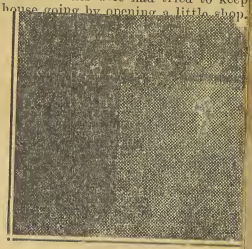
2547

CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH

(Special to the Daily Dispatch by DAVID WILSON.)

The name of Andrew Carnegie is honoured throughout the English-speaking world, and today, the hundredth anniversary of his birth, celebrations on a large scale are being held in Scotland, the land of his birth, and in the United States, the land of his adoption.

William Carnegie, the father of this benefactor of mankind, lived in an old-fashioned house in the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, at one time the capital of Scotland. It was in a little attic of this house that Andrew was born: in the ground floor there were five hand-looms, and in 1835 damask weaving was still a trade with tolerable prospects for a hard-working man, but by 1840 things had changed and in later years Andrew used to recall his father sitting with a map of the United States, unrolled on the table, tracing with his finger in an attempt to find the city of Pittsburg. Trade had become so bad that William Carnegie had been compelled to go out to seek for orders—little better than begging in the eyes of the proud Carnegies—while his wife had tried to keep the house going by opening a little shop.



MOUNTING THE LADDER.

The eagerness to help which "Andy"—as he was universally called—displayed soon earned him promotion as secretary to the manager of the Pennsylvania Railway, and in 1859, when the manager became vice-president of the company, Carnegie became superintendent of the western division of the line. Ability to grasp a situation quickly was one of his characteristics, and he owed his advancement in no small measure to the skill with which on one occasion he dealt with an accident on the line. An express train had been derailed, the whole division was disorganised, his chief was late in arriving at the office. No one but his chief had the right to issue orders to put the matter right, but somehow the trains had to be got moving, and Andrew assumed responsibility, so that when his chief arrived at the office he found that the whole matter had been adjusted.

A superintendent's job was no sinecure, as telegraphic communication was unsatisfactory, the cast-iron joints on the rails frequently snapped and trains frequently mistimed their arrival at stations. As many as 47 breakdowns were known to occur in one day, and it was the duty of the superintendent to attend personally to each one. Often he was not at home for a whole week, scarcely ever sleeping, except for a few snatches in the bottom of a a freight car.

THE TURNING POINT.

A chance acquaintance with a farmer whom he met on the road carrying a small green bag proved the turning point in his career. They talked of railways and the farmer took out of his bag the model of a sleeping-car which he had constructed. Carnegie became enthusiastic. "Yes," he said, "that is something which this continent must have." But the inventor was troubled by lack of money and did not know how to exploit his invention. Carnegie saw the opportunity and within a few hours had formed a company for the purpose of building sleeping cars for the Pennsylvania Railway, himself taking one-eighth of the financial responsibility by securing a loan from the bank.

One idea followed another. He became one of the directors of the Keystone Bridge Iron Works at Pittsburg and began to dream of the chemical process by means of which pig-iron could be converted into steel. "It was not until 1864," he tells us, "that the revolution in steel manufacture came to us and the Iron Age began to give way to the new King Steel, for our first Bessemer steel was made in that notable year and steel hitherto costing from six to seven cents per pound has since sold at less than one cent per pound."

MONEY FROM OIL.

Having laid the foundation of his great wealth the young man of 27 went in for oil in 1862, purchasing the famous Storey Farm for £8,000; in one year the wells on the farm yielded 1,000,000 dollars in cash and the ultimate value of them to Carnegie was £1,000,000. In 1886 he built a new steel mill at Pittsburg, bought out all his rivals and founded the Carnegie Steel Company with a capital of £5,000,000. Further amalgamations took place until in 1900 the total capital was no less than £25,000,000 and the vast works were turning out every conceivable article that could be made of steel.

In 1887 he married and soon afterwards purchased Skibo Castle in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, where he lived when he was not in New York; from the tower there flew a flag on one side of which was the Union Jack and on the other the Stars and Stripes. From this time onwards public attention was turned from the shrewd business capacity which had enabled him to amass his fortune to the manner in which he spent his millions.

In 1901 he decided to make no more money. He was a multi-millionaire and he had no desire to became a slave to his money. "A man's first duty," he said, "is to make a competence and be independent. But his whole duty does not end there. It is his duty to do something for his needy neighbours. To try to make the world in some way better than you found it, is to have a noble motive in life. Your surplus wealth should contribute to the development of your own character and place you in the ranks of nature's nobleman." A new company was formed embracing all the Carnegie concerns and several others and having a capital of £229,000,000. As his own share the former bobbin-boy received over £100,000,000.

PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS.

The remainder of his life he devoted to the work of providing the capital for purposes of public interest and social and educational advancement. Among these the provision of public libraries in the United Kingdom, the United States and the British Dominions was specially prominent: by the end of 1908 he had distributed over £10,000,000 for founding libraries alone. In Scotland he gave £2,000,000 in 1901 to establish a trust for providing funds for assisting education at the Scottish Universities, and many a prosperous professional man today owes his success to the financial assistance he received through this channel. He was a large benefactor of the Tuskegee Institute under Booker Washington for negro education, and he also established large benefactions for his former employees and for American college professors. In America in 1904 and in Great Britain in 1908 he established the Carnegie Hero Fund for the recognition of deeds of heroism, in 1903 he contributed £500,000 for the erection of the Peace Palace at The Hague, and in the same year £150,000 for a Pan-American Palace in Washington as a home for the International Bureau of American republics.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION.

The Carnegie Corporation has during the past fourteen years made grants totalling over £150,000 to enable selected men and women to visit the United States to study various aspects of educational and social life there and to enable others to visit various parts of the British Dominions for the same purpose. Grants totalling over £210,000 have been made to organisations for the same purpose. In 1927 the Corporation adopted a five-year plan for the investigation of African education and culture, and from this continent have gone leaders in various fields to study American technical and commercial schools, public school systems, museums, parks, libraries, extension work of all kinds, community welfare, etc., while to Africa have come librarians, adult education experts, college and university administrators, research directors, and others whose general counsel and advice have been of great service to education in Africa.

In all his ideas Carnegie was dominated by an intense belief in the future and influence of the English-speaking people, in their democratic government and alliance for the purpose of peace and the abolition of war and in the progress of education on non-sectarian lines.

Before his death in 1919 he had given away so much that his fortune had dwindled to £5,000,000. He was survived by Mrs. Carnegie, who is still alive and upon whom the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh was conferred about two months ago. Many academic honours were bestowed upon him during the years of his retirement.

(Continued in next column.)

Cape Town
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GARNEGIE CEN

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Arrangements are being
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November 25, 1835. The
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Dunfermline Trust, the
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Lord Elgin, who is ch
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Adam Smith, principal of
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Johannesburg S. A.
Star
11/25/35

THE CARNEGIE CENTENARY

MILLIONS DEVOTED TO EDUCATION

HOW SOUTH AFRICA HAS BENEFITED

To-day is the centenary of Andrew Carnegie.

One hundred years ago, on November 25, 1835, there was born in an attic in the town of Dunfermline, Scotland, one who was destined to play a big role in the industrial world, and who later was to devote his millions to the furtherance of education.

From humble and obscure beginnings Andrew Carnegie became the steel king of America and a multi-millionaire. Denied educational facilities in his youth, with dour Scots perseverance he made his way in the world determined, if ever the opportunity came, to make the lot easier for those who, like himself, had hungered for knowledge.

Out of his benefactions have arisen vast institutions: The Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the Carnegie Institute of Washington, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and many others.

IN THE UNION.

South Africa has reason to bless the name of Carnegie for many benefactions. The Carnegie Corporation of New York set aside £25,000 for the State Library in Pretoria, which enabled it to become the Central Students Library in South Africa. Through this the South African Library Association was formed and non-European library services established throughout the four provinces of the Union. It also enabled annual vacation schools for librarians to be formed, which are held in Durban.

The Witwatersrand University has received two grants from the Carnegie Corporation, one of £5,000 in 1929 for the medical library and the other of £5,500 in 1932 for the university library, in addition to an art teaching collection of books and prints. The been made possible, directly or indirectly, by Carnegie institutions. These volumes are Professor Pearse's "Architecture in South Africa," Professor Kirby's book on "South African Music," Wilman's "Rock Engravings," Duggan-Cronin's "Bantu Tribes," Professor Doke's "Shona Phonetics" and others.

One of the posters displayed at the exhibition gives Carnegie's seven best fields for philanthropy. He placed them in the following order: (1) University, (2) free public library, (3) hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, (4) public parks, (5) halls suitable for concerts and meetings, (6) swimming baths, and (7) churches.

The exhibition will be open for the next two days at the University Library, Milner Park.

Salisbury Africa
Rhodesia Herald
11/8/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S LIFE STORY

SCOTLAND in general, and Dunfermline in particular, have great cause to bless the memory of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish business man who became a millionaire.

When he was thirteen he went to America and worked in a cotton factory and as a messenger boy. A little later he became a telegraph operator.

By industry and investments he acquired an immense fortune, and when he retired, in 1901, he received as his share of the profits a sum equal to £100,000,000. He then went to live in Skibo Castle, in Sutherlandshire.

Although he was strict as an employer, he now became well known for his generosity. He provided many public libraries in Great Britain, but Scotland received a great number of gifts.

Dunfermline, his birthplace, is the headquarters of the Carnegie Trusts, including those concerned with the whole of Scotland, as well as those of Dunfermline itself.

In 1903 Andrew Carnegie established a fund of £500,000, increased by £250,000 in 1911, for the benefit of the natives of Dunfermline. Among his other gifts to the town were baths, a public park, and a library.

If you were to visit Dunfermline you could see the small cottage in which this great man was born. It is No. 4, Moodie-street, and beside it is a memorial building containing tributes to his memory.

Johannesburg S. A.
Star
11/21/35

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

HIS BENEFITS TO MANKIND

MR. CHARLES CHRISTIE'S TRIBUTE

"South Africa has benefited in so many ways, directly and indirectly, from Andrew Carnegie's benefactions that his centenary, which occurs on Monday, should not pass without a word of recognition," writes Mr. Charles Christie, of the Board of the State Library.

"It is a pity that there is no picture of him which gives any idea of what the man Carnegie really was. It might be guessed from his portraits that he was a kindly, urbane, probably prosperous, and rather ordinary Scot. There is nothing to indicate what cold figures amply prove—that he was one of the very greatest captains of industry of his generation and one of the most far-seeing and enlightened philanthropists that ever lived. They are not quite the portraits—nor for that matter were Lincoln's—of a man who was to become illustrious throughout the English-speaking world.

EVERYBODY'S HERITAGE.

"A generation ago Carnegie was known as the American who gave away libraries. What he really did was to teach people (and through his great corporations he is still doing it) that the free library is a part of their national life; that free intercourse with the things of the spirit and the mind is the portion and heritage of everybody; that knowledge being one of the things best worth having should be as free as the other things in life best worth having.

"Andrew Carnegie was the man who removed the chains from books, who repealed the 'taxes on knowledge' when he laid down the lines of his great attack on ignorance and made intelligent living possible for all. It would take one of the praise songs of the Bantu to do justice to Carnegie. His great example stimulated others and the scope of the enterprises widened.

MAKING LIFE BETTER.

"In 1911 the Carnegie Corporation was the only organisation searching the field in which money might be spent, developing the technique of giving it away on strict business lines so as to produce the most good. To-day there are more than 20 of these organisations with a total annual income of some 10 million sterling. Not only in the United States and in Europe, but in the Dominions and in colonies that Carnegie never heard of, the Carnegie Corporation is working on a scale so vast that it is difficult to grasp. But all they are trying to do may be summed up very simply—making life better worth living for the ordinary man and woman. South Africa will agree that they are doing it and that few centenaries are more worthy of observance than Carnegie's."

To mark the centenary in Pretoria, the board of the State Library will entertain at luncheon the Carnegie Trustees for library development, who are holding their annual meeting in Pretoria on that day.

The Star
Johannesburg, South Africa
January 30, 1936

BENEFITS OF FREE LIBRARY SYSTEM

Fine Results of Andrew Carnegie's Great Work

"Andrew Carnegie and the Free Library" was the title of a centenary address by Mr. Charles Christie on Wednesday evening before the Transvaal branch of the South African Library Association. Mr. R. F. Kennedy, of the Johannesburg Public Library, was in the chair.

After referring to the free library movement, the honoured names connected with its early days, and the work of the old subscription libraries, Mr. Christie said that Carnegie had, in effect, swept away the inhibiting subscription, and, with the subscription, went the last chains on books and the last taxes on knowledge. Carnegie's great ideal, which the whole library movement continued steadily to approach, was that nobody, however poor, who was anxious to obtain access to books, should find any obstacle in his way.

The magnitude of the task had not appalled Carnegie, who had set out to change the character of the English-speaking people, although he had no idea of it. There were people who argued that there was a taint of pauperisation in the work he was doing. But the answer was easy. All Carnegie gave away was opportunity, and opportunity had never yet pauperised anybody.

DANGER TO THE STATE

His common sense could not get away from the fact that government by the people for the people presupposed an intelligent people; that the fundamental assumption of democracy was intelligence; that a vote cast ignorantly, without appreciation of the issues involved, was a danger to the State; that intelligence was a State asset which, when enlightened and fructified by knowledge, was worth much fine gold.

Carnegie saw all that, all those years ago. Yet, in a country like South Africa, where there was a degree of mass ignorance unknown in America and Great Britain, there had been a curious reluctance even to recognise the facts that were plain and evident to Carnegie, and to apply the remedy that he and his great corporations, by hard practical experience, had found to be effective.

"It is an extraordinary thing how public men in this country, whose patriotism and public spirit no one dreams of doubting, are content to let thousands of children in the backveld be denied access to books. There are agencies and organisations which will do the work if they are given the bare cost of it, but most of our public men are reluctant to propose the expenditure of public money on libraries. It will not do to blame the provincial administrators—the provincial councils and executive committees must take their share of the responsibility. There is a better day dawning for the Transvaal, and it is to be hoped that, in the near future, there will be energetic and continuous protests against the miserly grants provincial administrations propose—when they propose any—for public libraries."

SMALL MINORITY

There was a poor-spirited type of politician who had probably concluded that it was just as well a good many of his constituents should remain ignorant, for, were they otherwise, nobody knew what would become of him. But he was in a small minority. It was the business, surely, of the majority—decent people, most of whom had benefited by public libraries themselves—to give the library movement that support for which it asked and to which it was so demonstrably entitled. "Indeed, if libraries aroused half the interest in the breasts of provincial councillors that dog-racing does, how happy we should all be, should we not?"

(Continued foot of column 3)

South Africa had still a long way to go. Public opinion had something to do with its dilatory progress and to get anything done, the country would have to rely, as formerly, on the libraries to give a lead. The politicians were not yet educated up to it. So, on top of everything else, the librarian had to be a missionary, asserting in season and, perhaps, more particularly, out of season, the importance of libraries, for, of course, no missionary ever converted anybody by keeping quiet. There were philanthropies which had an element of the doubtful and the tentative and the experimental about them, but there was nothing of the sort about free libraries, thanks to Andrew Carnegie.

Pretoria News
Pretoria, South Africa
January 31, 1936

VALUE OF THE FREE LIBRARY IN THE DEMOCRATIC STATE

CENTENARY TRIBUTE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GREAT WORK

"Andrew Carnegie and the Free Library" was the title of a centenary address by Mr. Charles Christie yesterday afternoon before the Transvaal branch of the South African Library Association in the State Library at Pretoria. Mr. R. F Kennedy, of the Johannesburg Public Library presided.

After referring to the free library movement, the honoured names connected with its early days, and the work of the old subscription libraries, Mr. Christie said that Carnegie had, in effect, swept away the inhibiting subscription. With the subscription went the last chains on books and the last taxes on knowledge. Carnegie's great ideal which the whole library movement continued steadily to approach, was that nobody, however poor, who was anxious to obtain access to books, should find any obstacle in his way.

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VALUE OF INTELLIGENCE.

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CLAIMS OF THE BACKVELD.

"It is an extraordinary thing how public men in this country, whose patriotism and public spirit no one dreams of doubting, are content to let thousands of children in the backveld be denied access to books. There are agencies and organisations which will do the work if they are given the bare cost of it; but most of our public men are reluctant to propose the expeiditure of public money on libraries. It will not do to blame the provincial administrators—the provincial councils and executive committees must take their share of the responsibility. There is a better day dawning for the Transvaal and it is to be hoped that in the near future there will be energetic and continuous protests against the miserly grants provincial administrations propose—when they propose any—for public libraries."

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CARNEGIE'S BENEFACTIONS.

Mr. Christie went on to tell briefly the life story of Carnegie and the part played in it by Colonel James Anderson, of Allegheny, Pa., who put the idea into young Carnegie's head that knowledge was one of the greatest things in the world, but that it was a trust, not a possession.

And so when wealth came to him, Carnegie thought in terms of libraries. He did not give away public libraries. What he did was to encourage people to provide their own. He would give a building, but the supply of books and the maintenance of the fabric had to remain local responsibilties. There was now no part of the English-speaking world in which Carnegie libraries were not found. "His gifts ranged from 5,000,000 dollars for 66 branches of the New York public library to a trifling appropriation for some American frontier village or an island off the coast of Scotland."

SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS

It had been estimated that at the time of his death Carnegie had spent more than 60,000,000 dollars in this work, of which 45,000,000 dollars had gone to American communities. This represented 2,811 libraries, of which 1,949 were built in the United States.

South Africa had a long way to go. Public opinion had something to do with its dilatory progress, and, to get anything done, the country would have to rely, as formerly, on the libraries to give a lead. The politicians were not yet educated up to it. So, on top of everything else, the librarian had to be a missionary, asserting in season, and perhaps more particularly out of season, the importance of libraries. There were philanthropies which had an element of the doubtful and the tentative and the experimental about them, but there was nothing of that sort about free libraries, thanks to Andrew Carnegie.

The Star
Johannesburg, South Africa
December 31, 1935

CARNEGIE CENTENARY

There are few English-speaking countries that have not benefited in one way or another from the endowments of Andrew Carnegie, whose life and legacies were recalled at the recent centenary of his birth. That anniversary has inspired the writing of a "Centenary Book" by Professor van Dyke, a volume which will be read with special interest in South Africa, which has cause to be grateful for the generous contributions made by the Carnegie Corporation for the furtherance of educational and social research. The Research Grant Board, for instance, is responsible for administering a sum of £12,500 "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation and discovery in the application of knowledge for the improvement of mankind in Southern Africa." A further £26,000 to the State Library at Pretoria to establish and maintain a central reference library for the Union is serving a most useful purpose. It has made possible the creation of a chain of associated and district rural libraries, and has put in reach of all—to quote the words of the King at the opening of a similar reference library for Great Britain—"a national library which all may attend and none need ever leave."

But it is not only in aiding the development of central and regional libraries that the Carnegie Trust has broken new ground. Some years ago officials of the Trust visited South Africa to ascertain in what direction special grants could most beneficially be used. After full consideration, and after discussions with representative South Africans, it was thought that an intensive investigation of the "poor white" problem would be very useful, provided the Dutch Reformed Church were prepared to co-operate. The latter welcomed the proposal, and the Bureau of Education, at the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, collaborated with the Dutch Reformed Churches on research in connection with this national problem. The results of the survey, the costs of which were borne by the corporation, are published in five volumes in English and Afrikaans, and form a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of an admittedly complicated social and economic problem. In addition, a further sum has been placed at the disposal of the bureau for the support of research during the next five years. A considerable extension of the work of the National Board for Educational and Social Research has also been made possible by new additional grants, and a further experiment which the board has in mind is the development of museums both in urban and rural areas.

The grants made by the Carnegie Corporation in other parts of the world for study and research have been correspondingly munificent. There is scarcely a branch of social work which has not benefited: maternity and child welfare, playing fields and play centres for young children, village halls and community centres, boys' and girls' clubs, musical festivals and dramatic societies and social development generally. In 1913 the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the last of the benefactor's great foundations, was inaugurated with a sum of £2,500,000, and, apart from this, Mr. Carnegie had already secured by 1918 the opening of 2,500 library buildings in America and had disbursed sums to the amount of £2,000,000 in Great Britain for the establishment of municipal libraries. He made extensive provision for further endowments to take place after his death, which occurred shortly before peace was made in 1919.

To-day millions of people are sharing in the benefits conferred on them by Mr. Carnegie, whose lifelong wish was that his fortune should be spent "on anything which tends to bring sweetness and light to the community."

Kingston Jamaica
Daily Gleaner
12/17/35

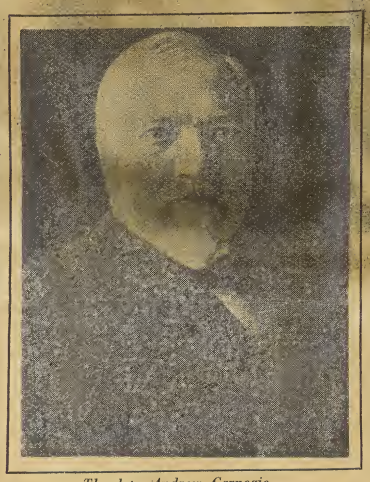
He Said He Should Consider It

Disgraceful To Die a Rich Man

"South Africa has benefited through the wealth and through the kindness and wisdom of Andrew Carnegie in ways which are familiar to everyone."

By M. M. STIRLING

(The State Librarian).



The late Andrew Carnegie.

WHEN you heard that last month marked the centenary of Andrew Carnegie, what did you say to yourself? "A millionaire who left money for good works, because he couldn't take it with him," or "Oh, the old boring tale of the barefooted messenger boy who becomes a multi-millionaire," or you may even murmur to yourself "Carnegie libraries—I can't imagine why people want free libraries."

Andrew Carnegie will always be ranked amongst the world's greatest men, and the story of his life and study of his character is a fascinating one. I think the most interesting thing about him is that, although he was such an extraordinarily successful business man, the hardness and lack of human sympathy so commonly characteristic of worldly success were entirely lacking in him. Nor did he climb from one success to another over "dead bodies."

The writer, who lives in Pretoria.

Carnegie had a deeply affectionate nature. He was above all things loyal to his family, to his boyhood friends, and to his early business associates. He forgot no one. When he became rich he went over his entire life, as he passed from one success to another, to find out which of his multitude of friends was in need. He made out his private pensions list and set up, privately, trusts to supply money for their support. Similar pensions trusts were founded by him for the railway employees and for the steel-making employees with whom he had worked.

"So easy for a rich man to be charitable," you may say. Yes, but Andrew Carnegie's charity was real in every sense of the word. His wealth was not wasted. He was a man of imagination with a passionate desire to increase the happiness of mankind. He was an idealist with a vision of the future, and, just as carefully and as skilfully as he had organised the manufacture of steel, he organised institutions to which he entrusted the bulk of his fortune. This money is being used "to open the door of opportunity through the enlargement of knowledge and understanding, the cultivation of taste, the advancement of science and the establishment of better standards of conduct."

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25th, 1835. If you visit Dunfermline today you will find the grey stone weaver's cottage, with its thatched red roof and dormer windows, standing almost intact. His parents were very poor when he was born, but during the next few years their circumstances improved, for his father became a master weaver.

Andrew was particularly fortunate in his parents and in his grandparents too. "Daft Andra Carnegie," his grandfather, was known as "The Professor" among his fellow weavers. Thomas Morrison, his mother's father, was a "thinking cobbler," and many thousands of Scottish peasants gained their knowledge of the outside world from his lips. Willie Carnegie, his father, was a singer and a dreamer and "an awfu' man to read." His mother was of Highland stock with a considerable strain of Viking blood in her veins. She was a woman of iron will and determination and was proud and fearless. His uncle, George Lauder, "nearest and dearest" to him of all men, was his constant companion and teacher. Small wonder that young Andrew grew into such a sane man with the well-balanced mind that can succeed in business and yet appreciate the more important things of life.

The winter of 1847-48 was a tragic one for the weavers in Scotland. Factories with steam-driven machinery were rising everywhere and the day of the hand-loom was over. Margaret Carnegie, true to her character, saw the family through this distressing time by opening a small shop in her front room. But what of the future? There was nothing for them to do in Scotland and eventually, in May, 1848, they emigrated to America. And now was to begin Andrew's wonderful career.

Bobbin-boy, telegraph-messenger, telegraph-operator, assistant railway superintendent, railway divisional superintendent, War Department assistant in charge of Government military railways and telegraphs in the American Civil War, oridge-builder, iron-maker, steel-manufacturer, organiser of industry—it can all be set down in a few words, and you have only to look at his photograph, taken during those years, to see that he owed his success to himself. The determined mouth, the straightforward, eager, far-seeing eyes, the unusual breadth of forehead, all belong to a man who was bound to succeed.

Carnegie had the greatest confidence in the future of America. With extraordinary foresight and courage he built up the greatest manufacturing enterprise in the country; keeping his head through two financial crises not less serious than the Great War depression of our own times. He rightly earned for himself the name of "the greatest manufacturer the world has ever seen."

But was he only a great manufacturer? Far from it. A study of Andrew Carnegie's life leads you far from the manufacturing world. You have merely to glance through his correspondence to discover that it included letters from practically all the leading men who made the history of Europe and the United States during the last fifty years of Carnegie's life.

He was a close friend of Herbert Spencer, Matthew Arnold and Gladstone. He corresponded regularly for over forty years with John Morley, the English writer and statesman. And he corresponded on subjects of world-wide importance with such men as Lord Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Acton, Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, Wm. H. Taft, Elihu Root and Kaiser William II. Here is a list which speaks for itself—how wide were his interests and how lasting his friendships.

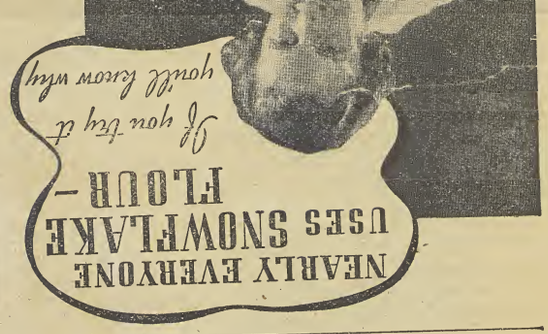
He was known in Britain and America as the "Star-spangled Scotsman," and this name alone shows how the two sides of his nature developed equally strongly. Scotland had given him his love of books and music, his impish humour, and his love for things of the spirit. America had given him his chance of making good as a business man of determination and outstanding ability. And both countries may proudly claim him as their son.

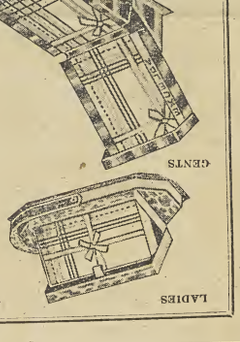
In Gladstone's diary we find this remark about Andrew Carnegie: "He said he would consider it disgraceful to die a rich man."

Mrs Carnegie still takes an active interest in her husband's bequests.

In 1889 Carnegie published an article entitled "Wealth" in the "North American Review" making public the idea which had been in his mind for the last twenty years. As early as 1868 he had written a memorandum, since found amongst his private papers, proposing to use all his accumulated wealth for public purposes. Today all the world knows that Carnegie did not die. "disgraced." His far-seeing mind planned clearly, so that his wife and daughter should not be burdened with the responsibility of disposing of his tremendous fortune after his death. For years he had been making substantial gifts to libraries, universities and other institutions too numerous to mention, but in 1911 he found that it was far more difficult to get rid of 300,000,000 dollars than it had been to accumulate it. He was seventy-six years old and the matter was becoming urgent. Soon he found the solution to his problem. The Carnegie Corporation of New York was founded and it was given instructions on broad lines with full authority to change its policy from time to time as conditions in the world changed. He also established a Carnegie Trust in Britain. And so the great machine was started during his lifetime and it goes on and will go on for ever using his money to benefit humanity.

South Africa has benefited through the wealth and through the kindness and wisdom of Andrew Carnegie in ways which are familiar to everyone. Libraries, university grants, grants for the study





EXCELDA HANDKERCHIEFS

are one of the few Xmas Presents you can give with absolute safety, carrying with them a guarantee of quality and a reputation of over 40 years.

Made from a special super Egyptian cotton, their hardwearing and absorbent qualities are well known. Should your choice be for an allover bordered, or white with neat woven coloured, you have a wonderful variety from which to choose. Also in plain white.

The new range of EXCELDA can now be purchased either in single handkerchiefs wrapped in cellophane, or in elaborate fancy boxes containing half or quarter dozen, for

3 lb. SPANIELS

4 lb. PANELLED CASKET

These are only two of the wide variety of boxes of Rowntree's Chocolates, each one sure to delight its recipient.

ROWNTREE'S CHOCOLATES

MADE IN THE WILSON-ROWNTREE MODEL FACTORY AT EAST LONDON.

of social and scientific questions are a few of the gifts to our nation.

"The taste for reading," he once said, "is one of the most precious possessions of life. I would much rather be instrumental in bringing to the working man or woman this taste than mere dollars." Naturally he recognised (which is more than our South African statesmen appear to do) the paramount importance of the public library in the education of the people and in building up an intelligent and healthy nation. Speaking of the necessity for free tax-supported libraries he said: "I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperise. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . There is no insurance of nations so cheap as the enlightenment of the people."

One of Andrew Carnegie's interests which is of special interest to us in this, his Centenary year, is the heartfelt and practical interest he took in the cause of world peace. Money flowed in a steady stream to institutions devoted to waging war against war. The Library of International Law at Geneva was built with one and a half millions of Carnegie money. In 1910 he gave 10,000,000 dollars for the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace "to hasten the abolition of international war, the greatest blot upon our civilisation. . . The nation as a human which refuses arbitration. . ." Carnegie and his associates were too far-seeing to expect the millennium to usher in a golden age, but they believed that the long and arduous task of educating mankind to their doctrines would eventually bear fruit. Carnegie left instructions for the fund to be used against the "next most degrading evil" when at last civilised nations have discarded war.

Andrew Carnegie had married late in life. He was fifty-one when he married Miss Louise Whitfield, and ten years later, in 1897, his only daughter Margaret was born in Scotland. For her he built Skibo Castle on Dornoch Firth. Here he and his family spent many happy holidays and entertained many famous visitors and many dear friends.

The house where Carnegie was born.

In 1914 the Carnegies sailed for America for the last time together. Andrew died in his sleep in August, 1919, and he was buried in America, but the Celtic Cross above his grave was cut of Skibo Stone. Even in death the two countries to which he owed so much were united.

The name of Carnegie is inseparably associated with libraries all over the world. Carnegie maintained that so long as there was a free library in a town the poorest man had a chance of getting the best out of himself.

"The Outspan" during Christmas week will be on sale on Tuesday (the day of Christmas Eve) all over the Union and Rhodesia

Special Christmas stories will be included by William Westrup, the well-known South African author, and Warwick Deeping, one of the best-known authors of the day.

MAKE SURE OF YOUR COPY BY PLACING A DEFINITE ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSAGENT.

Leisure—by Order

Every German Worker Is Obliged to Take an Annual Holiday, but the State Pays the Costs, and Has Organized for Him an Extensive Program of Cultural and Sports Activities

By J. E. Williams

Courtesy Kraft durch Freude, and © Presse-Jllustrationsverlag W. Wiesebach

ENTER: "STRENGTH THROUGH JOY"

One of the Special Cars Which Tour Some of the Poorest, Out-of-the-Way Districts, Bringing Entertainment and Education, Here Is Entering a Village.

"STRENGTH THROUGH JOY" (Kraft durch Freude)—what a happy, befitting name for the organization created to solve the problem of the German worker's leisure hours!

Germany, like every other industrialized state, has long been faced with this problem of how the average worker can best be helped to spend his leisure hours to his own advantage and that of the nation to which he belongs. And the National Socialist has sought a solution through all-embracing "totalitarian" methods which he believes essential.

The "Kraft durch Freude" (K. d. F.) organization is outstanding among the creations of the Third Reich which can claim to be "Socialism in action," and conforms to the party idea of state control of all public and private activities, acting upon the theory that the state must be interested as much in the organization of the worker's leisure as in his work.

* * *

Everything has been arranged on such a tremendous scale, including all forms of cultural and sport activities, that the National Socialists are justified in claiming it as "the biggest holiday and recreation scheme the world has ever known." From the very outset, the critic will immediately say, this is another example of the efforts to appease the common people and is another means of winning them over to National Socialism. Undoubtedly, there is much truth in that contention. Membership of the Labor Front (the successor to the former trade unions) is essential to enjoy its privileges, and in this way party objectives can be indirectly, but slowly, imbued. But it cannot be denied that much enjoyment has been brought into the somber lives of the workers through its activities, and that it can be the means of supplying a broader education of millions in this country today.

One of the basic principles of the K. d. F. is that an annual holiday is not merely something to be conceded to every worker—it should be obligatory.

"We do not intend to leave it to the individual," said Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, at the 1935 conference, "to decide whether he desires, or does not desire, a holiday. It has become compulsory."

The important problem, however, remained—how could this be done? Germany today, judged by money standards, is a poor country, but rich in natural beauty, cultural and artistic treasures, and in organizing ability. Increases in wages which would allow the workers to travel or do other things in their holidays and leisure time could not be considered. But in order that lack of money could be no hindrance, it was decided to fall back upon one of Germany's greatest capacities—organization, and to utilize the creative powers of the nation for the common benefit.

* * *

Such is the underlying idea of the K. d. F., as explained by its leaders. At the same time, it must be admitted that the movement owes much to the Italian model. The National Socialists took from the "Dopolavoro" that which suited their own conditions, and at the beginning even called their movement, "Nach der Arbeit," a literal translation of the Italian title. One important difference should, however, be noticed, that whereas the Fascist model tends to separate the various professions and trades, its German imitator seeks to bring them all together, to level class and professional distinctions as a contribution to the ideal of a national, Socialist state.

The difference between the conditions of the German worker today and prewar is revealed in nothing so clearly as in the matter of free time or leisure. Before 1914, he could well complain of a lack of leisure—a complaint which was expressed in a popular verse of Richard Dehmel, the poet:

"Wir haben ein Bett, wir haben ein Kind,
mein Weib!
Wir haben Arbeit, und gar zu zweit,
Wir haben die Sonne, den Regen und
Wind!
Und uns fehlt nur eine Kleinigkeit,
Um so frei zu sein wie Vögel sind, Nur
Zeit!"

The shorter hours of labor and the higher standard of living, not to mention the great unemployment of recent years, have made the problem of leisure one of national importance.

To the K. d. F. was allotted the task of "protecting the nerves of the nation." This end it has sought to realize by placing the amenities of travel, culture and sport within the reach of all, and by improving the general conditions of work. Much had been done in the prewar days by some of the larger individual firms through the establishment of libraries, and baths, reading rooms and sport grounds for their workers, and good books were always cheap for the general public; e.g., the famous Reclam publications, which cost only "a groschen" (10 pfennig) apiece.

But these activities were very small compared with what is now being done, because, among other reasons, these institutions had neither the money nor the powerful political influences which are behind the present movement.

As a subsection of the Labor Front, the "Kraft durch Freude" includes in its membership the mass of the workers, from directors to laborers, from women secretaries to servant girls. Membership dues, ranging from 60 pfennig to 12 marks a month, are paid into the Labor Front's exchequer and only part of these find their way back to the K. d. F. But the financial backing of the Labor Front was more than sufficient for all its needs, seeing that the Labor Front itself started off with the funds of the former Marxist trade unions, which the National Socialists confiscated soon after they came to power, in 1933.

* * *

The K. d. F.'s organization of travel holidays for the workers have undoubtedly attracted the greatest attention of the outside world. These have been exceptionally cheap—cheaper than would be possible in a state where the railways were not nationalized, so that the state could always bear any losses. An idea may be obtained from these examples. In March, 1933, some 27,000 workers went on a sea trip to Lisbon and Madeira, which cost only 82 Reichsmarks ($32.80 at $1=RM2.50), and another party of 900 went to the Azores for 84 Reichsmarks. These sums include all costs of travel, food and accommodation per person.

Last year, 80,000 workers spent their holidays—even less expensively—cruising along the English coasts or in Norwegian waters. Holidays within Germany itself are proportionately as cheap for members of the K. d. F. (From Berlin, for eight days in the Harz, 24 Reichsmarks; in the Black Forest, 34 Reichsmarks, and in Upper Bavaria, 36 Reichsmarks.) Many workers who had rarely, if ever, left their respective localities in earlier days—except for military service—are now seeing the sea for the first time, and getting to know the different parts of the Reich. The peasant from Bavaria has come to Berlin, the Berliner has seen the Bavarian in his village home, and thus are being laid the beginnings of German understanding, through personal knowledge.

Holidays, with pay, have been granted to the workers. In order to make this possible, students on vacation have taken their places in the factories and workshops and in the fields, with no other recompense than board and lodging. Even the agricultural laborer now gets five days holiday a year and the youth in his first "Berufsjahr," 12 days. Next year, according to Dr. Lay, 4,000,000 Germans should enjoy holidays through the K. d. F.

Acting on the motto, "Nothing but the best for the worker," the cultural and artistic wealth of the nation has been made available for him at a very cheap rate. He can see some of the best plays and films and hear the best music for very little. For example, in the great "Theater des Volkes," in Berlin, he can get a good seat for less than one mark.

* * *

In view of the National Socialists' emphasis upon sport, it was also to be expected that the K. d. F. would organize this field of activity. It is now possible to take courses in all kinds of games—tennis, golf, riding, skiing, etc.—at a cost of from 20 pfennig to one mark an hour, including the use of all the necessary apparatus. Berlin today has more than 400 playing fields and sports grounds, publicly and privately owned, covering 1125 hectares. This is an increase of 57 per cent in area, and of 33 per cent in number since 1927.

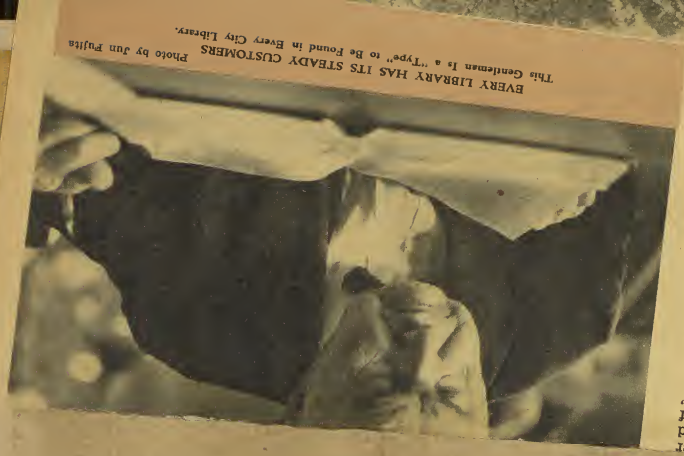
"It is not a question," says the K. d. F., "how high a man jumps, but that he jumps at all; not of how fast he runs, but that he does run."

In addition to all these activities, it must be mentioned that mucif has been done to beautify places of work, and this at very little cost, through active voluntary participation of the workers themselves. In certain cases, at the apportionment of dividends, firms have allocated sums for the improvement of work conditions in their factories. The results have more than repaid them in better work. A new coat of paint, a little more light, the "tidying up" of the yards of many a small factory may not appear much, and yet they can well affect a worker's outlook—and somehow in so many cases, this was not done before!

Poor economic areas, like Silesia and the Thuringia Forest, which are unable to supply their inhabitants with much in the way of cultural entertainment, have been greatly cheered by the periodic visits of special traveling autos of the K. d. F., bringing them sound films or special groups of theater artists.

Among the basic criticisms which have been leveled against the "Kraft durch Freude" organization is the charge that it is utilizing funds which might otherwise be applied to increasing the individual worker's wages. The answer given to this is that the increase per worker would in any case be very small and that what has been

(Continued on page 13)



EVERY LIBRARY HAS ITS STEADY CUSTOMERS Photo by Jun Fujita

This Gentleman Is a "Type" to Be Found in Every City Library.

moments.

Is it surprising, then, that Andy, who grew up to be the widely known philanthropist, should dot the Anglo-Saxon world with libraries? Out of his vast fortunes he gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow, or equip 2811 libraries. Some 1900 of these are in the United States and Canada. The rest are scattered throughout English-speaking countries.

This month a series of posters and a portrait of Andrew Carnegie are displayed in libraries to remind millions of persons that just 100 years ago, on Nov. 25, this son of a weaver was born in Dunfermline, Scotland. His centenary turns attention again to the public library movement of which he was so inexhaustibly a part.

As great a change took place in the village of Dunfermline shortly after Carnegie's birth as has transpired in the library situation in the English-speaking world in recent years. Then the library was hummed in the village. Almost every cottage had its loom shop. The graystone Carnegie cottage with its red-tiled roof was one 4000 looms in some 4000 cottages.

As the weavers' industry was transferred to factories, the village became a ghost town. Carnegie's youth, so the hundreds of libraries from thousands of visitors to the deserted village.

Conversely as the hum of the weavers' looms died down in Dunfermline in some little island off the coast of Scotland, to pretentious city structures, some small American villages or for range from a $1000 appropriation for now have Carnegie libraries. His gifts All parts of the community.

ment standing in the community. public library had attained a permanent kind as it was felt that the free public work, stopped making gifts of successor in library giving and other Carnegie Corporation, the millionaire's providing the upkeep. In 1919 the stocking the building with books, and specified conditions of supplying a site, a day—each city conforming to the sometimes at the rate of two and three surging forward on a wholesale scale,

By 1901 his library program was open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books." paupers. They reach the aspiring, and

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON NOVEMBER 20, 1935

..Treasure Houses

(Continued from Page 3)

rule and libraries have become informal, cheery community centers, with clubrooms for citizenship, classes, discussion groups and lecture courses. On all sides one finds encouragement to reading. Leaflets are distributed telling about home study, rapid reading, educational broadcasts, moving pictures, concerts, operas and exhibitions.

In fact, the library has become a very potent force in the whole adult education movement. Grownups who would like to go back to school, but cannot, find in the library a postgraduate center where they can continue on and on with their information-seeking.

Children, too, over the span of a century, have fared well in the library. It was just 100 years ago when books were hauled in a wheelbarrow in Massachusetts to equip the first children's library. Today not only are whole corners of libraries fitted out with small chairs and tables, with books to fit the child's taste, but the radio broadcast is beginning to enter schoolrooms to tell children of the latest books off the press.

This encourages them after school hours to run around the corner to the public library, a true adjunct of the public school. Books themselves are being written in a far different style to satisfy the younger generation, who want more facts told them in an adult fashion and who spurn being "written down to" in any condescending style.

When library shelves look like Mother Hubbard's cupboard, who is going to supply the "bone"? The recent avalanche of book seekers has brought a new problem. Along with their demands for more and more books came simultaneously the depleted funds to replace the books worn out. Try as they did, many cities could not stretch their budgets to allow for new books.

CITY AND COUNTRY, AT HOME AND ABRO

Libraries Serve All Peoples. At the Right Is the Interior of One of the Several Large P Library. At the Left Is a Book Van Which Stops at Small Villages in England, Bu

The old ones fell to pieces and shelves began to look bare.

It was Andrew Carnegie who thought that supplying libraries was a governmental duty, but in those days cities took care of the job just as they did that of the public school. Today, however, the trend is to turn to the state legislature and to the Federal Government for aid. Some 40 states are attempting, through legislation in their states and through federal help, to get more books for more people.

In Illinois, the sum of $600,000 was granted at the last legislative session to buy books for depleted libraries. Fresh, new books with colorful jackets are already reaching the starving shelves of the Chicago Public Library as a result. Ohio got $100,000 from its Legislature. These two acts of state legislatures are the first in history whereby states have come to the rescue of public libraries.

When families on the outer rim of a cotton plantation receive their first library book, and people back in the lonely hills come out to meet an automobile book-truck bringing them books from the county center, then it may be said that libraries are getting books out to "all the people." This is the current goal in the States. Yet it is far from having been reached. There are still some 40,000,000 persons in the United States without book service.

The effort in the States is to do something analogous to that which has been done in Great Britain, where practically all

individual is again being bound up in a new organization, the desires of which he must obey if he wishes to benefit. But one thing should be realized. The "will to order" is not a National Socialist invention. It is typically Prussian and indicates once more the place which the state occupies in his thought, and his faith in organization.

"Perhaps," said a German official who has given much time to the problem of leisure, "we *over*organize as much as you *under*organize. Your churches

CARNEGIE'S GIFTS STILL 'LET IN LIGHT'

Windows Cut in the House of Darkness by His Bounty Continue to Help Mankind on His Hundredth Birthday

By L. H. ROBBINS

THE world this week pays grateful tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie, born 100 years ago tomorrow—Carnegie, who made one of the mightiest fortunes in history and then, while he lived, gave it away almost entirely. The larger part of his giving is still intact and at work, a continuing force for human welfare sixteen years after he passed from life.

Twice famous is the name of this Scottish-American ironmaster. Once it meant triumph in industry. Today it means triumph over ignorance in a hundred fields, opportunity for enlightenment for millions of people, growth of friendship among nations and perceptible advance toward a fairer civilization than any yet known.

In 1868 Carnegie pledged himself to make his life count for human betterment. As time went on he saw the more clearly that it was not enough to rebuild a world of wood and iron into a world of steel. There was another and a more difficult world to be rebuilt: a world of inequality of privilege; of needless misunderstanding and prejudice; of clanking sabers, and of ill reward for devoted service. At last he set out to do what one man could to put things right.

He pioneered in a new realm of giving. The word "philanthropist" implied, to him, condescension. He would be a "distributer." Rich men, he said, had no moral right to retain the surplus that came their way; they were only custodians. He distributed his fortune as a duty to society. He did not hand it out; rather, he handed it back.

Acquisition for him was easy—"just turn your hand and it comes," he wrote in a penciled note, now to be seen at the New York Public Library. Distribution he found much harder, so he created a new kind of corporation whose business should be to give away money. Many similar agencies have since come into being. In benefaction as in manufacture he led with ideas.

His ruling idea was that human life could be made better through the diffusion of knowledge among those who hungered for it. He knew what the lack of access to learning meant to the mind eager to help itself. He gave the bulk of his money not to allay poverty directly but to provide a chance for self-helpers to lift themselves out. He "cut new windows" in the house of darkness, leaving the result to the light that would stream through and to the genius of those who dwelt within.

The world today sees Carnegie's philanthropies carrying on for him and making his name a symbol for growth of understanding. He never forgot the debt he owed to Colonel James Anderson, whose 400-volume library was opened to him "when I was a working boy in Pittsburgh." To open the way to books for others he built 2,811 libraries—1,946 in the United States, 66 of them in New York City. A consequence of that seed-sowing is that the public library has come to be an unquestioned essential in American community life.

* * *

HE gave to the search for new knowledge. Through the Carnegie Institution of Washington he grubstaked a regiment of prospectors on the frontiers of learning, and their discoveries steadily push those frontiers back. Astronomical knowledge, for example, has been doubled since 1910, largely because of his gifts. Knowledge of physics, chemistry, nutrition, biology, archaeology, paleontology has likewise been increased. The mysteries of cosmic rays, of terrestrial magnetism and the structure of the earth are not so dark as they were. Carnegie scientists throughout the globe read the secrets of the material universe, then pass along their findings "for application to the improvement of mankind."

In another field his Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has brought security in old age to thousands of college teachers, has helped in the reform of American medical education, and is now at work on surveys that may have a revolutionary effect on general education. In scores of colleges here and abroad the Carnegie millions are busy "letting in the light."

The cause dearest of all to Carnegie was world peace. His funds built the Peace Palace at The Hague—he regretted that he had nothing to say about its architecture—and established the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They support a vast program of war-prevention work that reaches into every civilized land. The famous Hero Fund for rewarding exceptional courage in everyday life had his interest in peace behind it. "Why," he asked, "should all the glory go to the heroes of battle?"

All this and much more the name of Andrew Carnegie has come to mean; and the world, observing his centenary this week, recognizes that he was, in the words of Elihu Root, "an idealist with a vision of the future which he cherished as one who loves all humankind."

There was no in[illegible]cation of world fame for the boy born in a humble cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835. His birthplace was royal ground; kings had lived there; the bones of Robert the Bruce lay there. Still, there was no sign that this boy's life would be as spectacular as that of any of those old heroes.

His father was a handloom weaver, and times were hard—hard enough to send the family to America when Andrew was 12, but never hard enough to make the boy poor in spirit. His people were readers, thinkers, philosophers, often radicals, for their day. His mother was the best thinker of them all. She and Andrew were inseparable until her death, in 1886.

Andrew at 12, full of the lore of Wallace and Bruce, full of the poetry of Burns, full of advanced political and social ideas, went to work as a bobbin boy in Allegheny, Pa., and life kept on being hard, but not for long. Detailed to a dark cellar to run an engine, he went out and got a fresh-air job as a telegraph messenger, donning the first messenger uniform seen in Pittsburgh streets.

He learned those streets; learned firm names, and who was who in those firms. He ran messages to theatres and learned Shakespeare. A clerk, he astonished his office by taking telegrams by ear. An operator, he felt fabulously rich on $25 a month.

At 16 he was reading Colonel Anderson's books, writing letters to the papers and to friends across the sea. He liked America. Mind here was free. There was no "doing of a thing because our grand[illegible]ture life, fathers did it." In ma[illegible] feeling the same way, he wrote a book on the superiority of republics over monarchies, advising British royalty to resign.

America liked him in return. Thomas A. Scott, Pennsylvania Railroad pioneer, sent for him to become the first Pittsburgh telegrapher of that enterprising young road. The youngster in his leader's absence shouldered responsibility. "Burn the cars," he ordered, when a freight wreck blocked the line. When Scott moved up Andrew succeeded him as superintendent of the western division.

* * *

THOSE were the rugged, fighting days of railroading. They developed the boy into a leader of men. Behold him, a little chap, but energy incarnate, dressed in overalls and boots, out on the line day and night in all weathers, aggressive, resourceful, quick in decision and always cocksure; bossing a wild division, bossing untamed giants who cheerfully "took it" and liked it and swore by him. He was a terror for forthrightness, but he was a good fellow at heart.

A good mixer, too, he was as much at home at fashionable dinners in the fine mansions of Pittsburgh as he was at a train wreck or a strike. Among intellectuals he shone. He knew literature, delighted in discussion, dearly loved a hot argument, and radiated humor and raillery. Conservative oldsters thought him reckless, which he never was, but they liked him immensely, and so did their families. In those days he showed the same joy in social contacts that later marked his house parties at Skibo, where the great of the world dropped in to consume picnic lunches on the lawn and talk about everything under the sun.

Half a century would change him into a prec[illegible]ise, formal, gray-bearded man wh[illegible]o liked to present vis-

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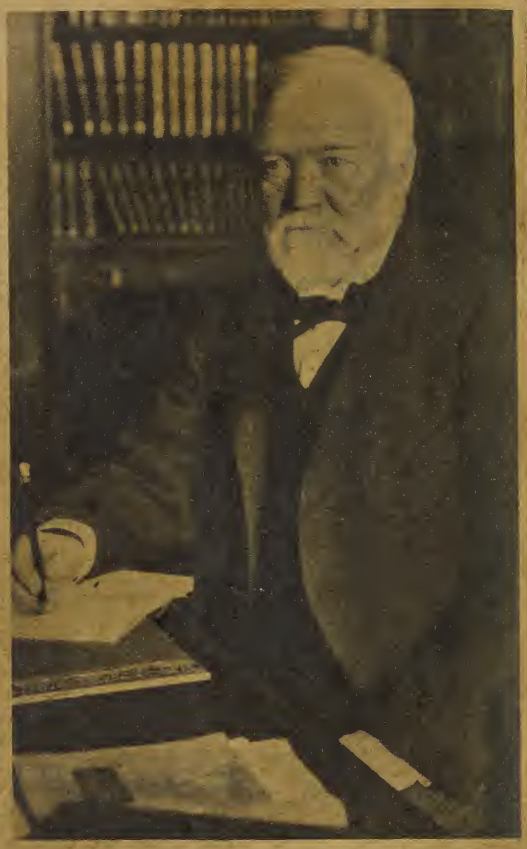
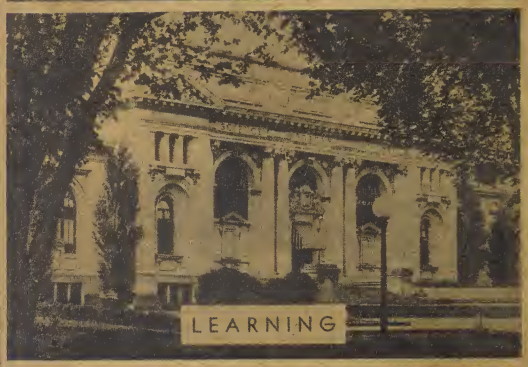


Underwood & Underwood.

Carnegie—"He Pioneered in a New Realm of Giving."



Carnegie's Philanthropies Carry On for Him—The Hague Peace Palace, a Washington Library and Mount Wilson Observatory.

The New York Times Magazine

Section 7

(Continued from Page 9)

itors with printed texts of sayings of his and to tell of bargains he had found in the shops. But age would not change his delight in people.

His twelve years in railroading brought him his first chance to make big money. He induced his road to buy the first sleeping car in America, the Woodruff car. The grateful maker sold him an interest, which Carnegie paid for by hard scraping. The investment was the nest egg of his fortune.

In the Civil War he organized the military telegraph. In 1861, with Washington cut off by Maryland bridge-burners, he transported Northern troops by boat down Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, thence by rail to the capital, relieving the anxious government. At Bull Run, helping to load the Union wounded into trains, he suffered a sunstroke. In Summer thereafter he had to seek a cool climate—and what climate was cooler and finer than that of Scotland?

Thus began his long and happy series of visits to his native land, where proud little Dunfermline hailed him, and where he dwelt in castles, wakened at morn by the bagpiper.

* * *

AT 27 he was in oil, iron, express. At 30 he put money into the manufacture of "honest brigs" of iron. The country was expanding fast, the bridge business boomed, money poured in, and he could move to New York with his mother, mingle with the leaders and the literati and plan to retire. He thought of going to Oxford to study and of becoming a publisher, helping to solve world problems. But the railroads needed him, sent him often to London to sell their bonds—$30,000,000 worth, all told. By 1873 he was in coal, street railways, grain elevators, telegraph.

In England he met Henry Bessemer and was fascinated by the first converter, roaring away under its blast of cold air. Steel was no longer a precious metal; Bessemer in thirty minutes could make five tons of it. Carnegie saw the world-changing possibilities of the discovery, and again he put off his ruling ambition. Other men saw the chance, but not all of them had such faith as his, or such knack at organization.

In depressions, when other plants stood idle, he rebuilt for the future, replacing good equipment with better. When prosperity returned he was ready for it. His company was a close partnership, and any man in the ranks might earn the right to share in the winnings. Never before had industry seen such a zealous lot of hustlers. Carnegie's zest inspired them. In Scotland as in Pittsburgh he "pushed inordinately," knowing every man's performance, checking every move. The cable tolls were enormous. To the men he was "Andy," and "a genial despot."

He could undersell his competitors, of course, and he did so, and though his rivals didn't approve, the consuming public liked it very well. There were lucky breaks: the coming in of Henry C. Frick with his coke, the opening of the Lake Superior iron beds; but it took the genius of a Carnegie to put the breaks to use—to build ore ships on the Great Lakes, to combat secret rebates and rate discrimination by creating a railroad of his own, to bargain amicably with John D. Rockefeller for access to the Minnesota ore deposits, to adopt the open-hearth process in due time, to keep out of pools and, above all, to keep out of the stock market. He thought of Wall Street as does Henry Ford.

* * *

IT requires books to tell the full story of those years, when the world remade its rails, bridges, freight cars, battleships, merchant ships and tall buildings, its wire fences and its pipelines; when America rose to world mastery in steel, and "Andy" Carnegie, who had at last "put all his eggs into one basket" and settled down to "watch that basket," was the biggest steel man of all.

A man is known by his friends, and Carnegie's were the leaders of his day: Blaine, Gilder, Twain, Roosevelt, Root in America; Morley, Gladstone, Spencer, the Arnolds, Rosebery, Harcourt, Bryce beyond the ocean. With such intimates he talked not of steel-making and money-making but of the needs of humanity; needs too often arising from the world's mossy habits of thinking. How could a new mentality be substituted for the old?

Much pondering Carnegie did, and when, in 1901, he was done with business and the young United States Steel Corporation had taken over his task, he acted to realize his lifelong vision.

Before he was 75 he had given away more than $300,000,000. There still remained $150,000,000. Of that, he gave $125,000,000 outright to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, reserving $25,000,000 for himself. Then, remembering a deserving cause he had overlooked, he reduced the remnant to $15,000,000.

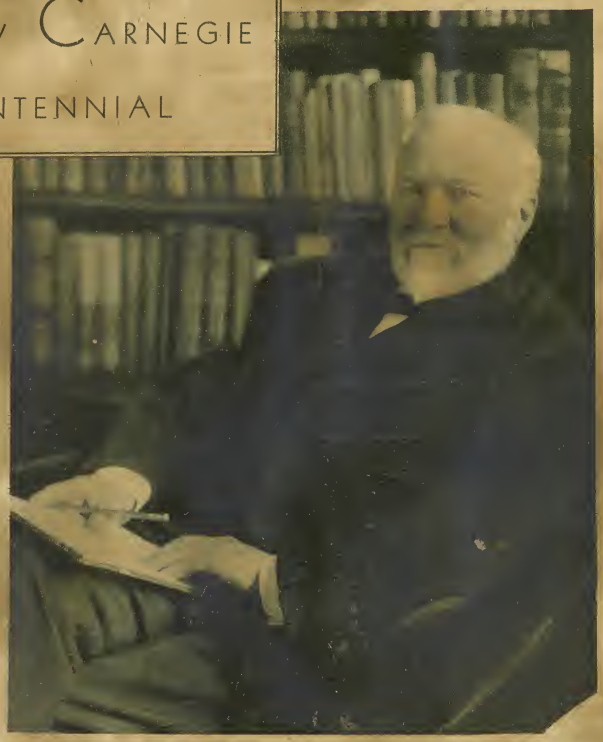
His private pension list was long, but most of his fortune he gave to mankind. Those who saw him in the closing years before his death, in 1919, say that the World War saddened him immeasurably, yet failed to shake his faith in the ability of humanity, given the light, to create a humane world at last.

New York City November 23, 1935

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL



A DISTINGUISHED SCOTCH-AMERICAN WHOSE 100TH BIRTHDAY WILL BE CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES NEXT WEEK. Andrew Carnegie, famous financier and philanthropist, from a photograph taken in 1912. Beginning on Nov. 25, the hundredth anniversary of his birth in Dunfermline, Scotland, and continuing through Nov. 26 and 27, celebrations will be held in his memory in the numerous scientific and educational institutions in the United States and the British dominions and colonies which he founded.

(© Pach Brothers.)

THE PORTRAIT SELECTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL.
Luis Mora's painting of Andrew Carnegie, copies of which the Carnegie Corporation of New York has presented to all Carnegie libraries in the English-speaking world in connection with the anniversary celebration. Of the 2,811 public libraries given by Mr. Carnegie between 1881, when he built the first one at Dunfermline, Scotland, his birthplace, and 1917, when the last was built, 1,946 were built in the United States.

(Courtesy Carnegie Corporation of New York.)

CARNEGIE'S CASTLE IN HIS NATIVE SCOTLAND.
Skibo Castle at Dornock Firth, on the northeast coast of Scotland, where the steel magnate passed his Summers.

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND HIS YOUNGER BROTHER THOMAS, from a photograph taken when he was 16, three years after he had emigrated from Scotland with his father and settled in Allegheny County, Pa.

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND THE FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.
The philanthropist with his wife and daughter at the meeting of the board in his New York home in 1911. The Carnegie Corporation of New York, the largest of all the Carnegie corporations, has an endowment of $135,000,000 and was created "for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." Left to right, seated: William N. Frew, Robert S. Woodward, Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, Miss Margaret Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie.

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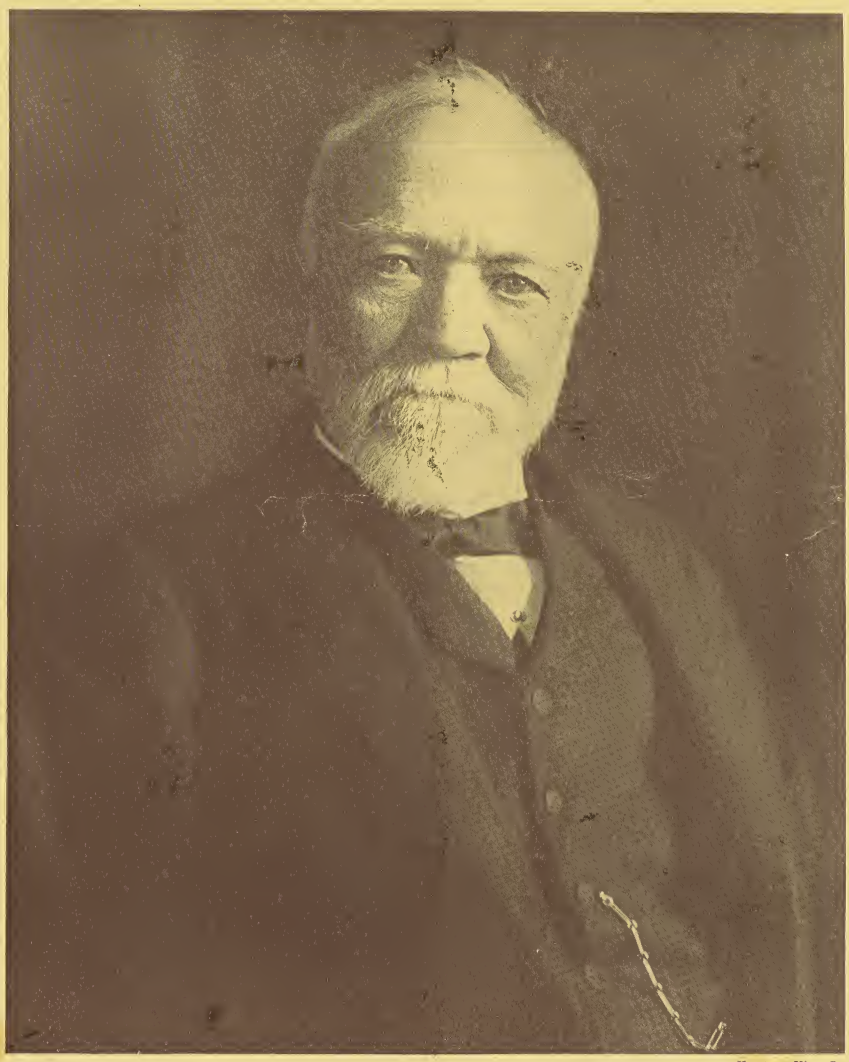
New York N.Y. December 1935

MINING and METALLURGY



Keystone View Co.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

1935—the Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth

Benefactor and patron of the profession of mining and metallurgical engineering through his generosity to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers as one of the four Founder Engineering Societies

THIS WEEK

"The Fruits of a Fortune" -- appeared in
This Week Magazine, November 24, 1935 as
a supplement of the following 21 papers.

PAPER	CITY	STATE
News	Birmingham	Ala.
Star	Washington	D.C.
Journal	Atlanta	Ga.
Daily News	Chicago	Ill.
Star	Indianapolis	Ind.
Item Tribune	New Orleans	La.
Sun	Baltimore	Md.
Herald	Boston	Mass.
News	Detroit	Mich.
Journal	Minneapolis	Minn.
Globe Democrat	St. Louis	Mo.
World Herald	Omaha	Nebr.
Times	Buffalo	N.Y.
Herald Tribune	New York	"
Enquirer	Cincinnati	Ohio
Plaindealer	Cleveland	"
Record	Philadelphia	Pa.
Press	Pittsburgh	"
Commercial Appeal	Memphis	Tenn.
News	Dallas	Texas
Journal	Milwaukee	Wis.

THIS WEEK

The Fruits of a Fortune

What should a rich man do with his money? Andrew Carnegie's answer was to invest one of the world's greatest fortunes so that it will work forever to improve man's lot. Now the whole world is celebrating the centennial of his birth

by NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President of Columbia University; President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

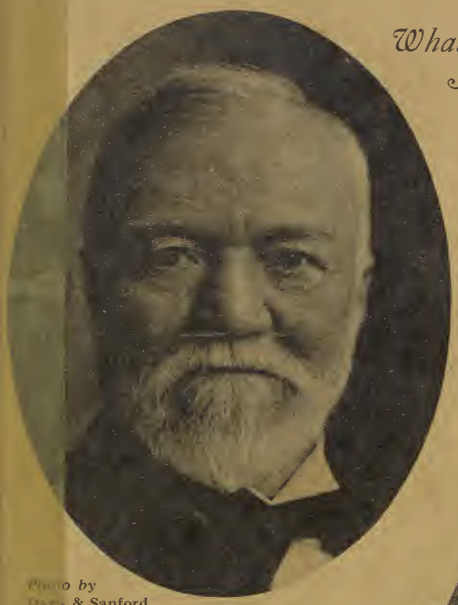


Photo by Overs & Sanford

Andrew Carnegie's favorite photograph

Skibo Castle, where many of his dreams were born

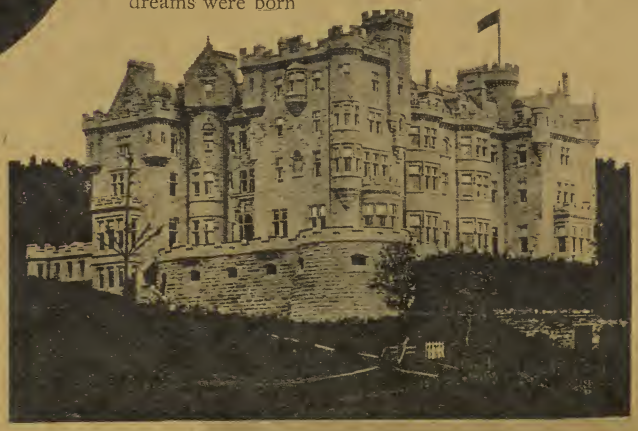


Photo by International Film Service

ANDREW CARNEGIE was born at Dunfermline, in Scotland, on November 25, 1835. The centenary of his birth is now to be celebrated in most distinguished manner both in the United States and in Great Britain. These celebrations will be echoed throughout the civilized world, for there is no land in which Mr. Carnegie's name is not known and none in which the influence of his idealism and foresight have not reached.

What is this amazing circumstance due? Surely not by any means to the fact that he amassed a huge fortune through his development of modern industry, for many others in these lands have done that and their names are neither known nor remembered. The reason for Andrew Carnegie's outstanding position in the history of his time, with fullest assurance that he will be remembered through years, is that the making of his great fortune was wholly subordinate to his magnificent use of it.

By his biographers estimate, Andrew Carnegie's fortune at its maximum amounted to some $360,000,000 he gave more than 90 per cent of it for the benefit and service of his fellow men. If those who by reason of ability and opportunity amass great fortunes in industry, in commerce or in transportation use such accumulations as Andrew Carnegie used his, little criticism will be heard of the successful man of affairs, for in such case he will have returned to the public service that which he was able to gain for himself, honestly enough, through public cooperation and support.

Observation of scores of those who have been acclaimed as successful men of business, and acquaintance with many of them, is ground for the observation that the modern multimillionaire has before him four stages of possible evolution.

The first of these is the acquisitive stage, when his whole concern is with making money and amassing a fortune. The second is the possessive stage, when he hugs his wealth to his person and identifies it with himself and himself with it. This is as far as most multimillionaires ever get. It requires both large intelligence and fine character to go farther.

The third stage is the contemplative. When this is reached, the multimillionaire asks, sometimes quizzically, sometimes seriously, "What am I going to do with this money?" He usually answers this question by pouring it out in huge sums upon the members of his immediate family, thereby wrecking their lives and the lives of their children and grandchildren, until his accumulation is fortunately dissipated. But it is dissipated only after it has done its demoralizing work.

The fourth and final stage of this evolution is the distributive. When this is reached, the possessor of great wealth is in position to become an outstanding public servant. If his ideals are high, his judgment good, his knowledge of men well tested by experience, then he may quickly climb to the highest level of public service. This Andrew Carnegie did.

Born a Scot, and early becoming deeply immersed in American life and thought, Andrew Carnegie from his young manhood had a truly amazing insight into the proper meaning and significance of wealth. As far back as 1868, when he was but thirty-three years of age and already had an income of some $50,000 a year — truly a huge sum for those days — he wrote these extraordinary words:

"Beyond this never earn — make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever except for others.

"Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men — this will take three years active work — pay especial attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

"Man must have an idol — the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry — no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery."

Surely this is an extraordinary revelation of mind and character on the part of a young man who wrs already demonstrating a capacity to make money in exceptional fashion, but who refused to be either tempted by it or paralyzed by it, as is unhappily the almost uniform experience of modern men in a like situation.

Something more than twenty years later, Andrew Carnegie wrote his famous article for the "North American Review" which led to giving the widest currency to his phrase that he should consider it disgraceful to die a rich man. John Morley wrote to Andrew Carnegie that these words would stick to him forever as an unreserved condemnation of those dying rich. Oddly enough, there appeared almost simultaneously Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" and Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and for some time Henry George, Edward Bellamy and Andrew Carnegie were all three widely quoted in the attempt to answer the question, What are we going to do with our rich men?

Andrew Carnegie had another marked characteristic which greatly broadened his intelligence and his outlook, strengthened his character and guided his judgment in all his public benefactions and relationships. This was the habit which he early formed of making the acquaintance and the friendship of outstanding leaders in the intellectual, the artistic and the public life of his time, and attaching them to himself in bonds of close friendship. What Mr. Gladstone and John Morley and Elihu Root meant to Andrew Carnegie is well known to his intimate friends, and some record of it all may be found on the printed pages of his life and personal writings.

During his months at Skibo each summer, he was surrounded by a group of men which probably could not be reproduced anywhere else on earth. There were to be found prime ministers, archbishops, heads of universities, great judges and members of the Bar, leading scholars, men of letters and men of science — all welded by Andrew Carnegie's hospitable personality into a company of surpassing interest and significance. The conversation during a week or two at Skibo in those days will never be forgotten by any who were so fortunate as to take part in it.

It was because of Andrew Carnegie's fixed purpose to use his fortune for the public service and to be guided in so doing by the judgment of the ablest men of his time, that when the distribution of his vast accumulation was made, it took so remarkable and so unprecedented a form. Andrew Carnegie began to think of this distribution long before it actually took place. He turned the whole matter over in his mind again and again. He discussed it with his intimate friends and distinguished counselors both in Great Britain and in the United States. He began in various small ways — small they must be called in comparison with what was to come — and brought comfort and happiness time and again where there had been distress and suffering, and also, through his gifts for public libraries, put hundreds of communities in possession of those instruments for reading and study of which they had previously been deprived.

When Andrew Carnegie was ready to begin

Photo by J. B. McClay

The Carnegie Institute of Technology — his tribute to Pittsburgh

THIS WEEK

the final distribution of his vast accumulation — which, of course, was only after the sale of his property to the United States Steel Corporation — his mind moved along certain very definite but different lines. He intended from the first to do for his native land and his birth-place something that would testify his affection for them both; therefore there came the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, the names of which indicate their aim and purpose.

To testify to his regard for the city of Pittsburgh, where the foundations of his fortune had been laid, he brought into existence the Carnegie Institute, the fine work of which for a long generation is well known everywhere. Acting upon a chance suggestion of the late Richard Watson Gilder, he established the Carnegie Hero Fund in order that there might be recognition of heroic acts performed in the peaceful walks of life and that pensions might be granted to heroes of civil life who had been incapacitated through some fine act of their own, and to their widows and dependents.

There remain the three great dominating intellectual interests of Andrew Carnegie's later years. These were the advancement of scientific knowledge, the better protection of the academic teacher against the needs of dependent old age and illness, and the abolition of war by the establishment of international peace on a firm moral and political foundation. In respect to all these proposed benefactions, Andrew Carnegie's mind thought in terms of a unit of $10,000,000. His practical sagacity led him to protect his chosen Trustees and his ideals by the provision that if the endowment of $10,000,000 proved to be too much for the designated purpose, his Trustees might apply the income of their capital fund to some allied object of their own choosing.

On the other hand, he repeated again and again that if the sum of $10,000,000 should prove insufficient as an endowment for the purpose which he had selected, then recourse should be had to the Trustees of his residuary estate, the primary purpose of which was to protect these specific Trusts and to see to it that they received enough support to go forward toward the accomplishment of their aims.

It was for the carrying out of these purposes and for these ends that the Carnegie Corporation came into existence, holding the undistributed portion of Andrew Carnegie's great fortune. A majority of the original Trustees were the executive heads of the separate benefactions which have been named, and, had they chosen to do so, they might have divided the entire residuary estate of Andrew Carnegie among their own several Trusts. Fortunately, they pursued a wiser and a more far-sighted course, and while the primary moral obligation upon the Carnegie Corporation remains to see to it that the separate Trusts are adequately endowed for the accomplishment of their several purposes, there is also opportunity for a still broader and more varied use of the income of the Corporation's endowment fund which, if wisely directed, may well make Andrew Carnegie's name famous and beloved throughout this land not only for generations, but for centuries to come.

If one wishes to know what Andrew Carnegie's benefactions have already accomplished, let him turn to the elaborate reports of the several Trusts which are published year by year and which set out in fullest detail just how every dollar of income is spent, and with what result. The causes of advancement of scientific knowledge, of the protection of the college and university teacher and of the education of the world's public opinion toward that international cooperation which alone can establish international prosperity and peace, have gone forward mightily year by year. Subtract the effect of Andrew Carnegie's benefactions from these noteworthy objects, and their history during the last quarter-century could not be written.

Andrew Carnegie's faith in his fellow man and his lofty idealism are nowhere better shown than in his letter, dated December 14, 1910, to those whom he first chose as Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In that letter he wrote these words:

"When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) have been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment — or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fostered, or both combined — would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determine how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon earth.

"Let my Trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund."

Surely no loftier or more stimulating appeal could be made to any group of American citizens charged with the use of the income of a great fund.

By unhappy coincidence, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had only just been organized when the Great War threw its shadow over the life of the world. Following its close, no small portion of the accumulated income of the Endowment was used by the Trustees in reconstructing parts of the area devastated by the appalling conflict of 1914-1918.

In France, the typical commune of Fargnièrs in the Aisne was reconstructed as to its center part and its public buildings, and the beautiful new library was built at Rheims to take the place of that which the enemy bombardment had destroyed. In Belgium, the wrecked library at Louvain was succeeded by a beautiful new and thoroughly modern building to care for the books and manuscripts of the notable body of scholars assembled at the university in that town. A similar service was performed for the city of Belgrade in what had been Serbia. In many other less conspicuous ways the losses and sufferings of the war were in some measure relieved. Following the establishment of peace, the whole energy of the Carnegie Endowment, with the counsel and cooperation of leading statesmen, scholars and men of affairs in almost every land, has been devoted to the education of public opinion toward the acceptance of those policies and institutions of international cooperation upon which alone depend the prosperity of every people and the peace of the world.

Andrew Carnegie's vision has not yet been realized, but his Trustees have not lessened their respect for his ideals or their confidence in them. It is often darkest just before the dawn, and it may well be that the economic, the social and the political punishment which vast portions of the human race are now receiving will be the prelude to a very different and much brighter day.

In that Andrew Carnegie implicitly believed and in that his faithful Trustees believe.

NEWS-WEEK

Carnegie: Centenary Remembrance

Distributer of $350,000,000 as 90-Per-Cent. "Tithe-Giver," He Reversed Biblical Injunction; Beneficiaries to Celebrate

A hundred years ago, the children of Dunfermline, ancient capital of Scotland, had plenty of beautiful and historic places to see. For that city has the ruins of Stuart palaces and of Dunfermline Abbey, and the tombs of twenty Scottish kings, queens, and princes and of the great Robert de Bruce.

But Pittencrieff Glen was forbidden ground. That, too, was a sanctuary of memory and a boy's paradise of watercourses, thickets, caves, and ravines, in which Sir William Wallace used to play hide-and-seek with the English when they were after him.

Little Andy Carnegie, son of a weaver, used to climb on the stone fence surrounding the glen, and gaze longingly at its glories while watching lest the owner come suddenly on him and chase him from his perch.

In after-years, when Andrew Carnegie was giving away enough money to buy all of Dunfermline and a large part of Scotland to boot, he remembered his boyish desire to see Pittencrieff Glen from the inside. One of his benefactions was the establishment of a trust of $4,000,000 for Dunfermline as a memorial to his birthplace.

Glen Transformed

The Glen was purchased and transformed into a park of surpassing beauty, and became the nucleus of a far-reaching plan which included recreational grounds, band and pipe concerts, symphony orchestras and organ music in the long winter evenings; social centers, homes in the country for children in feeble health, handicraft schools, and much else.

Dunfermline, then, will have good reason to join in the celebration of the 100th anniversary, on Monday, November 25, of the birth of Carnegie, who, in his lifetime, gave away $350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind," and created the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with a fund of $124,000,000, and the United Kingdom Trust, $10,000,000, to complete the giving he was unable to finish.

"My chief happiness, as I write these lines," he said in his letter of instructions to his trustees, "lies in the thought that, even after I pass away, the wealth that came to me to administer as a sacred trust for the good of my fellow men is to continue to benefit humanity for generations untold."

Another of his benefactions which Mr. Carnegie cherished is the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, endowed with $36,000,000.

Pittsburgh was the second home of the boy who started to make his living at the age of twelve. It was here that he became a "steel king," and piled up his millions. The Institute conducts a school of technology, a museum of fine arts, a music hall, a museum of natural history, a public library, and a library school.

The late Andrew Carnegie as the "Laird of Skibo" in Scotland

Mr. Carnegie's death, writes Burton J. Hendrick in "The Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie," a pamphlet issued by the Carnegie Corporation, "revealed that he had developed his own tithing system. The Biblical injunction stipulates 10 per cent. as the amount a God-fearing man shall devote to his brothers' welfare, the conclusion evidently following that 90 per cent. may be righteously retained for himself. Carnegie reversed these proportions. He gave 90 per cent. for public use and kept 10 per cent. for himself and heirs."

"But this was not the most important thing about his benefactions," also says Mr. Hendrick, in "The Life of Andrew Carnegie." "Carnegie is a significant figure in history for other reasons than his personal gifts. The word 'philanthropist' he disclaimed, the favorite word for givers of his type being 'distributer.'"

Besides building 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the world, Mr. Carnegie, writes Mr. Hendrick, "distributed about $20,000,000 in gifts to American colleges, mostly in small sums."

Mr. Carnegie preferred to make his bestowals on boys and girls whose status in life resembled his own childhood.

Besides giving to churches of all faiths, to education, to the cause of peace, to scientific research and to a multitude of other worthy objects, Mr. Carnegie engaged in many private charities.

The centennial will be celebrated November 25, 26, and 27 by all the Carnegie organizations in the country.

New York, N.Y. November 23, 1935

The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1935

EDUCATION

CARNEGIE: *Hundredth Birthday Of a Generous Patron of Culture*

One Sunday nearly a hundred years ago, a Scottish father hoisted his son on his back and started a three-mile uphill journey. After a while the father tired and suggested the little boy might like to walk the rest of the way. But the lad didn't agree. Clasping his hands even tighter about his parent's neck he offered some advice: "Ah, faither, never mind. Patience and perseverance makes the man, ye ken."

A few years later the boy, Andrew Carnegie, with his parents and brother Thomas, left Dunfermline for Allegheny City, Pa. First he worked as a bobbin boy in a cotton mill, then as a telegraph messenger at $2.50 a week. Four years later the Pennsylvania Railroad gave him a $35-a-month job.

One day his boss told Carnegie to buy Adams Express Co. stock. His mother borrowed $500 on their home. Soon Carnegie got his first dividend. "Eureka!" he cried, staring wide-eyed at the $10 check, "Here's the goose that lays the golden eggs!"

Other geese—the new-fangled sleeping car, a Pittsburgh iron forge, an oil well—laid many other golden eggs for him. At the age of 30, he resigned a district superintendency on the railroad to become a capitalist.

Carnegie chose the steel industry and he "drove the bandwagon." A year's profits of 140 per cent made him cry: "Why, boys, it's just the beginning!"

In 1899—then one of the country's richest men—Carnegie said he would dispose of his fortune in his lifetime. A businessman's life, he said, had two phases: accumulation and distribution. He felt a man who died rich "died disgraced." He swore he would not do that.

Critics, who pointed out that he roamed his New York house and his Scottish castle shutting off superfluous electric lights, and that he cut telegrams to bare essentials to save money, laughed at him. He replied: "Wait and see."

When he died 30 years later, Carnegie had given away or put in trust funds for public use, 90 per cent of his $385,000,000 fortune.

Centennial: Next Monday hundreds of communities will celebrate the centennial of the philanthropist's birth. At Carnegie Hall in New York, Walter Damrosch will conduct the same music festival with which he opened the hall 44 years ago. In 2,811 libraries—built by Carnegie funds—a portrait of the benefactor will be unveiled.

Of the many trust funds he created, the Carnegie Corporation of New York got the largest sum—$135,000,000. In 24 years the corporation has given away $150,578,974. The grants have swelled college endowments, assisted research and publications, provided for teachers' pensions, endowed the American Library Association, erected the New York Academy of Medicine, and aided other similar undertakings.

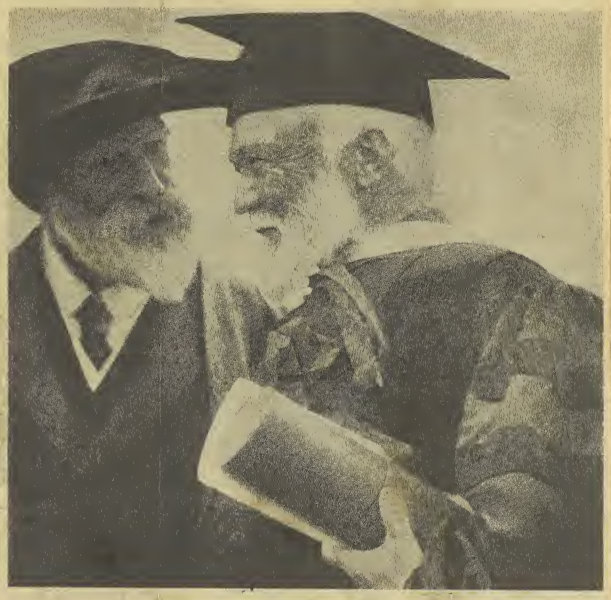
The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching got $15,000,000. Originally proposed to provide for needy retired teachers, the organization now confines itself to more research-type aims. In 1910 it published a report on American medical schools which largely removed prevalant abuses and put the schools on a higher standard.

With an endowment of $35,000,000, the Carnegie Institution of Washington conducts the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory in Boston, where scientists study the chemistry of the human body; the Geo-Physical Laboratory in Washington, where geologists delve into the origin of the earth; and the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, "world's capital for astronomical studies."

In Pittsburgh, the capitalist founded the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh as a community cultural center; the Carnegie Institute of Technology for engineering students; and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College—in memory of his mother—for girls who wish to study household arts, designing, decoration and weaving.

From Civil War days, when Carnegie served as a telegraph operator, he had a horror of war. In later life he regarded with displeasure a flotilla of British warships: "We have outgrown that sort of thing." To make the world conscious of the evils of war and the blessings of concord, he gave $10,000,000 to establish the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace. For the same purpose he built the $1,500,000 Peace Palace at The Hague, the Pan-American Building in Washington, and the Central American Court of Justice at Costa Rica.

Sentiment: Each morning Carnegie ate breakfast while organ music floated through his house—"my morning devotions" he called it. When "The Little Swedenborgian Church of Allegheny"—where as a lad he was Sunday School librarian—needed an organ, he quickly gave it. Before he died he had equipped 8,181 other churches with similar instruments.



Andrew Carnegie: He Pinched Pennies and Gave Away Millions

Carnegie made other "gifts of sentiment." A heroic rescue in a Pennsylvania mine disaster led him to establish the Carnegie Hero Funds—$5,000,000 in trust in America and a similar sum in Europe. The fund aids dependents of those who die performing heroic acts—except on battlefields.

He created the $4,000,000 Dunfermline Trust, providing music, lectures, books, drama, and Summer vacations for sick children of his native town. He also set up a $10,000,000 Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland—half for research and half for student aid. Knowing the thrifty independence of his race, he hinted some students might later like to repay sums given them. Eight hundred and ninety have taken his hint seriously and repaid $170,000.

News Week
New York, N.Y.
Oct. 12, 1935

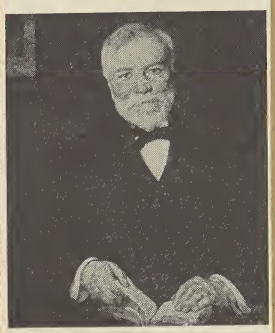
Honored: *Mrs. Andrew Carnegie,* widow of the Scottish-American steel magnate and philanthropist, with the freedom of Edinburgh, on the centenary anniversary of Carnegie's birth. He received the same honor in 1887, the year that he married Mrs. Carnegie.

New York, N.Y. November 1935

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

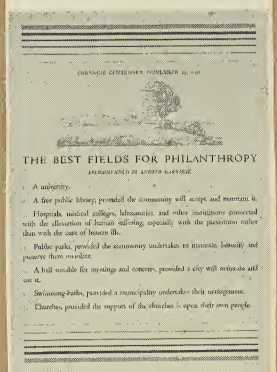
Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration

As PART of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration on November 25, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, is presenting to all Carnegie libraries, in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display.



The Mora Portrait Of Andrew Carnegie

Some of the epigrammatic statements of Andrew Carnegie have also been published by the Carnegie Corporation in a series of seven illustrated posters for display in libraries. The poster series has been sent to libraries in the United States and Canada by the American Library Association, which is participating in the centenary celebration.



THE BEST FIELDS FOR PHILANTHROPY

ANDREW CARNEGIE

1. A university.
2. A free public library, provided the community will accept and maintain it.
3. Hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, especially with the prevention rather than with the cure of human ills.
4. Public parks, provided the community undertakes to maintain, honestly and preserve them inviolate.
5. A hall suitable for meetings and concerts, provided a city will maintain and use it.
6. Swimming-baths, provided a municipality undertakes their management.
7. Churches, provided the support of the churches is upon their own people.

One Of The Seven Posters For Display In Libraries

Cleveland - Ohio November 11 1950

STEEL

PRODUCTION • PROCESSING • DISTRIBUTION • USE

For forty-eight years—IRON TRADE REVIEW

Andrew Carnegie Portraits, Epigrams, Presented to Libraries for Centenary

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest . . . . living; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus which comes to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer . . . for the community."

"Surely no civilized community can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man as a means of settling international disputes is the foulest blot upon human society . . ."

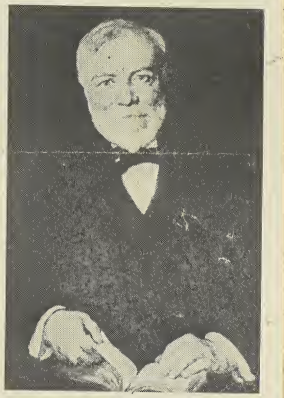
ANDREW CARNEGIE could write, as well as manage steel plants. He wrote a number of books on sociological problems.

As part of the Carnegie centennial celebration, Nov. 25, and 26 and 27, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and British dominions and colonies a reproduction of a portrait of the iron master by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display, and a series of posters bearing epigrammatic statements of Carnegie, selected by his biographer, Burton J. Hendrick.

The accompanying illustration is from the portrait, and the quotations from his books.

Carnegie—whose name is being perpetuated in the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.— gave away $350,000,000 in public benefactions. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, his native town, and 1917 when his library gifts ceased, he donated 2811 public libraries to the English speaking world.

Of his public gifts, more than $60,000,000 went for library construction work. These, with 8182 church organs made possible by his



contributions, are usually considered as the more personal of his benefactions. Besides these, his money went for universities, hospitals, medical colleges, public parks, public halls, and churches.

Ceremonies will be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, which he built for the cultural advancement of New York city; in Pittsburgh, Washington, and other cities.

Chicago Ill.

TIME

Vol. XXVI, No. 22 — *The Weekly Newsmagazine* — November 25, 1935

PEOPLE

"Names make news." Last week these names made this news:

Hospitalized was **Mrs. Edith Kermit Roosevelt,** widow of Theodore Roosevelt, with a fractured hip, after falling in her house at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Playing skirls on a bagpipe that has been in the Carnegie family for 40 years, sporting kilts and the black, green and plum Carnegie tartan, barrel-chested Hugh Grant arrived in Manhattan to take part in the 100th anniversary of **Andrew Carnegie's** birth. Since 1921 Scot Grant has been official bagpiper at the Carnegies' Skibo Castle, has mounted the battlements

Keystone

CARNEGIE'S SON-IN-LAW AND PIPER

For their great man speeches, music, unveilings.

every summer morning at 7:45 sharp to pipe *Johnnie Cope, Are Ye Awaukin'?* Given time to pose for cameramen, to announce in a thick brogue, "Yes, I met Mr. Carnegie when he used to give out children's feeds at Skibo," Piper Grant was bundled off by Carnegie Son-in-Law Roswell Miller to await jubilee celebrations on Nov. 25. That day Walter Damrosch will conduct a choral-orchestral program at Manhattan's Carnegie Hall; Secretary of State Hull will address a gathering in Washington's Pan American Union Building, built with Carnegie funds; Pittsburgh will honor its onetime first citizen; more than 2,000 U. S. colleges, schools, libraries that Carnegie endowed will unveil his portrait.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER

Nebraska's Farm and Home Paper

Nebraska Libraries—

How They Were Helped by a Great Philanthropist

By LEILA BALL HALLOCK

ON November 25 occurred the 100th birthday anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, America's greatest philanthropist. It was a day of celebration throughout the English-speaking world, for Carnegie's gifts were the sort that live on in the hearts of men—an inspiration for generations to come.

Carnegie's pet philanthropy was the gift of library buildings. "I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of people," he said, "because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to those the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . I prefer the free public library to most, if not all, other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community."

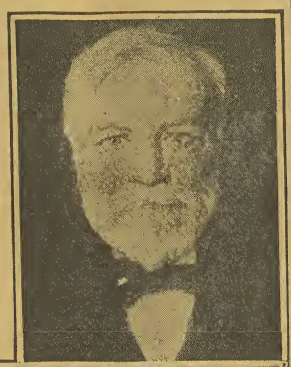
He gave $65,000,000 of his great fortune for this purpose alone. These libraries are scattered throughout the United States, Scotland and England and her possessions. There are more than 2,800 of them—monuments to his ideals—and they furnish 35,000,000 people with daily reading. Nebraska has 68 of these libraries, representing $600,000 in Carnegie grants. It is estimated that there are 560,000 volumes available to readers through this medium, with a circulation of 2,580,000.

Carnegie introduced a new idea in his gift-making. One of his favorite sayings was that he did not wish to be remembered by what he gave but by what he induced others to give. After his third gift—a library building at Pittsburgh, the city where he amassed his fortune—he carried out a definite program with but few exceptions. When a community applied to him for money for a library building it was granted, provided the community would furnish the site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least 10 percent of the amount of the gift. The grant then depended upon the extent to which library appreciation had grown in a community. Sometimes small towns made very large pledges, as in the instance of Alma, Nebraska, whose Carnegie grant was $10,000.

Carnegie called his library buildings "bribes." He knew that once civic pride was aroused, his greatest service had been given. It was his pet theory that only in cooperation could a community be permanently helped; the citizens must feel that the project was their own to be preserved for future generations.

The closing years of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th were a time of library expansion. Previous to that time library progress had been slow. But the combined influences of the American Library Association and the Andrew Carnegie benevolences swept the country and people became library-minded. As late as 1897 there were only 14 Carnegie libraries in the United States. By 1917 there were 1,900. At that time the building program was stopped until "further notice," because of an order sent from Washington that all material and labor be conserved for military purposes—a World War measure.

Nebraska was included in this progressive movement in 1901 when Lincoln applied for a grant of $75,000 to erect a library building. The request followed the burning of the old Masonic hall where the library had been housed. The Library Association met and laid plans to get the site by popular subscription. Sometimes these sites were given by a philanthropic citizen. The money was secured and on May 27, 1902, the first Carnegie library in Nebraska was formally opened at 14th and N streets where the library now stands. It then contained 9,875 volumes, and now has over 99,000, with a circulation of 660,000.



Top: All Carnegie libraries were presented this picture of their founder on the occasion of his 100th birthday. Center: Township library at Gibbon. Bottom: Library at Alma.

The chief medium, aside from the Nebraska Library Association, for reaching rural readers has come through the Township library. A great many of these buildings were Carnegie grants. The first township library to secure one of these grants after the newly enacted law of 1911, making provision for county and township libraries through a tax levy on the property in the territory so desiring it, was at Gibbon. One of her townsmen, Representative S. C. Bassett, helped to introduce the bill, which became a Nebraska law on March 23, 1912.

Like most others, the Gibbon library had seen strenuous times. A nucleus of $45 was donated by the Women's Study Club (How many libraries could trace their beginnings to the Women's Club!). The school helped, patriotic citizens helped and the library fund was raised to $175. Some books were bought and installed in the town hall. The Library Commission sent more books. The library was started! This was in 1910.

The new law took effect in Gibbon at once. Her library was turned over to the township board and steps were taken to apply for a Carnegie grant of $6,000, with the assurance that $600 would be raised annually for its maintenance. June 20, 1913, was a gala day for Gibbon—the new township library was opened. Including the township population, Gibbon now has 1,363 patrons with a circulation of 8,300. The library con-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 25)

Nebraska Libraries

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

sists of 4,000 volumes.

The town of Murray, Cass county, supplies an example of the interest of rural readers. The citizens got the vision of a library some years ago but, not being incorporated, had no tax support. However, they enlisted the interest of the country for miles around. They charged $1 per family throughout the entire community, adding a 10-cent extra charge for maintenance. They rented two rooms, fixed them up and gave entertainments, which added to their library fund and afforded social outlets as well.

The time of "further notice" to continue the grants following the war never came. The Carnegie Corporation felt that the building part of the program had served its purpose, and that the corporation could best serve the people through the newer needs arising in the library field. It has recently mapped out a 10-year program to take care of these needs, and most interesting to rural people is the provision for Rural Library Service and Adult Education.

Sewanee Tenn

Vol. XLIII OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1935 No. 4

Sewanee Review

[Founded 1892]

ANDREW CARNEGIE was born in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, on November 25, 1835. He was brought with his family to America in 1848. With Scottish industry, perseverance, frugality, and intelligence, he accumulated a great fortune.

In the *North American Review* for June and December, 1889 he contributed what has been called "the most famous magazine article of the nineteenth century": an article entitled "The Gospel of Wealth". For the benefit of wealthy men who must now face the necessity of "being soaked" by the Reverend Father Coughlins and Doctor Townsends or, morally motivated, move to a King Lear decision of distributing their wealth before it is decreased by Federal taxes already enacted (to say nothing of others possibly to be enacted), Andrew Carnegie's article should be re-printed. In his own lifetime, Andrew Carnegie distributed "for the improvement of mankind" three hundred and fifteen millions of dollars: the greatest particular donation was his gift to the Carnegie Corporation which he established as the legal trustee for the dispensation of his wealth. His philosophy of wealth has been epitomized by Burton J. Hendrick in these words: "Rich men, Carnegie said, had no moral right to their surplus accumulations. They were entitled to a competence, even a liberal one, but their wealth, in the main—the proportion being, in his case, as the sequel showed, ninety per cent—should be used for society. The temporary custodians were in reality 'trustees' for the public; their task was to see that these 'surpluses' were distributed in ways that would best promote the welfare and happiness of the common man. The life of a business man was properly divided into two parts: the period of 'accumulation' and the period of 'distribution'. The rich man who died leaving vast surpluses that he might have disposed of in his own lifetime, for public good, 'died disgraced'."

Dr. F. P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, has announced the program of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration to be held in New York, Pittsburgh, Washington and other places throughout the country, on November 25, 26, and 27. The occasion might well be made the opportunity for newspapers and periodicals to re-open the whole question of the necessity for the distribution of wealth by those whose accumulations are in jeopardy through some legislative action inspired by compulsory politics. Democracy functions best through moral incentives: it is wiser and more expedient in the present crisis for rich men to act on their own initiative in a rational, calm spirit than for them to be the victims of State action. They might ponder and be inspired to imitation of Andrew Carnegie by the latter's own words: "This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community." Again, *absit omen!*

Chicago Ill November 6, 1935

The CHRISTIAN CENTURY
An Undenominational Journal of Religion

Edinburgh Fetes Mrs. Carnegie

Philanthropist's Widow Given Freedom of the City on Husband's Birthday—Glasgow Housing Program

(Correspondence from Scotland)

WHITLEY BAY, Oct. 14.—The centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was celebrated in Scotland on the last day of September, when Mrs. Carnegie, his widow, was made a freeman of the city of Edinburgh. Contrary to custom, the freedom ceremony was not held in the spacious Usher hall, but in a quieter way in the city chambers, immediately following a luncheon there in honor of Mrs. Carnegie. (Mr. Carnegie himself was given the freedom of the city in 1887, when he laid the foundation stone of the Free Library, for which he had presented £50,000 to Edinburgh. That was the year in which he married the lady who has now likewise been honored.)

The provost, in presenting the silver casket to Mrs. Carnegie, stated that a lesser woman might have interfered with her husband's ambition to "bring a little sweetness and light into the lives of the toiling millions," but that she had approved with her whole heart. She and her daughter gladly consented to the transfer of $135,000,000 out of the $150,000,000 fortune to trustees of good causes, and ever since his passing she had maintained with unostentatious kindness the spirit of generosity which inspired their life partnership.

* * *

Carnegie Gift Seen as Model Benefaction

At the evening reception under the auspices of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, Lord Macmillan, one of the trustees, paid an interesting tribute to the worth and the wisdom of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to education. The Carnegie trust for the universities he characterized as "the greatest gift ever laid on the altar of learning in this country." It had originally amounted to £2,000,000, but by judicious management and despite the vicissitudes of recent times it had since increased to £2,500,000. It was not in Mr. Carnegie's mind, he continued, to found a charity, but this was an expression of his belief in the value of education for its own sake—a feeling which has been characteristic of the Scottish race from the time of that grim and resolute reformer, John Knox.

In prescribing that one-half of the income of the trust should be devoted to the improvement and extension of the facilities and equipment of the universities for study and research and the other half to the payment of students' fees, Mr. Carnegie showed a practical wisdom not always displayed by university benefactors. For there had thus been an immense improvement in the whole apparatus of university teaching, coupled with an accessibility to these improved facilities on the part of thousands of students who would otherwise never have enjoyed their benefits. In another excellent and unusual feature of the trust, he had empowered his trustees by a majority to modify the conditions and regulations under which the funds might be dispensed. He had thus secured that the funds should always be applied in the manner best adapted to the changed conditions of the particular time.

* * *

Students Repay Grants From Carnegie Fund

When Mr. Carnegie gave the endowment, he hinted that while the allowances to students were intended to be free gifts, some of them might in after life value the privilege of repaying what they had thus received, thus, in his own words, "protecting and fostering the spirit of manly independence so dear to the Scot." That hint has so far been taken by 495 men students and 395 women students, who have repaid in all a sum of over £34,000.

* * *

Summer Camps for Unemployed Pronounced Success

An excellent effort for the unemployed this summer has been the establishment of holiday camps at Rothesay in the Firth of Clyde, and at South Queensferry in the Firth of Forth. The camps have been run for the benefit of people from the distressed areas who have been hit so badly by the depression as to have had no holiday for many years. The charge was only 15 shillings for a whole week for a family, and emphasis was laid on the fact that the fathers and mothers with their children were simply doing under the auspices of the Council for community service what in happier times they would have done for themselves on their annual vacation.

The camps have been amazingly popular. Men who arrived at them cast down in spirit and resentful in mind came to see that there was not the faintest intention on the part of those who ran them to patronize, nor to convey that in any sense they were charitable institutions. The vacation in many cases proved a reconditioning process to the parents and children, and over 1,000 families consisting of more than 5,000 individuals have benefited. Of course the camps were not self-supporting, and the government grant for distressed areas has had to be called upon to supplement what the people have paid. But the experiment is counted a success, and the facilities will probably be enlarged next year.

* * *

Glasgow Celebrates Its Housing Program

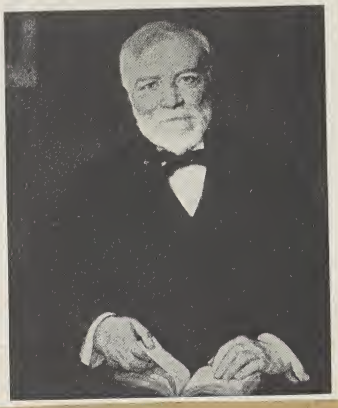
In connection with the completion of its 40,000th new house since the war, the town council of Glasgow has issued a booklet about its achievements. The later houses have been intended for the lower wage earner: hotels to meet the needs of single women, 2-room houses for small families, and 3-, 4- and 5-room houses for larger families. There has been a phenomenal response to the better environment and enlarged accommodation. This booklet claims that fully 90 per cent of the rehoused tenants from slum areas show a decided improvement in every way. A caretaker is placed in charge of all rehousing schemes, and several health visitors have been appointed to supervise and assist where necessary. The total net expenditure to date is £21,893,396. The cost of the houses built since the housing acts were passed has been met to the extent of 46 per cent out of the rents, of 29 per cent out of subsidy from

Chicago Ill December 1935

CENTRAL Manufacturing District MAGAZINE

Official Publication of the
CENTRAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICT

Carnegie Centennial



As part of the Andrew Carnegie centennial celebration, the Carnegie Corporation of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, a reproduction of his portrait by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The above is a picture of the Mora portrait.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1,946 were built in the United States. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, November 25, 1835. The centennial celebration in his honor was held in the United States, November 25, 26 and 27.

Although Carnegie is known to the world as in industrialist and benefactor, he found time to do much writing. Some of his magazine articles published in the last century attracted wide attention, particularly those in which he expounded his philosophy of the trusteeship of wealth.

Carnegie possessed a faculty for pithy statements, many of which crept into his writings. They reflect something of the philosophy which inspired Carnegie's numerous benefactions and emphasize his belief that popular education is the foundation for a stable, progressive, civilization.

New York N. Y.

MUSICAL AMERICA

Edited by A. WALTER KRAMER
Founded in 1898 by JOHN C. FREUND

Carnegie Honored at Gala Concert

Recalling Opening of Historic Hall

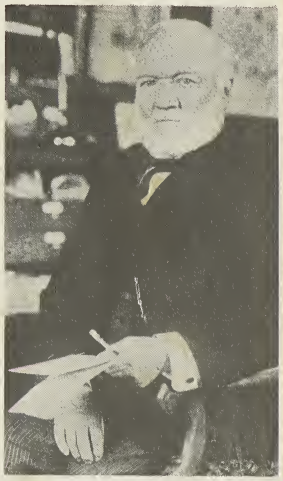
THE centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, renowned industrialist, philanthropist and music-patron was commemorated in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 25 by a gala concert which recalled the opening of that famous auditorium forty-four years ago. Participants were the New York Philharmonic-Symphony and the Oratorio Society of New York. Dr. Walter Damrosch, the master of ceremonies, Albert Stoessel and Otto Klemperer conducted.

The program was largely an abridgement of the series of works given in Carnegie Hall at the dedicatory music festival of May 5, 6, 7, and 8 in 1891 by the New York Symphony and the Oratorio Society, assisted by a boys' choir. The festival was under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, who was one of the guiding spirits in the planning of the new hall, and who brought Tchaikovsky to America on that occasion to conduct several of his own works at four of the six festival programs. A memory-provoking touch was the distribution among the audience of the old festival program books, photographically reproduced and printed.

The celebration began with organ improvisations on Scottish tunes by T. Tertius Noble, recalling the Highland lineage of Mr. Carnegie. Dr. Damrosch, the only speaker, gave a brief eulogy of his illustrious friend and patron of a past day, alluded to some of the circumstances surrounding the building project, and recalled that the great ironmaster was once president of both the New York Symphony Society and the Oratorio Society and later of the Philharmonic. He spoke also of the charm as well as the genius of Tchaikovsky.

Formal musical proceedings began with Beethoven's 'Leonore' Overture No. 3, under Dr. Damrosch who also conducted the work at the opening concert in 1891. Mr. Stoessel came to the podium for the chorus, 'Thanks Be to God,' from Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' which had been given complete during the festival. The singing of 'Old Hundredth,' which also had a place in the early concert, came next. Thereafter Mr. Stoessel conducted two Tchaikovsky a cappella choruses, 'Pater Noster,' and 'Legend,' which the composer himself had conducted at the dedication. The latter's Fifth Symphony, the only composition of the evening which did not figure on the dedicatory program, was performed under the Philharmonic-Symphony's present conductor, Mr. Klemperer.

Figures in the 1891 event who could be represented only by their names on the program books were the soloists, who numbered such distinguished artists of the time as Italo Campanini, Adele Aus der Ohe, Andreas Dippel, Emil Fischer, Theodore Reichmann, Clementine de Vere, Antonia Mielke and others. Included in the audience were music patrons who attended concerts of the dedicatory festival.



Wide World
ANDREW CARNEGIE

Facsimile of First Page of 1891 Program

MUSIC FESTIVAL

In Celebration of the Opening of

MUSIC HALL

CORNER 57TH STREET & 7TH AVENUE,

MAY 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1891.

The Symphony Society Orchestra,
The Oratorio Society Chorus,

BOYS' CHOIR OF 100, (Wenzel Raboch, Choirmaster.)

AND THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

P. TSCHAIKOWSKY, the eminent Russian composer, who will conduct several of his own works.

FRAU ANTONIA MIELKE, Soprano,
MLLE. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano,
MRS. GERRIT SMITH, Soprano,
MRS. TH. J. TOEDT, Soprano,
MISS ANNA LURLLA KELLY, Soprano,
MRS. KOERT KRONOLD, Soprano,
FRAU MARIE RITTER-GOETZE, Contralto,
MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto,
MRS. CLAUTER-MORRIS, Contralto.
SIGNOR ITALO CAMPININI, Tenor,
HERR ANDREAS DIPPEL, Tenor,
MR. THOMAS EBERT, Tenor,
HERR THEODOR REICHMANN, Baritone,
HERR EMIL FISCHER, Bass,
HERR CONRAD BEHRENS, Bass,
MR. ERICSON BUSHNELL, Bass,
FRL. ADELE AUS DER OHE, Pianist,
MR. FRANK L. SEALY, Organist

WALTER DAMROSCH, - CONDUCTOR.

THE MUSIC HALL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Limited.

MORRIS RENO, President.
FREDERICK WILLIAM HOLLS, Secretary. STEPHEN M. KNEVALS, Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

John W. Aitkin, Andrew Carnegie, Walter J. Damrosch, Frederick Wm. Holls, Wm. S. Hawk, Stephen M. Knevals, Sherman W. Knevals, Morris Reno, William B. Tuthill.

Wide World
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Walter Damrosch Recall Others Days in the History of Carnegie Hall

THE INSTRUCTOR
Formerly NORMAL INSTRUCTOR & PRIMARY PLANS

Danville N.Y.
November 1935

Centennial Honors for Andrew Carnegie

When Andrew Carnegie was a poor boy living in Allegheny, Pa., he and other youngsters of the community were offered the chance to use the private library of Colonel James Anderson. That opportunity, gratefully accepted, gave Carnegie a lifelong interest in books and reading, and led him to build 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English-speaking world.

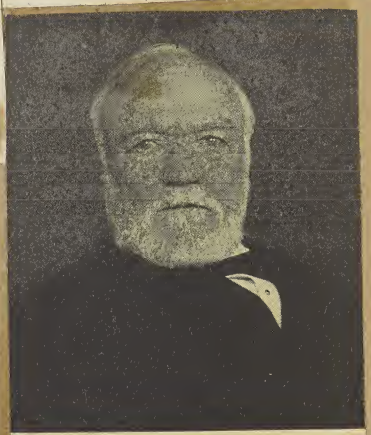
This fact, recalled in connection with announcement of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration (November 25–27), brings into sharp relief the debt owed to the Scotch-American ironmaster in but one of several fields where his wealth is being used to benefit mankind. Carnegie's interest in spreading popular education through libraries began a vast movement which today brings books within reach of all.

To library construction work alone, Carnegie devoted sixty million dollars. His other benefactions were chiefly in the form of foundations or trusts, of which there are six in the United States: Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh (institute of technology, museum of fine arts, music hall, museum of natural history, and also a library and library school; Carnegie Institution of Washington, devoted to scientific research; Carnegie Hero Fund Commission; Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, and the British Dominions and Colonies.

In addition to individual observances by these organizations, they will join in three events in New York City: a choral-orchestral performance at Carnegie Hall, a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. The American Library Association has suggested that local Carnegie observances be arranged, with the theme, "One Hundred Years of Library Progress."

There are four British Carnegie Trusts, which will be represented at the New York celebration, and the American Carnegie Trusts will be represented at the centennial celebration to be held in Dunfermline, Scotland. In this ancient Caledonian town, on November 25, 1835, Andrew Carnegie was born, the son of a humble weaver. When he died in New York in 1919, he had not completed the task he had set himself, to dispose of his fortune, although he had then given $350,000,000 for public purposes. He held that "the man who dies possessed of wealth which he was free to distribute, dies disgraced."

Ewing Galloway
Andrew Carnegie believed that the spread of knowledge was an important step toward the peace of the world. He established many public libraries.



Wide World Photos
Andrew Carnegie believed in the brotherhood of man and permanent world peace.

THE NEW BOOKS

The publishers of the books listed below will be glad to supply them to our readers at the prices quoted, or to furnish any additional information regarding them.

BENEFACTIONS OF ANDREW CARNEGIE. By Burton J. Hendrick, Author of "The Life of Andrew Carnegie." Paper. 44pp. Carnegie Corporation of New York, New York.

The Instructor
Dansville N.Y.
November, 1936

Ewing Galloway

The Peace Palace at The Hague, gift of Andrew Carnegie, houses the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

How Andrew Carnegie Promoted Education and World Peace

Questions—

1. Do you think that many of our great men began as poor boys?
2. If you had money to give away, to what would you give it? Why?

Story—

Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland, November 25, 1835. He came to America with his parents in 1848. The family was not rich. In fact, his father worked in a cotton factory in Pittsburgh. Andrew soon started to work in a cotton factory as bobbin boy at twenty cents a day. At fourteen years of age he became a telegraph messenger, and in his leisure moments learned telegraphy. Two years later, he was made a telegraph operator.

How he climbed from one responsible position to another, taking advantage of all business opportunities, is a well-known story. By 1900 he was the "steel master" of the country, under whom worked thousands of employees. He sold his interest in the steel company he had established for many millions of dollars.

Mr. Carnegie had spent more than sixty years of his life in "getting," and now he determined to spend the rest of his life in "giving." He did not believe in indiscriminate charity, however. In all his giving, it was his fixed idea to help only men who helped themselves.

Andrew Carnegie started the distribution of his wealth by giving most of his money for the establishment of libraries and universities. He felt that to get men into the habit of reading kept them from more harmful enjoyments and cultivated their minds. He established at least twenty-eight hundred libraries in this and other English-speaking countries. He founded the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh; and he established a pension fund for steel workers. He gave many millions to universities in this country and in other countries. He created funds to help needy students through college, and he established pensions for university professors.

From all this, you can readily see that Mr. Carnegie loved his own country but also loved the world. He was a great advocate of universal peace. He founded the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; built the Peace Palace at The Hague [see Plate XI]; and established the Carnegie Hero Funds for various countries. He contributed generously to the fund for the building and the grounds of the Pan-American Union at Washington, and the erection of the Central American Court in Costa Rica. He also gave several millions of dollars to the Church Peace Union.

Things to do—

1. Find out about peace heroes of this country or any other country. Tell the class the story of their lives and how they promoted peace.
2. Keep a record for one month of the ways in which you serve others.

III. *From the list below each sentence select the phrase that makes the sentence correct.*

1. Andrew Carnegie was born in
   a) England.
   b) Scotland.
   c) the United States.
2. He obtained his wealth
   a) by hard work and good investments.
   b) from his father.
   c) as a legacy from a relative.
3. Andrew Carnegie believed in
   a) keeping all his money for his family.
   b) giving some but keeping most.
   c) giving most and keeping some.
4. He gave to
   a) anyone who was poor.
   b) all sorts of charities.
   c) those who helped themselves.
5. Andrew Carnegie believed
   a) in permanent peace.
   b) in war.
   c) that war is necessary sometimes.

Bulletin of the American Library Association
Chicago Ill.
October, 1935

Carnegie Centenary

ON NOVEMBER 25, 1935, will of Dunfermline, Scotland. This was fol-

Suggestions for Observing the Carnegie Centenary

ONE Hundred Years of Library Progress" offers a theme around which a week of library activities is suggested utilizing the Carnegie observance to stress to the local public the remarkable increase in library facilities in recent years and local library progress in particular.

In view of the fact that libraries of all sorts and sizes had to be considered when these suggestions were prepared, they obviously will not be perfectly suited to any individual library. They simply offer a basis on which an individual program may be built.

Activities might include:

1. *Open house* at the library all during the week of November 25 with special features for each day. To minimize any extra work for the librarian, a Carnegie Centennial Committee of trustees might have charge of arrangements. This committee could invite a local organization to sponsor each day—except Monday, the actual Carnegie birthday. The organization would furnish hosts and hostesses and speakers or other entertainment.

Monday, November 25, the birthday, might be observed more formally with the mayor and other important citizens as guests of honor. Talks by notable speakers could pay tribute to Mr. Carnegie and call attention to the principles underlying the Carnegie idea of what a public library should be.

A "Friends of the Library" dinner might precede the Monday evening ceremonies at the library. (See "Friends of the Library Meet," A. L. A. *Bulletin* for July, 1935, page 436.)

Inviting Citizen Participation

Some libraries may wish to send printed invitations to selected citizens, letters to churches, clubs and other organizations and general invitations to the public through the press. If there is a library bulletin, a special number might be issued for distribution giving facts about the library's growth.

Organizations invited to coöperate might include: Woman's clubs; Association of University Women; Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions and other service clubs; American Legion Auxiliary; League of Women Voters; Parent-teacher groups; Chambers of commerce; Business and Professional Women's Club; Women's auxiliaries of the churches; Junior League.

2. *Newspaper publicity.* If local groups are utilized, as suggested above, the local press would have plenty of material on which to base stories. If a different organization were in charge each day, its own publicity chairman could handle the publicity for that day. Notable gifts to the library made by townspeople would make a good feature story to supplement the Carnegie material.

3. *Exhibits.* In general, exhibits could stress the idea of "Libraries—Then and

Bulletin of the American Library Association
Chicago Ill.
October, 1935

Now," showing the many privileges of today not enjoyed one hundred years ago and contrasts between books of that period and today. Posters and charts presenting facts about the library's growth might be on display in every department.

Because of the "rags-to-riches" character of Andrew Carnegie's life, biographies of him and of other self-made men and books to aid the ambitious young man of today could be featured.

Andrew Carnegie is credited with giving considerable impetus to children's library work, and since this year marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first children's library in America, exhibits of library work with children are particularly appropriate to the Carnegie observances.

An Occasion for Library Gifts

Modest library gifts might be suggested to the townspeople. "Books the Library Needs" (the local book store might furnish books for the exhibit) could be displayed prominently or lists posted. If there are volumes which have been donated as memorials with special bookplates, they might be placed on display.

4. *Radio.* There will probably be coast-to-coast broadcasts over the large networks in connection with the formal Carnegie observances in New York, Washington and Pittsburgh. It may be possible to have these hooked up (through the courtesy of some local radio station) with an outlet to the local library so the radio speeches can be used as a feature of the local program.

A series of local radio talks might also be arranged bearing on the same subjects suggested under *"Exhibits."*

As was announced in the August *Bulletin,* a set of seven posters to be mailed October 15 to Carnegie libraries and others requesting them ... been designed for the Carnegie Corporation for the free use of libraries participating in the celebration. One of these has been reproduced as our frontispiece.

Comparison of Annuity Plans

The following table, showing comparative figures of the A. L. A. Retirement Plan and other plans today, has been made available by Harold F. Brigham, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Annuities and Pensions:

Factor Compared	The A. L. A. Plan	Other Annuity Plans
Women—Age 30		
Premium	$10 per month	$10 per month
Cash value	Without interest	With interest
Death benefit	Without interest	With interest
Guaranteed income at 65	$806.90	$492 annually
Income including dividend accumulation on present scale	$806.90	$612 annually
Death benefit	Refund without interest	Refund with interest
Women—Age 40		
Guaranteed income at 65	$431.30 annually	$300 annually
With dividends	$431.30 annually	$348 annually
Men—Age 30		
Guaranteed income at 65	$945.90 annually	$540 annually
With dividends	$945.90 annually	$672 annually
Men—Age 40		
Guaranteed income at 65	$493.60 annually	$324 annually
With dividends	$493.60 annually	$372 annually

Ten Cent Titles Out of Print

Word has been received that the Saalfield books mentioned on pages 153-54 of the March *Bulletin* in the article, "Rural Schools in Alabama Get Ten-Cent Books," are now out of print.

The Harter titles in the same list cannot be obtained from the publisher in less than dozen lots, although some of the individual titles may be found in five and ten cent chain stores in the larger cities.

Carnegie Centenary

On November 25, 1935, will occur the one hundredth anniversary of the birth, in a humble weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, of Andrew Carnegie.

Libraries everywhere—whether Carnegie beneficiaries or not—are being invited to participate during that week in special activities to honor the memory of the great library benefactor.

Framed portraits of Mr. Carnegie will be presented to all Carnegie libraries by the Carnegie Corporation in honor of the event. ~~A set of seven poster~~s has been especially designed for library display in connection with the anniversary, featuring quotations from the Scotsman's characteristically canny sayings. These will be distributed free to Carnegie libraries here and abroad and to any libraries not in Carnegie buildings which may wish to join in the celebration.

In 1835, when Andrew Carnegie was born, there were only a few scattered libraries in this country, small college and subscription libraries for the most part. The first children's free library was founded in that year at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts, but children's library work did not gain much impetus until many years later. When the American Library Association was founded in 1876, it is estimated that there were 300 public libraries in the United States and Canada. Today there are more than 6,000.

Mr. Carnegie's gifts began in 1881 when he gave a library to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland. This was followed in 1890 by the gift of a library to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, his first home in America, and in 1895 by the gift of a library to Pittsburgh.

These were the first of a series of library donations which in 1917 had reached a total of approximately $65,000,000; had aided in the establishment of nearly 3,000 libraries, dotted all over the world; and, it is estimated, had brought reading facilities within the reach of 35,000,000 people formerly without them.

"One Hundred Years of Library Progress" is proposed as an appropriate theme around which to build a celebration program, and libraries can make of it a timely opportunity to impress upon the local public the extraordinary library progress of the past century. Facts will be supplied on request contrasting library conditions before Mr. Carnegie began his library benefactions and at the present time. Suggestions for observing the anniversary will also be sent for the asking, covering newspaper publicity, exhibits, meetings and radio programs.

There will be formal ceremonies in Washington, New York City and Pittsburgh. State library associations holding autumn meetings are invited to have some special memorial feature included on their programs. This may take the form of a luncheon or dinner meeting similar to the Friends of the Library luncheon at the recent A. L. A. conference at Denver, when Denver citizens interested in libraries and education joined with the Association in

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Andrew Carnegie

THE centennial of the birth of Andrew Carnegie occurs on November 25. The event serves to recall the contribution he has made to the industrial and cultural life of our country. His life is the story of unusual achievement, and has in it the elements of interest and appeal, associated with the conquest of handicapping circumstances.

He saw the light of day in Dunfermline, Scotland, and came with his parents and a younger brother to Pittsburgh in the Summer of 1848. The family had friends here who secured for them lodgings on Rebecca Street in what was then Allegheny. The family was poor, and it became necessary for the lad to assist in its support. He found a job as bobbin boy in a cotton factory, where he was paid one dollar and twenty cents per week. He proved to be industrious and trustworthy, and a year or so later found a job as messenger boy in the Pittsburgh office of the telegraph company. Through his own efforts he learned to telegraph, and soon became a skilled operator. The Pennsylvania Railway was then entering Pittsburgh, and he secured a job as secretary and operator for the division superintendent. At the age of 24 he became superintendent of the division, and did his work so well that at the outbreak of the Civil War he was summoned to Washington to assist in the direction of military railways and telegraphs.

It was not long before he became interested in manufacturing, and left the railway to devote his energies along this line. His first efforts were in the manufacturing of iron and the building of iron bridges. Later on he turned his attention to wrought iron and steel. He was in at the start of a rapidly growing industry, and this together with his vision, judgment and sound methods soon brought him and his associates to the front. The foundation of the modern steel industry was well laid by Mr. Carnegie and his name will have a permanent place in it.

His achievements in the world of industry were notable, but they take second place compared with what he has done for cultural enrichment. Having amassed a large fortune by the time he had reached middle life, Mr. Carnegie determined to devote the remainder of his life to spending his money where in his judgment it would do the most good. He says that this proved a more difficult task than acquiring it. The method with which the general public is most familiar, and the one which has touched and benefited the most lives, is the establishment of libraries. It is said that there are few English-speaking communities anywhere in the world where a Carnegie library does not exist. With characteristic wisdom Mr. Carnegie presented these libraries on condition that the city or municipality set aside a certain sum annually for their maintenance.

He was a pioneer in the establishment of pension funds for his employees. He established the Hero Fund and the Retirement Fund for teachers. He was a patron, in a large way, of education and the arts. The Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, the Technical School and Margaret Morrison School are illustrations of some of his efforts in this line. The Carnegie Institution of Washington has done much for the progress of science, and has been a principal supporter of the astronomical work of the well known Mt. Wilson observatory in California. Mr. Carnegie was a liberal backer of Booker T. Washington and his work; and gave endowments to universities in Scotland and for the aid of poor and deserving students. In this country a number of the small colleges profited by his giving either in the way of endowments or buildings. In all 500 colleges and universities were aided.

Churches have benefited by the liberality of Mr. Carnegie. He sought to promote an interest in good music in every possible way, one of these being to assist churches in acquiring good organs. His practice was to furnish one half the cost of an organ, the congregation to provide the other half. In this way he assisted in the installation of 8,182 church organs, 4,039 of these being in the United States and 1,342 of that number in Pennsylvania. A number of United Presbyterian churches in this district have one of these organs.

Despite the fact that the steel industry reaps large profits from war materials, Mr. Carnegie was all his life an active advocate of peace. He dreamed of and sought to promote the coming of the time when nations would settle their differences by arbitration rather than by war. The peace palace at the Hague is a monument of his devotion to the cause. No one suffered more over the outbreak of the war in 1914, and it is said that the distress thus occasioned hastened his death.

Mr. Carnegie was a self-educated man. His formal schooling ended before he was 13 years of age. From that period on he continued his studies on his own account. While he was a messenger boy, there lived in Allegheny a wise and large-hearted man known as Colonel James Anderson. This man opened his library of 400 volumes to working boys. Each Saturday a boy could take a book from his library and exchange it the following Saturday for another. The Scotch messenger boy profited largely by this privilege, and found here a splendid start on his course of self-education. This experience had much to do with his establishment of libraries. He sought thus to pass on to others what Colonel Anderson had handed him.

Appreciation of Andrew Carnegie and his service to his day and generation is growing. He will be increasingly known in the future, not for what he did in developing the steel industry, but for what he has done in making life more interesting and hopeful for multitudes of his fellows.

School & Society
New York N.Y.
Sept 28, 1935

THE ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

An announcement of the program of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration, which will be held on November 25, 26 and 27 in N. York, Pittsburgh, Washington and other cities and communities throughout the country, has been made by Dr. F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the largest of the six Carnegie foundations in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dumfermline, Scotland, the ancient Caledonian capital from which his family emigrated to America in 1848. It was in Dunfermline that Carnegie built his first library and began in 1881 his series of library benefactions that continued until 1917, by which time he had built 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English-speaking world.

The different Carnegie trusts in this country which will participate in the centennial celebration, in the order of their establishment, are:

Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, 1896, which conducts an institute of technology, a museum of fine arts, a music hall, a museum of natural history, a public library and a library school.

Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1902, devoted to scientific research.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, 1904, to recognize heroic acts performed in the peaceful walks of life.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1905, to provide retiring pensions for teachers and to advance higher education.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1910, to serve the purpose indicated by its name.

Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1911, for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies.

While each of these organizations will observe the centennial with its individual program, all will join in the three principal events in New York City. These will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, November 25; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the evening of November 27.

In addition, the American Library Association, which will participate with the Carnegie trusts in the celebration, has suggested the theme of "One Hundred Years of Library Progress" for the Carnegie observance in public libraries throughout the country. The association has recommended exhibits depicting the great increase in library facilities and emphasizing particularly local library progress, and has suggested that local Carnegie observances be arranged.

During the period of the centennial observance the New York Public Library will have on display an exhibit of representative works made possible wholly or in part by Carnegie grants. A bibliography of these works is now being prepared by James Gourley, of the staff, under the supervision of Director Lydenberg.

As a part of the centennial observance, the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation are presenting to all Carnegie libraries a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The corporation is also making available through the American Library Association a series of posters containing quotations from the writings of Andrew Carnegie.

Although the building of public libraries was but one of Andrew Carnegie's numerous benefactions, it is the one, perhaps, for which he is known in the largest number of American communities. Mr. Carnegie's libraries and the 8,182 organs made possible through his donations to churches of the English-speaking world are usually regarded as the most personal of his gifts. He devoted more than $60,000,000 to library construction work. His belief in the good that could be done through libraries resulted from the generosity of Colonel James Anderson, of Allegheny, Pa., to Carnegie and other poor boys of the community, in opening his private library of 400 volumes for their use, an incident which gave Carnegie a lifelong interest in books and reading.

In the program of Carnegie centennial events, as tentatively arranged, the special choral-orchestral performance at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Monday evening, November 25, will be reminiscent and commemorative of the festival with which The Music Hall, which Mr. Carnegie built for the civic and cultural advancement of New York City, was opened on Tuesday evening, May 5, 1891.

Metal Trade
Cleveland Ohio
Nov 27 1935

Touch and Go

by

J. F. Froggett

Andrew Carnegie Now Is One Of America's Immortals — Born In Humble Scottish Cottage, He Rose To Greatest Industrial Heights — Facts Regarding Carnegie's Life Are Well Known — Americans Are Bound To Be Clean

CENTENARY of the birthday of probably the most widely known American steelmaker, Andrew Carnegie, is being celebrated this week by prominent men in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. A feature of the notable event was the dedication last Sunday of 2811 portraits of Mr. Carnegie in churches, colleges and public libraries throughout the country. This, because during his lifetime he gave away $350,000,000 for all sorts of educational institutions, believing it was his duty to incite the public's movement toward self-education so far as he could do it with his money. Attention is called to the fact, well known in the iron and steel and kindred industries, that during Carnegie's day many other poor young men rose to immense wealth as did he; but most of their names have been forgotten, being registered merely as socialites once. "Carnegie will be an American immortal," says the *Cleveland News*, for that reason.

* * *

ANDREW CARNEGIE was born on Nov. 25, 1835, in a cottage in the Scottish town of Dumfermline. Celebrating the centenary, the Earl of Elgin, lord lieutenant of the county of Fyfe in which is situated the Carnegie cottage, and Dr. John Finley, of the *New York Times*, broadcast tributes to the man Carnegie from this humble cottage last Sunday noon over the Columbia broadcasting system. The Earl of Elgin spoke of Carnegie as "a man who, having amassed a fortune, considered that fortune as a trust, and planned deliberately and carefully with shrewd wisdom and broad-minded vision, how to dispose of it to the best advantage of the community." Dr. Finley said that "without the fire-conquering instruments and agencies which he notably helped to provide, the republic of the United States once torn asunder and then reunited, could not have been permanently held together." Like celebrations were held in New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Dumfermline, Scotland, and in many other cities and towns in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

* * *

PRINCIPAL facts in the life of Andrew Carnegie are known to almost every schoolboy in this and many other lands. He was a successful steelmaster because he was a salesman on a huge scale. Not versed in the constantly becoming more complicated problems embraced in the term steel-making, he had the shrewd and sound sense to surround himself with men who did know all about the art, starting with that matchless leader of them all in his day, Charles M. Schwab. Canny Scot that he was, Carnegie early tied to the aphorism "pioneering does not pay"; but he lived to see that go "out" in his own case. Meanwhile, he had to be dragged by his younger associates into the Lake Superior iron ore industry in its infancy but later rejoiced in his change of mind because it brought him untold millions, prestige and power. Many apocryphal stories are being narrated about his "battle" with J. P. Morgan, the elder, over the sale of the Carnegie Steel holdings into Morgan's United States Steel Corp. around 1900. But these tales are just as likely to be merely fictitious as correct as are most apocrypha. He was a great industrialist and a real philanthropist, doing good to present millions and other millions yet to come.

* * *

Wilson Bulletin
New York N.Y.
November 1935

The Carnegie centenary, November 25, with its theme "one hundred years of library progress" offers an excellent opportunity to bring to local attention the remarkable increase in library facilities in recent years, particularly for local patrons.

Libraries of all sorts and sizes must be considered when suggestions for a week of library observance of the centenary are offered, and obviously the ideas suggested by A.L.A. Headquarters will not be perfectly suited to any individual library. They offer, however, a basis on which an individual library program may be built. The following is a summary of suggestions from a special Centenary Observance folder available from A.L.A. headquarters:

1. *Open House* at the Library all during the week of November 25, with special features for each day.

To minimize any extra work for the librarian, a Carnegie Centennial Committee of trustees might have charge of arrangements. This committee would invite a local organization to sponsor each day—other than Monday, the actual Carnegie birthday. The organization would furnish hosts and hostesses and speakers or other entertainment.

Monday, November 25, the birthday, might be observed more formally with the mayor and other important citizens as guests of honor.

2. *Newspaper publicity.* If local groups are utilized, as suggested above, the local press would have plenty of material on which to base stories with "Facts About Libraries" (see A.L.A. folder) to supplement local news. Notable gifts to the library made by townspeople would make good feature story material to supplement the Carnegie material.

3. *Exhibits.* In general, exhibits could stress the idea of libraries "Then" and "Now," showing the many privileges of today not enjoyed one hundred years ago and contrasts between books of that period and today. Posters and charts presenting facts about the library's growth might be on display in every department.

Because of the "rags-to-riches" character of Andrew Carnegie's life, biographies of him and of other self-made men and other books to aid the ambitious young man of today could be featured.

Modest library gifts might be suggested to the townspeople. "Books the Library Needs" (books furnished for the exhibit by a local book store) might be displayed prominently or lists posted. If there are volumes which have been donated as memorials with special bookplates, they might be placed on display.

4. *Radio.* There will probably be coast-to-coast broadcasts over the large networks in connection with the formal Carnegie observances in New York, Washington, and Pittsburgh. It may be possible to have these hooked up (thru the courtesy of some local radio station) with an outlet to the local library so the radio speeches can be used as a feature of the local program.

A set of seven posters has been designed for use by libraries participating in the centenary observance. Carnegie libraries in the United States and Canada were mailed sets of these posters October 15. Other libraries desiring a set may obtain one free on request from A.L.A. Headquarters as long as the supply lasts.

Musical Courier
New York N.Y.
Dec 7, 1935

Carnegie Centenary Concert

In honor of the hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, in the hall which he endowed and which bears his name, a memorial concert was given under distinguished auspices and with leading musical forces of New York participating. The program repeated some of the numbers heard at the opening of Carnegie Hall on May 5, 1891, with Dr. Walter Damrosch now as then acting as conductor, and with music of Tschaikowsky, the honor guest at the inauguration forty-four years ago, represented.

As the notable audience assembled, headed by Mrs. Carnegie and members of her family, Dr. T. Tertius Noble played an improvisation on Scottish airs. Dr. Damrosch conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in a dramatic reading of the Leonore overture No. 3 of Beethoven, which he had led at the opening of the hall. The chorus of the New York Oratorio Society, under Albert Stoessel, sang stirringly Thanks Be to God from Mendelssohn's Elijah, heard at the second night of the 1891 festival. Then Dr. Damrosch made an address, recalling many anecdotes of his association with Mr. Carnegie, including instances of the latter's love for music. The chorus and audience sang the hymn, Old Hundred, from the Genevan psalter, the first music heard in Carnegie Hall at its inaugural. This was played in an orchestration made by Dr. Noble, with Walter C. Gale assisting at the organ.

The second half of the concert was devoted to Tschaikowsky, Mr. Stoessel leading the chorus in two *a cappella* numbers, Pater Noster and Legend, beautifully given by the Oratorio Society singers. Otto Klemperer concluded the program with a glowing performance of the Russian composer's fifth symphony, in which the rich tone of the Philharmonic Orchestra was given full opportunity. The audience included many leaders in social life and the arts, who were warm in their tributes to the musicians. This was, in sum, an evening of unusual historical interest.

Pittsburgh Pa.
12/5/35

Shadyside Clubs Honor Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie was honored Monday, Nov. 25, at a centennial banquet given by Teknon and Pitkin clubs at the Shadyside Presbyterian church. Former United States Senator David A. Reed was honor guest. Professor Henry James, of Pitt, a long time friend of the steelmaster, gave a reminiscent talk. Senator Reed's mother, Mrs. James A. Reed, was among the 160 others who attended. During his lifetime, Andrew Carnegie gave away approximately $350,000,000. More than $60,000,000 was devoted to library construction work. He built 2,811 libraries. These with 8,182 church organs made possible by his contributions, usually are regarded as the more personal of his benefactions. Mr. Carnegie built his first library in his home town, Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1881. His library gifts ceased in 1917, two years before his death, but in that period he had built 1,946 libraries in the United States and 865 in other English speaking countries.

Saturday Night
Detroit Mich
Nov. 30, 1935

Carnegie Philosophy Endures Many Years.

ANDREW Carnegie, born 100 years ago (Nov. 25, 1835), is leaving a more lasting imprint upon the leaves of history through his benefactions for education and science than through the millions of tons of steel that have been stamped with his name.

In a real sense dollars cannot measure accomplishments in education and science. Money is fertilizer for viable ideas. But it is significant that Carnegie used his millions for giving sustenance to such important factors in American and international life. It is inspiring to look back and see that the spending of his money was so well done on the whole that the word association with "Carnegie" today is just as likely to be "libraries" or "science" as "steel."

Carnegie's gifts exceed some $350,000,000 but no accurate total is ever likely to be summed. It is not important that it should be. Of this total, $152,170,000 went to education through libraries and grants to colleges. The Carnegie Corporation of New York received $135,000,000 as a trust fund for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding. Scientific research was supported by $30,000,000. International peace was promoted with $12,500,000, pensions used $14,000,000 and music benefited by $6,100,000. Carnegie's own home town "Dunfermline Trust" and other sentimental gifts totaled $4,100,000. Thus education and science in the broad sense received the bulk of the support.

Scholastic
Pittsburgh, Pa
Dec 14, 1935

Carnegie

Throughout the United States and most of the World, people joined in the celebration of the 100th anniversary, on November 25, of the birth of Andrew Cargenie, who piled up millions as the "steel king" of America and then spent the rest of his life giving away his fortune for the improvement of mankind. He will be remembered as one of the greatest philanthropists, but he did not like that word to describe his giving. He preferred to be known as a "distributor." In his letter of instructions to the trustees of the huge fund he left, Carnegie said, "My chief happiness, as I write these lines, lies in the thought that even after I pass away, the wealth that came to me to administer as a sacred trust for the good of my fellow men is to continue to benefit humanity for generations untold."

Carnegie built 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the world and distributed about $20,000,000 in gifts to American colleges. In Pittsburgh, where Carnegie started to make his own living at the age of 12, he endowed the Carnegie Institute of Technology with $36,000,000. During his lifetime Carnegie gave away $350,000,000 and created the Carnegie Corporation of New York with a fund of $124,000,000 and the United Kingdom Trust with $10,000,000. Besides his grants to churches of all faiths, to the cause of peace, to science and other worthy projects, Mr. Carnegie engaged in many private charities.

New Yorker
New York City
Nov 30, 1935

Notes and Comment

FUNNY COINCIDENCE: Last Monday, the 25th, was the anniversary of Saint Catherine of Alexandria, patron saint of librarians, and of Andrew Carnegie, runner-up.

Reform Church Messenger
Philadelphia Pa
Dec 5, 1935

Dunfermline, Scotland, observed the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, Nov. 25. As a part of the international celebration, Dr. John H. Finley, of the "New York Times", broadcast Nov. 24 from a small weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Mr. Carnegie was born.

Stylus
Parkville Mo
Nov 22, 1935

Carnegie Centenary Observed This Week

On the display shelf in our library, there was placed this week a large reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie, who gave among other things, the north wing to the Park college library.

This week over 3000 libraries, beneficiaries of a Carnegie foundation, in this or other lands, will probably be displaying similar portraits in memory of the great philanthropist, for Nov. 25 marks the centenary of his birth.

The story of this Scotchman contains remarkable chapters on the development of his business acumen, his seizure of every opportunity that came to him as America was expanding after the Civil War, and his rise to a position of dominance in the steel industry. Climaxing his climb up the golden ladder, he sold his company to J. P. Morgan, Sr., (in a transaction which holds a record for size) for a price of nearly one-half billion dollars.

After stepping out of the steel industry, a peer among "rugged individualists," he relaxed from his ruthless drive for power and wealth and began spending his 400 millions of dollars. Before his death in 1919, the various philanthropies he founded had sluiced away all but 22 million dollars.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is a well-known foundation, supporting the International Relations club. But in addition, Carnegie money has endowed colleges, supplied organs for hundreds of churches, built libraries both in America and in the British Empire, and has established pension funds for laboring men.

College students in second glances at the portrait of the "canny Scot," may well be thankful for the cultural opportunities which this business opportunist made available. Carnegie himself directed his genius to business, and his greatest achievement was building the company which later formed the U. S. Steel corporation. Steeped in the pleasures of the profit motive, he neglected an earlier yearning to attend Oxford. But his philanthropy now opens the doors for such cultural advancement to thousands.

Young Catholic Messenger
Dayton, Ohio
Dec 13, 1935

The Man Who Gave Away Millions

"The day is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him millions. . . . will pass away unwept, unhonored, and unsung. . . . Of such as these the public verdict will then be: 'The man who dies rich dies disgraced'."

These words might have been spoken by some present-day reformer who teaches that a limit should be placed on fortunes, that profits should be shared, and that a millionaire is only the steward of his riches and should use them for the service and welfare of humanity. But they were written by a man who was born one hundred years ago—Andrew Carnegie, the Scotch immigrant who made $400,000,000 in the steel industry in the United States.

When he had amassed this stupendous fortune, Carnegie began to put his doctrine of wealth into practice. He gave away more than $350,000,000 to found libraries, establish workmen's pension funds, endow universities, and promote world peace. The Peace Palace at The Hague, where the World Court and the Hague Tribunal meet, was built by him. The work of indexing and modernizing the Vatican Library a few years ago was partly paid for with a fund established by Carnegie. Andrew Carnegie died in 1919 at the age of eighty-four.

Free Press Prairie Farmer
Winnipeg, Man.
Oct. 30, 1935

STEEL KING'S WIDOW

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE, widow of the steel master, who faced news cameras for the first time in many years as she landed at New York to attend observances of the centennial of Mr. Carnegie's birth.

The Musical Forecast
Pittsburgh, Pa.
November 1935

Birth Centenary Of Carnegie . . .

NOVEMBER twenty-fifth marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of Pittsburgh's most famous citizens, Andrew Carnegie. Born in Scotland, Andrew Carnegie was one of the first men of fabulous wealth to give great sums back to the people.

According to Mr. Carnegie's statement it was a fellow Pittsburgher who by opening his private library to young workers furnished the inspiration which resulted in the founding of the chain of Carnegie libraries throughout the English-speaking world.

Celebrations will be held in the 1946 free public libraries endowed by the steel master in the United States, as well as in the 865 libraries in other countries.

Carnegie Institute of Technology has postponed its annual Founder's Day observance to November 25, in honor of the event. Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, will feature an evening concert by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and other groups in a program of well-known classical music.

A general committee in New York is in charge of the program to be held simultaneously in all the libraries endowed by Carnegie. The program in New York includes a special choral-orchestra performance to be held in Carnegie Hall, November 25; a formal assembly in the New York Academy of Medicine, November 26; and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, November 27.

Six Carnegie corporations will also participate in the national celebration.

Review
Evanston Ill
Nov. 28, 1935

Public Library Joins in World Observance of Carnegie Birthday

During this week the Evanston Public library joins with libraries all over the world, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie who gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow or equip almost 3,000 libraries, which now serve nearly 35,000,000 people.

With formal centenary ceremonies held in New York, Pittsburgh and Washington, the Evanston Public library is displaying a set of Carnegie quotations on posters in the library rooms. A framed portrait of the philanthropist has been received by the library from the American Library association.

A series of pictures depicting the growth and progress of the city library are also on display. The first Evanston Public library was situated south of the First National bank on Sherman avenue in 1873. In 1892, it was moved to 613 Davis street, present location of Hoyburn building, and it also occupied a section of the city hall. In January, 1908, the present library building was opened to the public.

Scholastic
Pittsburgh Pa.
Oct. 19, 1935

Andrew Carnegie's one hundredth anniversary will be observed November 25, his birthday, and also on November 26 and 27. Schools wishing to secure information for a program may secure a pamphlet on "The Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie", written by Burton J. Hendrick, from the Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Ave., New York City.

New York City

rooms and dark rooms, a combustion room and a steam room and there will be a general laboratory for special advanced work.

The planning of the general layout and complete laboratory services for the department and the preparation of equipment specifications are in the hands of a departmental committee consisting of the acting chairman, Professor Martin Meyer, and Professors Hart, Stone, Mossman and Masterson, Drs. Weber, Sattler, Whittaker, Bacharach, Tobin and Livingston and Mr. Hübner. This group, which has been assisted by all the members of the department, is collaborating with the college committee in charge of plans, of which Professor Frederick E. Breithut is chairman, and with the architects and engineers.

Construction bids for the Science Building were opened on October 16 and equipment bids will be opened by November 1. A time limit of one year has been set for the completion of the whole project.

CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Any doubts entertained by sportsmen as to the constitutionality of Federal restrictions on the hunting of migratory birds have been answered, says the U. S. Biological Survey in commenting on a recent decision in Federal court at Savannah, Ga. The survey administers the regulations adopted under the act of Congress giving effect to the treaty for the protection of birds migrating between this country and Canada.

Overruling a demurrer to an indictment for hunting returning doves over a baited area, Federal Judge William H. Barrett has upheld the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate hunting methods. Judge Barrett's decision, following by only a few days a similar decision by Judge H. Church Ford at Lexington, Ky., sustaining the secretary's power to limit open seasons, led survey officials to express the opinion that these two decisions effectively answer all constitutional objections to this year's hunting regulations.

"The principal question presented in this case," said Judge Barrett in the Savannah decision, "is: Has Congress the right to delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to make penal the shooting of doves over a baited field when neither the treaty between the United States and Great Britain nor the Act of Congress creates such a penalty?" The defendants argued that the regulations represented an unconstitutional grant of legislative power.

The rule to be followed is well established and quoted from the recent Schechter NRA case as follows: "So long as a policy is laid down and a standard established by a statute, no unconstitutional delegation of legislative power is involved in leaving to selected instrumentalities the making of subordinate rules within prescribed limits and the determination of facts to which the policy as declared by the legislature is to apply."

In providing for the conservation of migratory birds, Congress, in delegating power to the Secretary of Agriculture, "surely," said Judge Barrett, "lays down 'its policies and establishes its standards,' namely, the policy that there shall be no hunting of migratory birds except as may be permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture. The standard is that the means of hunting shall be 'compatible with the terms of the convention.' It seems clear to me that this delegation is well within the prescribed rule."

The decision was handed down on September 5.

THE ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

An announcement of the program of the Andrew Carnegie Centennial Celebration, which will be held on November 25, 26 and 27 in New York, Pittsburgh, Washington and other cities and communities throughout the country, has been made by Dr. F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the largest of the six Carnegie foundations in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835, in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, the ancient Caledonian capital from which his family emigrated to America in 1848. It was in Dunfermline that Carnegie built his first library and began in 1881 his series of library benefactions that continued until 1917, by which time he had built 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the English-speaking world.

The different Carnegie trusts in this country which will participate in the centennial celebration, in the order of their establishment, are:

Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, 1896, which conducts an institute of technology, a museum of fine arts, a music hall, a museum of natural history, a public library and a library school.

Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1902, devoted to scientific research.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, 1904, to recognize heroic acts performed in the peaceful walks of life.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1905, to provide retiring pensions for teachers and to advance higher education.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1910, to serve the purpose indicated by its name.

Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1911, for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies.

While each of these organizations will observe the centennial with its individual program, all will join in the three principal events in New York City. These

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New York City

will consist of a special choral-orchestral performance in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, November 25; a formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of November 26, and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the evening of November 27.

In addition, the American Library Association, which will participate with the Carnegie trusts in the celebration, has suggested the theme of "One Hundred Years of Library Progress" for the Carnegie observance in public libraries throughout the country. As a part of the centennial observance, the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation are presenting to all Carnegie libraries a reproduction of a portrait of Andrew Carnegie by F. Luis Mora, framed for permanent display. The corporation is also making available through the American Library Association a series of posters containing quotations from the writings of Andrew Carnegie.

In the program of Carnegie centennial events, as tentatively arranged, the special choral-orchestral performance at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Monday evening, November 25, will be reminiscent and commemorative of the festival with which The Music Hall, which Mr. Carnegie built for the civic and cultural advancement of New York City, was opened on Tuesday evening, May 5, 1891.

On the day following, November 26, the formal assembly at the New York Academy of Medicine will be held as a memorial to Andrew Carnegie for his many benefactions in different fields for the advancement of mankind. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University, will preside at this assembly, which will be addressed by Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, which with the other Scottish universities is the beneficiary of a Carnegie trust. Sir James Irvine will be the official representative at the American Carnegie celebration for the four British Carnegie Trusts. These are the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and Carnegie Hero Fund Trust. Similarly, Dr. John Finley, of *The New York Times*, will represent the Carnegie trusts of the United States at the Carnegie Centennial Celebration in Dunfermline.

The final event on the program in New York will be the dinner on the evening of November 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, will preside. Dr. Keppel and President James Bryant Conant, of Harvard University, will speak.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

On the occasion of the fiftieth birthday of Professor Niels Bohr, director of the Copenhagen Institute of Theoretical Physics, he was presented with half a gram of radium for research on the constitution of matter. The Copenhagen correspondent of Science Service, which sends this information, states that ten scientific foundations and eight industrial firms of Denmark joined in making this gift. Physicists from all nations sent messages of congratulations.

Following the retirement of Dr. Simon Flexner, the honorary titles of director emeritus and member emeritus of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research have been conferred upon him.

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, a staff member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research since 1925, previously professor of histology at the Johns Hopkins University, has been awarded the M. Carey Thomas Prize of $5,000 of Bryn Mawr College, which is given at intervals to an American woman in recognition of eminent achievement. The presentation will be made on November 2 on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college.

The American Public Health Association at its sixty-fourth annual meeting in Milwaukee awarded the Sedgwick Memorial Medal to Dr. Haven Emerson, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. The presentation was made by Dr. William H. Park, of the Department of Health of New York City. The medal has been established in honor of the late William Thompson Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is awarded for distinguished service in public health.

Presentation of the Acheson Medal to Dr. F. J. Tone was made at the annual dinner of the American Electrochemical Society, which met in Washington on October 10, 11 and 12. The medal and a prize of $1,000 was awarded in recognition of Dr. Tone's accomplishments in electrothermics.

The Josef-Schneider Medal of the faculty of medicine at the University of Würzburg has been awarded to Dr. Fritz Lenz, professor of racial hygiene at Berlin.

The Robert Koch Medal has recently been awarded by the City of Berlin to Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch, professor of surgery in Berlin; the Emil Fischer Medal to Dr. Adolf Butenandt, professor of organic chemistry and technology in Danzig, and the Liebig Medal to Dr. Walther Roth, professor of physical chemistry at Brunswick.

Metal Trade
Cleveland - Ohio
Nov 5, 1935

Andrew Carnegie Centennial Planned Next Month

Andrew Carnegie, the great steelmaster of the late nineteenth century, is to be honored this month. A centennial celebration is planned in his memory throughout the United States on Nov. 25, 26 and 27. The opening day of the celebration marks the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, he having been born Nov. 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland. But this unusual centennial honor is not because of his contributions to the modern steel industry but rather because of what he did to provide reading facilities in the form of public libraries throughout the world. Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Mr. Carnegie donated 2811 public libraries in the English speaking world. Of these 1946 were built in the United States. As part of the Centennial the Carnegie Corp. of New York is presenting to all Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British Dominions and colonies, a reproduction of a portrait of the great steelmaster by Luis Mora, framed for permanent display.

Financial Times
Montreal, Que.,
Nov. 2, 1935

Andrew Carnegie

One hundred years ago, November 25th, Andrew Carnegie was born. Before he died, in 1919, when approaching his eighty-fourth birthday, he had given away $350 millions. He built nearly 2,000 libraries in the United States and nearly 900 in other English-speaking countries; he established the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Corp. of New York, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and other highly useful institutions.

But his most useful work was not philanthropy, although this and little else will be praised at all the memorial meetings in the coming week. Andrew Carnegie's chief gift to mankind was his development of the steel industry. It has affected every other industry and nearly every phase of life on this continent. The nature of our civilization has been determined by our enormous industrial progress. Other benefits flow from this, as inevitably as highways are multiplied because of the motor car.—Business Week.

Business Week
New York N.Y.
Nov 23, 1935

ONE hundred years ago, come Monday, Andrew Carnegie was born. Before he died, in 1919, when approaching his eighty-fourth birthday, he had given away $350 millions. He built nearly 2,000 libraries in the United States and nearly 900 in other English-speaking countries; he established the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Corp. of New York, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and other highly useful institutions.

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Saturday Night
Detroit Mich
Nov 23 1935

To Honor Carnegie.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie will be celebrated throughout the country Monday. In Detroit the library commission is arranging a program to express appreciation for the gift of Andrew Carnegie of $750,000 for main and branch library buildings, which made it possible to enlarge the library system substantially.

The main feature is to be a meeting open to the public Monday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Institute of Arts where Dr. Leo M. Franklin will speak on behalf of the library commissioners and John W. Smith, president of the council, for the city.

There will also be a tree planted on the library grounds in commemoration of the occasion. In the main library and branches there will be exhibits during the week of Nov. 25 of books by and about Andrew Carnegie and posters featuring Carnegie's philosophy and his various activities.

The American Organist New York City November 1935

Combons 30: P-6. G-6. S-6. C-6. Tutti-6.
Crescendos 3: G-C. S. Reg.
Percussion: Deagan.
Blower: Kinetic.
Console is all-electric.

Following Mr. Robinson's opening recital, Mr. Greenwood presents three guest recitalists: Dr. Rollo Maitland, Nov. 10; Alexander McCurdy, Nov. 17; and Harry C. Banks, Nov. 24. The programs will be found in the Advance-Programs column of this issue.

Mr. Robinson's program:
Handel, Con. D: Aria; Allegro.
Karg-Elert, Sun's Evensong
Willan, Andernach Choralprelude
Schumann, Canon B
Bingham, Twilight in Fiesole
March of the Medici
Bohm, Stille de Nacht
Edmundson, Impressions Goth.:
Passacaglia
Silence Mystique
Gargoyles

DEDICATING A REBUILT ORGAN

By Paul H. Eickmeyer

The original organ in the First Congregational, Battle Creek, Mich., which celebrates its centennial next year, was built by Lyon & Healy when they operated a factory in Battle Creek. When they closed their factory here, Dr. Edwin Barnes and A. G. Sparling (a workman at that time) made a deal to buy a creditable collection of pipes and parts for a three-manual organ. They did a fine job. A. G. Sparling then set it up, making his own parts where necessary. This pneumatic-action organ of 35 ranks stood for 27 years. The console was detached and gradually the action became slower. As a part of the centennial celebration I urged electrification and secured it.

The electrification is accomplished by Reisner magnets operated from an Austin console. These magnets are built into a separate box tubed into the old chests, so that we were able to retain both chests and pipes. The results prove that an organ of quality, if carefully rebuilt, can give satisfaction. The Tremulant and shutter-engines were placed in the basement; they are absolutely silent.

For the dedication program the church seating almost 900 was packed, the local radio station WELL gave me time for broadcasting and everyone enjoyed it for miles around.

The church didn't want a formal chancel, so the pulpit was kept in the center with the console directly behind it. The choir-stalls were placed on a 45-degree angle on either side of the console, making it easy to direct. Every piece in the chancel is movable, making possible any sort of arrangement in presenting musical programs.

For the dedication program the junior choir of 100 and the 45 seniors participated:
Dubois, In Paradisum
"Psalm 150," Franck
Johnson, Evensong
Boccherini, Minuet
"How lovely," Brahms
MacDowell, Waterlily; Wild Rose.
Ravina, Adoremus
Elgar, Pomp and Circumstance

The following ritual was used in dedicating the rebuilt organ and chancel:

Minister: In memory of the life and work of Edwin Barnes, the beloved choirmaster of this church for 35 years, and as a tribute to the highest standards in music which he upheld and to the influence of his Christian, friendly life,

People: We name this organ the Barnes Memorial Organ.

Minister: To the glory of God the Father, to the service of Christ and his church, to the quickening influence of the Holy Spirit,

People: We dedicate this organ and chancel.

Minister: For the ministry of music to the soul; for inspiration to praise and prayer through heart-touching melodies and majestic harmonies; for leadership of the great congregation in sacred song,

People: We dedicate this organ and chancel.

Minister: For the awakening of the spirit of devotion; for the soothing of troubled hearts in anxiety; for the giving of cheer to the downcast and of comfort to the sorrowing; and for the kindling of courage and of high and holy purpose in those who hear it,

People: We dedicate this organ and chancel.

Minister: For humbling of the heart in awe before the eternal mysteries; for the thrilling of the soul with joy by the message of infinite love; for the exaltation of the soul in rapture before the promised victory of life triumphant,

People: We dedicate this organ and chancel.

Minister: For the interpretation of the message of the great masters of music; for making the gospel story more vivid and effective by its many voices; for the development of faith and the ennobling of life,

People: We dedicate this organ and chancel.

The Barnes memorial organ and music fund is a permanent trust fund of the church, managed by the trust-endowment committee. It will provide for organ upkeep and aid in supplying choir music, vestments, etc.

—CARNEGIE CELEBRATION—

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie is being celebrated in America and Europe, in a three-day program beginning Nov. 25. Mr. Carnegie was born Nov. 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland, and came to America in 1848. The first Carnegie Library was built in Dunfermline in 1881, and library-building continued till 1917, when there were 1946 Carnegie Libraries in America and 865 in other English-speaking countries, at a cost of more than $60,000,000. But the benefactions which chiefly concern the organ world were Mr. Carnegie's gifts to churches for the purchase of organs. In providing funds to build libraries he invariably made sure the libraries would be properly maintained; in providing organs for churches he adopted the plan of paying half the cost, requiring the church to raise the other half.

We are indebted to Mr. Glenn I. Tucker of the Centenary Committee of the Carnegie Corporation for some interesting data. Says Mr. Tucker:

"Mr. Carnegie always took the position that the make of organ to be chosen did not concern him. His purpose was to help local church organizations to carry through whatever plans they had in mind, just so they were reasonable. In this way many varieties of organs, always chosen by those who would enjoy their use, were installed with the assistance of Andrew Carnegie's benefactions."

Says Mr. Burton J. Hendrick in his book, The Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie:

"His belief in the humanizing power of music led to one of Carnegie's most characteristic benefactions. Above all musical instruments he esteemed the organ; every morning, both in his New York home and in Skibo Castle, he was awakened by its strains. In religion Carnegie was open-minded and modern; he set small store by creeds, but the spiritual aspects of existence were

The American Organist New York City November 1935

always part of his conscious life. The effect of organ music, in arousing the deeper nature of man, he regarded as almost more important than the pulpit. At an early time, therefore, the organ gifts began. These benefactions, usually made to churches, became popular at once, so much so that it was necessary to reduce the organ gifts, like gifts of library buildings, to a system. Any religious organization that answered satisfactorily certain simple questions, and agreed to pay half the cost of an organ, could obtain the other half from Andrew Carnegie. At the time of Carnegie's death more than $6,000,000. had been distributed in this way, of which $3,600,000. had been spent in the United States. Every Sunday 7,689 Carnegie organs were discoursing music—to the great advantage, clergymen reported, of church attendance, for this new charm immediately enhanced the popularity of the exercises. No sectarian bounds were placed on this manifestation of 'sweetness and light.' All the Protestant denominations, scores of Roman Catholic churches, Jewish synagogues, Christian Science edifices and other churches now have organs installed in this way."

Mr. Tucker and the Carnegie Centenary Committee furnish the following quotations from Music in Everyday Life, by Mr. Eric Clarke, published this year and copyrighted by W. W. Norton & Co., New York:

"It is well known how he fostered public libraries so that everyone else might find free access to books. But it is not so generally known that, at about the same time, he conceived the plan of helping to give organs to churches, and embarked upon a program which carried increased opportunity for good music all over the English-speaking world. Few people are aware that this unobtrusive benefaction, carried forward during an entire generation, enriched more than 4000 churches in the United States alone. Similar gifts, distributed through the countries of the British Empire, finally brought the grand total to 8182 organs. By this program alone, Carnegie, perhaps without realizing it, personally undertook for music the largest tangible benefaction it has ever received from an individual.

"Except when at home in Scotland and for the brief period in Pittsburgh, Carnegie was never a regular church-goer. Yet he was always very fond of the organ and he knew the value of music to humanity in its moods of devotion. To him, himself, the appeal of music was expressed in the quotation from Confucius which he often repeated: 'Music, sacred tongue of God, I hear thee calling and I come.' With Carnegie, listening to music largely took the place of church attendance, an attitude justified in another of his favorite quotations from Confucius: 'All worship being intended for the true God, howsoever addressed, reached and is accepted by Him.' But Carnegie's determination to make available to the church-going public a musical means of heightening its religious feeling shows that he did not measure the world by his own shadow. Here again is another milestone in his progress as a philanthropist. Whoever would force culture on mankind is rightly doomed to disappointment; even a horse may justly refuse to drink the water to which it has been led; with human beings it is wiser to provide the water and let them make their own way to it, keep it sweet and, if they wish, enlarge the supply. Carnegie with these organs, just as with his libraries, acted on this principle. Churches should have good music; even those with bleating harmoniums deserved organs.

"Even more significant, indeed, in the gift of these organs, was Carnegie's conception of music as for the public in general. With the scholar in music—with the attitude of the professional—he had no concern. Indeed his interest in music was closely akin to his interest in libraries, where with perfect consistency he could grant free library buildings to municipalities wholesale, and yet refuse his aged friend Gladstone's appeal for the Bodleian because it was merely a scholars' library. To Carnegie it was not organs for the few but organs for the many. Rich or poor, cultured or ignorant, there is in everybody the seeds of musical enjoyment and understanding, and Carnegie's devotion to this aspect of music, rather than to any program for musical devotees, sets him apart as a real philanthropist in music. Had he been so inclined he might logically have paralleled for music his more particular gifts to colleges and universities, for he was interested in promoting the arts and sciences, and music was already then gaining a definite position in institutions of higher learning. But he preferred not to.

"The gift of all these organs involved in the end over six and three-quarter million dollars. Two-thirds of this sum had already been paid by Andrew Carnegie personally before his successors, the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, undertook to complete the program. By 1917 was clear that the chief purpose had been accomplished. Harmoniums were things of the past; organ tones were so well established in the public ear that people would scarcely consider building a church without providing money for an organ. Indeed the motion-picture exhibitors in their effort to capture the great public had found it expedient to introduce organs in every picture palace, and there began that decade of rivalry during which large theater organs were succeeded by larger organs, while churches, to meet this competition, built around their organs whatever musical attractions they could. Another of Carnegie's programs was ended.

Mr. Clarke's statements thus substantiate the quotation ascribed to Mr. Carnegie, that whereas he could not always believe everything the sermon said, he could believe all the organ said in the services. T.A.G. suggests that every organist playing an organ secured with the assistance of Mr. Carnegie's funds, celebrate the Carnegie anniversary by a special service on Sunday evening, Nov. 24.

—RIESBERG COURSE—

Summer courses are frequent enough nowadays in the various phases of the church-organist's work; now we have a special ten-weeks' course in service-playing, given during the winter season at the registrant's convenience, by Frederick W. Riesberg whose name is known throughout the east and whose experiences as organist of various denominations in New York City fit him practically for his interesting task. "Preparing students for practical church-organ performance," says Mr. Riesberg, "is quite distinct from concert- and recital-playing. The special course is based on a lifelong experience in churches of various denominations." In addition to church experience, Mr. Riesberg has also been organist of synagogues in New York and Newark. As a recitalist, he was among those playing at the Pan-American, St. Louis, and Sesquicentennial expositions. His special course this winter is backed by unusual facilities for practise in heated quarters.

—ONE READER'S WISH—

"I wish that some one of the staff could write an editorial that would prick the consciences of church musicians. If they have any conscience how can they possibly be satisfied with such bad performances of worse music? Much music that I have heard in church is not worthy a place in the service."

Herald Recm
Joliet Ill.
Nov 25 1935

TRIBUTE PAID TO CARNEGIE

Men Who Are Spending His Fortune Meet to Honor Steel Magnate.

LAUDED BY HULL

By Associated Press

Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25.—Men who are devoting their lives to the spending of the fortune left by Andrew Carnegie met here today to do honor to the famous benefactor on the centenary of his birth.

In a palitial $60,000 music hall, built by Carnegie money, they will review, at a banquet tonight, the use to which they have placed the millions earned by a man who was born in a humble weaver's cottage here.

Members of the four British Carnegie trusts will explain how, over a period of 30 odd years, a total of nearly $500,000,000 has been expended in philanthropic enterprise.

Educator Pays Tribute.

Personal tribute to Carnegie is to be paid by principal Sir George Adam Smith, of Aberdeen university, who enjoyed a personal friendship with Carnegie, and by John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times.

American appreciation of the life and work of the "prince of givers" is to be expressed by Mr. Finley.

Dunfermline has benefited by the generosity of America's worldknown "captain of industry" thru a large public park, swimming pools, gymnasiums and recreation grounds, all provided by the wealth of a man who spent his boyhood in Dunfermline.

DEVOTION TO PEACE EXTOLLED.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The devotion of Andrew Carnegie to the cause of peace was extolled today by Secretary Hull.

Speaking as chairman of the governing board of the pan-American union, Hull told a special meeting of the board held to pay tribute to Carnegie on the 100th anniversary of his birth:

"Amongst the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which command his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace thruout the world but especially on the American continent.

"The establishment of the Carnegie endowment for international peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause."

Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina reviewed Carnegie's work as a delegate to the first pan-American conference in 1889 and his efforts to maintain peace in south and central America in later years when not only this but European government became involved in incident with those nations.

Carnegie gave the Pan-American union its present magnificent building at the corner of 17th street and Constitution avenue, N. W.

Progressive Labor World
Philadelphia Pa.
Dec 12, 1935

LAUDS CARNEGIE

CORDELL HULL
U. S. Secretary of State praised Andrew J. Carnegie for peace efforts on the recent centennial of the Scotsman's birth.

Enterprise
Riverside Cal.
Nov. 30, 1935

Country Pauses for Tribute to Carnegie

Busy America, the land described by foreigners as always in a hustle to plunge into the unknown future for better and bigger conquests, always finds time to pause in honor of the memory of the past's good and great.

We refer to the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie observed the past week. Official United States, in the person of Secretary of State Hull, led the procession of homage that wound its way through the steel industry to Wall street and thence to many cities and hamlets across the length and breadth of the nation.

For Andrew Carnegie never lost sight of humanity in his task of building up a fortune from a more humble start than the majority of Americans who "made good." Monuments to his goodness are to be found in numerous localities where Carnegie libraries provide recreation and education for the rich and poor alike. Through his thoughtfulness the best in literature is available to all.

Although aggressive during his entire stay on this world, yet his was a peaceful life. He wanted peace for mankind and to this end created an endowment that drew these words of praise from Secretary Hull.

> Among the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American continent. The establishment of the Carnegie endowment for international peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause.

Wealth in the hands of men like Andrew Carnegie is a blessing. The humble can be good and thereby develop greatness, but the great man with the goodness of Carnegie will live in the memory of his fellowmen many years after he has departed from this earthly turmoil. Peace to you, Andrew Carnegie.

Star
Lincoln Nb.
Nov. 25, 1935

Birthday Anniversary Of Carnegie Observed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) The devotion of Andrew Carnegie to the cause of peace was extolled today by Secretary Hull.

Speaking as chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American union, Hull addressed a special meeting of the board held to pay tribute to Carnegie on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

"Amongst the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world but especially on the American continent."

Tribune
Chicago Ill.
Nov. 26, 1935

LAUD CARNEGIE FOR ROMANTIC, HEROIC LIFE AT BIRTHPLACE FETE

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, Nov. 25. —(AP)—America's tribute to Andrew Carnegie on the centenary of his birth here was paid tonight by John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, at a banquet attended by 200 persons.

"No divination of human calculation would have predicted that one born in a place so rich in royal dust would become the foremost protagonist of triumphant democracy in the world," Finley asserted. "In Carnegie, Scotland and, incidentally, Great Britain, share with the United States one of the most romantic and heroic lives in the history of the human race."

Members of four British trusts established by the philanthropist also paid tribute to him.

Honored at Peace Palace.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

THE HAGUE, Holland, Nov. 25.—The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie was commemorated today in the Peace palace which he founded. An exhibition of Carnegie relics was shown in addition to an exhibition on the history of international law and the world court.

Advertiser
Huntington N.Y.
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE'S PEACE EFFORTS EXTOLLED

Hull Principal Speaker at 100th Anniversary Rites for Late Ironmaster

Washington, Nov. 25. (AP)—The devotion of Andrew Carnegie to the cause of peace was extolled today by Secretary Hull.

Speaking as chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, Hull told a special meeting of the board held to pay tribute to Carnegie on the 100th anniversary of his birth:

"Amongst the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world but especially on the American continent.

"The establishment of the Carnegie endowment for international peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause."

Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina, reviewed Carnegie's work as a delegate to the first Pan-American conference in 1889 and his efforts to maintain peace in South and Central America in later years when not only this but European government became involved in incidents with those nations.

Carnegie gave the Pan-American Union its present magnificent building at the corner of 17th street and Constitutional avenue, N. W.

Journal Gazette
Fort Wayne Ind
Dec. 3, 1935

Benay Venuta, on tour with the road show of "Anything Goes" will be heard from Washington, D. C., this afternoon at 5:15 over Columbia. She will sing "Topic of the Tropics" and "There'll Be Some Changes Made." Phil Duey will feature "Rose in Her Hair" during his broadcast with Leo Reisman's orchestra at 7 o'clock over NBC-WEAF. The great monologue from the second act of Moussorgsky's opera, "Boris Godunoff," will be sung by Lawrence Tibbett during his recital with Don Voorhees' orchestra at 7:30 over Columbia and WOWO. Wendell Hall will feature "Truckin'" and "Forever in Your Arms" during his NBC-WJZ broacast tonight at 9.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the great philanthropist, will speak ~~over NBC-WJZ this~~ afternoon at 1:30, during a program arranged in connection with the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth. Little Jackie Heller will be interviewed by Nellie Revell over NBC-WJZ at 2 o'clock. Postmaster-General James A. Farley will make a special appeal to NBC listeners to do their Christmas shopping and mailing early over NBC-WJZ at 9:15.

Times
New York N.Y.
Dec 8, 1935

THE CENTENARY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE AT HIS BIRTHPLACE. James Norval, chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline and Hero Fund Trust, places a wreath of heather from the grounds of Skibo Castle on the portrait in the Memorial House at Dunfermline.
(Times Wide World Photos, London Bureau.)

Sun
Springfield Ohio
Nov. 25, 1935

Tribute To Be Paid To Birth Of Andrew Carnegie 100 Years Ago

International Program To Be Heard Monday Over Station WHIO

More broadcasts in tribute to the birth of Andrew Carnegie 100 years ago will comprise part of the kilocycle offerings for Monday. Three programs have been arranged, all on the NBC list.

The first at 12:15 p. m. is to be a Pan-American program at Washington, distributed by WEAF-NBC, with the speakers being Secretary of State Hull and Ambassador Espil from Argentina. Then Station WHIO at 3:25 p. m. will have a program from Dunfermline, Scotland, birthplace of Carnegie, followed by the third, on WJZ-NBC at 10, to consist of favorite poetical and musical compositions of Carnegie.

Two new weekly program series are on the bills for Monday. The premiere from WJZ-NBC 4:30, titled "Let's Talk It Over," is to be directed particularly at women, being produced and presented by women. The other new one, at 4 for WABC-CBS, is a series on "Commercial Comment" to run for 13 weeks as a project of the U. S. Department of Commerce. To open the programs will be Secretary Roper as speaker.

Nelson Eddy will be back in the WHIO show at 8:30 p. m. Monday which also features Margaret Speaks regularly. Giovanni Martinelli is the guest singer in the Open House, WHIO at 9:30 p. m. Monday, with Grace Moore again scheduled to make her twice postponed return. Anna Laughlin, Broadway star, is slated to make an appearance in Ted Hammerstein's Music Hall over WHIO at 8 p. m. Monday, in which her daughter, Lucy Monroe, is the regular singer. Robert D. W. Connor, first archivist of the United States, will discuss the national archives in the Radio Forum for WHIO at 10:30 p. m. Monday.

Another cabinet member, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, is to be heard in the City Voices program at 10:05 a. m. Monday on WJZ-NBC. The program is to come from the foundation site of the new department of commerce building in Washington.

Richard Barthelmess, together with the Gish sisters, Lillian and Dorothy, are to play "Way Down East," in the WKRC-CBS Radio Theater at 9 p. m. Monday. Gus Van takes Gene Arnold's place as interlocutor in the WLW weekly minstrels at 9 p. m. Monday. Also Malcolm Claire, known too as "Spareribs," becomes an end man therein.

From the short wave standpoint, all arrangements have been completed for the high frequency bridge game to be broadcast between the United States and the Argentine at 8 p. m. Monday. Stations participating will be W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.48 meters, and LSX, Buenos Aires, 18.98 meters.

MONDAY'S HIGH SPOTS:

WHIO—11 a. m.—NBC Light Opera Co., "Patience"; 2 p. m.—American Education Forum; 5—Al Pearce and his gang; 5:45—Clara, Lu and 'Em; 7:15 Station EZRA; 9—Harry Horlick's Gypsy orchestra; 11:45—Jesse Crawford; 12—Benny Goodman orchestra.

WABC-CBS—1:15 — Matinee Memories; 2:30—American School of the Air; 4:30—Chicago Variety; 6:25—Vanished Voices; 8—Guy Lombardo; 8:30—Pick and Pat; 10:45—Manhattan Choir; 12—Dick Gardiner and his music.

WJZ-NBC—12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour; 2:30 — NBC Music Guild; 5—Junior Radio Journal; 6:05—U. S. Army band; 7—The Band Goes to Town; 8—Fibber McGee and Mollie; 10:30—Frank Simon's band; 12—Joel Oandullo orchestra.

STATION KILOCYCLES

WKRC—Cincinnati	550
WAIU—Columbus	640
WSM—Nashville	650
WEAF—New York	660
WLW—Cincinnati	700
WGN—Chicago	720
WJR—Detroit	750
WJZ—New York	760
WBBM—Chicago	770
WGY—Schenectady	790
WHAS—Louisville	820
WABC—New York	860
WLS-WENR—Chicago	870
KDKA—Pittsburgh	980
WTAM—Cleveland	1070
KMOX—St. Louis	1090
WOWO—Ft. Wayne	1160
WHIO—Dayton	1260
WSAI—Cincinnati	1330
WBNS—Columbus	1430

Ottawa Dispatch
Utica N. Y.
Nov. 16, 1935

Centennial Reminds Scots Of Carnegie's Gifts Made To People in Home Town

Dunfermline, Scotland—(AP)—In this ancient Scots burgh, where Andrew Carnegie dreamed as a boy of fame and success, the centenary of the birth of the world-known benefactor will be observed Nov. 25.

The 40,000 residents of Dunfermline have had no opportunity to forget the name of Carnegie. Every citizen has benefited in some way from Carnegie money. Every other street reveals some gift which the famous millionaire made to his beloved birthplace.

Cottage Still Stands

Dunfermline today boasts of swimming pools, libraries, gymnasiums, technical schools. It has the most famous public park in Scotland. All are gifts of the man who went from humble poverty to great wealth.

The cottage where Carnegie was born still stands, a squat gray stone affair, with dormer windows jutting out from a quaint red-tiled roof. The attic room where he slept as a child is in virtually its original condition.

Visitors from all parts of the world have inspected the room, with its low sloping ceiling, and the old-fashioned bed built into a recess in the wall. Some of the original furniture, sober in appearance and solid, remains.

Annual Picnic Held

One of the first sights to attract Carnegie as a boy was was the Dunfermline Abbey, founded in the Eleventh Century by Malcolm Canmore, and the burial place of Robert the Bruce, whost name is emblazoned on the tower. The curfew bell which tolled—and it still does—was the signal, at 8 o'clock, for young Carnegie to go to bed.

Close by the Abbey was Pittencrieff Glen, a large estate which was barred to Carnegie and his companions, no matter how much they wanted to wander through the dark wooded glen. Later, as a multi-millionaire, Carnegie bought the estate. It is now a park where thousands of school children are entertained yearly at a picnic which costs $5,000.

In direct contrast to the evidences of Carnegie's boyhood is the modern "Treasure House," adjoining his early home. Rulers, statesmen and corporate bodies throughout the world have contributed to the contents of the house. Gold and silver caskets from cities and towns, resplendent robes from the universities of Europe and America, and brilliantly illumniated scrolls, are assembled in tribute to the one-time bobbin boy.

Letter from Menelik

Among the records of appreciation is a parchment in strange characters; a letter from the late King of Kings, Menelik Second of Ethiopia. It reads as follows:

"He who has conquered the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Menelik II, King of Kings, Emporer of Ethiopia.

"To Mr. Andrew Carnegie:

"Peace be with you.

"Mr. Ellis has kindly told me of your nobleness and generosity to all people, and of your gift to the African Americans of the United States and your aid to them in gaining a higher sphere of civilizations, knowledge, virtue and morality, and educating them on higher planes, of and for which I am greatly interested in and thankful, and may God give you power and strength to fulfill all your good wishes.

"Peace be with you. Done in Addis Ababa, Nov. 17, 1893."

Star
Indianapolis Ind.
Nov 26, 1935

CARNEGIE LIFE TERMED HEROIC

Finley Speaks at Scottish Birthplace—British Trusts Pay Tribute.

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, Nov. 25.—(AP)—America's tribute to Andrew Carnegie on the centenary of his birth here was paid tonight by John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, at a banquet attended by 200 persons.

"No divination of human calculation would have predicted that one born in a place so rich in royal dust would become the foremost protagonist of triumphant democracy in the world," Finley asserted.

"In Carnegie, Scotland and, incidentally, Great Britain, share with the United States one of the most romantic and heroic lives in the history of the human race."

Members of four British trusts established by the philanthropist also paid tribute to him.

PITTSBURGH PAYS TRIBUTE.

Editor and Educator Speak at Ceremonies Honoring Steelmaster.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 25.—(AP)—Pittsburgh honored the memory of Andrew Carnegie today, the man who made it "the Steel City," on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for biography, was the principal speaker.

Recalling that Carnegie, who started life as a poor immigrant boy, gave $350,000,000 for the benefit of mankind, Freeman added:

"I say that the men who put those treasures where the humblest may see them, gave to their nation something that Congress would never have acquired so long as there were raucous organization minorities to satisfy or pork-barrel appropriations to win votes."

Col. Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute, described the interest of the steelmaster in establishing Carnegie Tech. He said:

"He (Carnegie) wanted boys and girls to know how to do things in their lives well so they would be of service to the community by their trades. He wanted them to be able to do things with intelligence and skill."

The Carnegie family was represented by Rosswell Miller of New York, husband of Carnegie's only child, Margaret.

The shrill bagpipes of Scotland, Carnegie's native land, sounded frequently at the ceremony and a wreath of heather was placed on a statue of the "Little Scot."

OPENS "PEACE EXHIBITION."

Palace of World Court Honors Carnegie Centenary.

THE HAUGE, The Netherlands, Nov. 25.—(AP)—In honor of the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a special "peace exhibition" was opened today in the Palace of Peace of the World Court.

Republican News
Kankakee Ill.
Nov 25, 1935

Carnegie Fortune Spenders to Honor His Memory Tonight

Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25.—(AP)—Men who are devoting their lives to the spending of the fortune left by Andrew Carnegie met here today to do honor to the famous benfactor on the centenary of his birth.

In a palatial $60,000 music hall, built by Carnegie money, they will review, at a banquet tonight, the use to which they have placed the millions earned by a man who was born in a humble weaver's cottage here.

Members of the four British Carnegie trusts will explain how, over a period of 30 odd years, a total of nearly $500,000,000 has been expended in philanthropic enterprise.

Personal tribute to Carnegie is to be paid by Prinicpal Sir George Adam Smith, of Aberdeen university, who enjoyed a personal friendship with Carnegie, and by John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times.

American appreciation of the life and work of the "Prince of Givers" is to be expressed by Mr. Finely.

Dunfermline has benefited by the generosity of America's worldknown "Captain of Industry" through a large public park, swimming pools, gymnasiums and recreation grounds, all provided by the wealth of a man who spent his boyhood in Dunbermline.

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Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE'S HOME TO HAVE FESTIVAL

Scottish Town Plans Honor for Philanthropist Who Aided It.

Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 24 (AP)—Everything is in readiness in this little city, where the success story of Andrew Carnegie had its humble beginning, for the observance tomorrow of the centenary of the birth of the famous philanthropist.

There is no one in Dunfermline, birthplace of Carnegie, who does not know the story of his life; who has not experienced, in some form or other, the benefits of his generosity.

It has been arranged, therefore, that everyone shall participate, in some way, in the centenary celebration of the man whose money has given Dunfermline modern advantages it could never have otherwise achieved.

BANQUET PLANNED.

There will be a formal banquet Monday attended by notables from both sides of the Atlantic, with the program to include an address by John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times. A series of social functions also has been planned for the general public.

But Dunfermline needs no formal ceremony to be reminded of what has been done through the wealth of Andrew Carnegie. The Carnegie Dunfermline trust fund, established in 1903, has practically changed life and living in this city.

Modern traffic signals today strike a rather incongruous note in the narrow old-fashioned streets. There are swimming baths, gymnasiums, recreation grounds, men's institutes, bowling greens, libraries and social meeting places, all provided by Carnegie funds.

CHILDREN AIDED.

The largest park in Scotland, once an estate where young Carnegie looked wistfully through the entrance gates, is now available to the public; a gift from Andrew Carnegie.

A stone's throw from the humble stone cottage where Carnegie was born, there now stands a $60,000 music pavilion, built by the Carnegie Dunfermline trust.

Everything that Carnegie himself lacked in his boyhood years, when Dunfermline had a population of only 10,000, has now been provided for the Dunfermline of 40,000 people. Then, as now, Dunfermline's industry was the manufacture of damask linen. Carnegie's father was a poor weaver.

Much of the work being achieved through the $250,000-a-year income of the Dunfermline Carnegie Fund is toward benefits for children.

Record
Phila, Pa
Nov. 25, 1935

Birthplace to Pay Homage To Carnegie on Anniversary

Scotch City Will Hold Centenary Celebration Today in Honor of Man Whose Generosity Changed Life and Living There.

Phila. Record N. 25 35

By Associated Press

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Banquet Planned.

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Boasts Largest Park.

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News
Chicago Ill.
Nov 25, 1935

TOWN OF BIRTH HONORS CARNEGIE ON CENTENARY

Every Resident Experiences Some Benefit from Bounty of Steel King.

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PITTSBURGH OBSERVES CARNEGIE CENTENNIAL

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 25.—(AP)—Dynamic Andrew Carnegie, the poor boy who built a kingdom of steel and relinquished it in one of the greatest sales the world has ever known, will be honored today on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

The American celebration is centered in Pittsburgh, where Carnegie built his mills and fortunes and made forty of his partners millionaires. Carnegie Institute of Technology was founded here by the dashing little Scot who spent millions in beneficences, founding libraries from coast to coast, donating organs for chuches, contributing to colleges and other philanthropies.

These millions poured into the Carnegie coffers from the flaming steel mills which amazed the world with their production records and for which Carnegie received $500,000,000 from a group headed by J. P. Morgan.

Tribune
Skelland - Ont.
Nov. 21, 1935

HONOR CARNEGIE ON NATIVE HEATH

Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 21—(CP)—Arrangements are being made in Dunfermline, Fife, to celebrate the centenary of Andrew Carnegie, who was born in a weaver's cottage here Nov. 25, 1835.

The four Carnegie trusts in Great Britain, the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, and the United Kingdom Trust, are planning to mark the centenary by holding a dinner in the new music pavilion in Pittencrieff Park, Dunfermline, Nov. 25.

Lord Elgin, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, is to preside at the dinner, and it is hoped that Principal Sir George Adam Smith, Aberdeen University, and John Finley, editor of the New York Times will deliver the main addresses.

Telegraph
Harrisburg Pa.
Nov 26, 1935

Endowment Fund Given by Carnegie Grows 8 Millions

Trans-Radio Press Service

Dumferline, Scotland, Nov. 26.—Trustees of the $10,000,000 fund donated to the universities of Scotland by Andrew Carnegie, reported yesterday that the money has almost doubled.

The news was announced at a dinner honoring the hundredth anniversary of the Scotch-American steel man's birth. Sir George Adamsmith told the diners that Carnegie's $10,000,000 gift is now rated as $12,500,000. As a matter of fact, Sir George added, the securities owned by the fund would sell for $18,500,000 in the present market. The city of Dumferline is paying tribute to Carnegie as a rich man who used part of his fortune to help the poor of the town where he was born.

Times
New York N.Y.
Nov 24 1935

CEREMONIES TODAY TO HONOR CARNEGIE

Scotch Town in Which He Was Born to Observe Centenary of Philanthropist's Birth.

DR. FINLEY BROADCASTS

Speaks From the Dunfermline Cottage Where Boy Grew Up—Praises His Role in America.

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, Nov. 24 (AP).—Everything is in readiness in this little city, where the success story of Andrew Carnegie had its humble beginning, for the observance tomorrow of the centenary of the birth of the famous philanthropist.

There is no one in Dunfermline, birthplace of Mr. Carnegie, who does not know the story of his life; who has not experienced, in some form or other, the benefits of his generosity.

It has been arranged, therefore, that every one shall participate, in some way, in the centenary celebration of the man whose money has given Dunfermline modern advantages it could never otherwise have achieved.

There will be a formal banquet tomorrow attended by notables from both sides of the Atlantic, with the program to include an address by Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. A series of social functions also has been planned for the general public.

But Dunfermline needs no formal ceremony to be reminded of what has been done through the wealth of Andrew Carnegie. The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust Fund, established in 1903, has practically changed life and living in this city.

There are baths, gymnasiums, recreation grounds, men's institutes, bowling greens, libraries, and social meeting places, all provided by Carnegie funds.

The largest park in Scotland, once an estate where young Carnegie looked wistfully through the entrance gates, is now available to the public. There is also a $60,000 music pavilion.

Broadcast From Birthplace.

As a part of the international celebration of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth the Earl of Elgin, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fyfe, and Dr. John H. Finley broadcast yesterday noon tributes from a small weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Mr. Carnegie was born.

The Earl of Elgin described the Carnegie cottage as it appeared in 1835 when William Carnegie, the philanthropist's father, worked his looms on the lower floor and lived with his family in the small attic above.

Until the younger Carnegie was 13, he said he lived in these humble surroundings, but in 1848 his father, who could no longer compete with the new steam machinery, moved to America. The Earl of Elgin went on to trace the boy's rapid rise in this country.

After commending him for his fine character, his contributions to the cause of peace and his wide philanthropies the Earl paid a warm tribute to Mrs. Carnegie, who, he said, "adorned his work with a beautiful halo of personal charm and grace, and who, by her kindly sympathy and interest still inspires his trustees."

Dr. Finley in his address said:

"I walked, early this morning, all the way about the town of Dunfermline, in the very heart of which the little cottage stands . . . a much shorter way than around Manhattan Island.

"But no tall city in America may look down with disdain upon this low-storied town. For it was her son who furnished the steel for the first American skyscraper.

Sought Peace for All Time.

"No permutations or other divinations of science could ever have predicted that a weaver's lad, born in a place so rich in royal dust, would become the foremost protagonist of triumphant democracy in the world, and, entering America as a penniless immigrant boy would rise to be as one of our foremost American citizens described him 'not only the greatest manufacturer that has ever lived but the author of a philosophic comprehension of the progress of civilization as wide as could be found in any other writer.'

"He was, moreover, a doer of the word that he preached. For the specific gospel of his career was that all property, as you've been told, was held in trust for the benefit of mankind. And its crowning glory was that he had not limited his sense of duty by national confines, but had surveyed the world as the common dwelling place of the human race, to which he sought to bring peace in his time for all time.

"He is pictured by his biographer as a tiny boy of 5, sitting proudly beside his father as they worked at the loom in the room below; one, the father, typifying the era of domestic craft; the other, the industrial age, already at dawn—an age which the lad was to perform his part in the making—an age in which the baser metal, iron, was transmuted into steel, something more precious in its uses than gold—an age which, with the inventions of four or five others of Scottish birth or descent, made it the greatest age since Prometheus filched the fire of the gods and gave it to mortals.

"It is not too much to say that without these fire-conquering instruments and agencies which he notably helped to provide, the Republic of the United States, once torn asunder and then reunited, could not have been permanently held together as one people.

Loved Fellow-Men.

"I think of him as the weaver's lad become himself a master weaver, sitting at the Loom of Time, and by his shuttle thrown to and fro, giving to history a new pattern for democracy. He might have had a British title; he preferred to be an untitled American citizen. But his active mind 'a dukedom was to him.' It girdled the earth with libraries, gave scientists freedom of the earth and skies, brought the ministries of medicine to the many, and recognized the heroisms of peace—an international mind, having an orbit of concern for the universe, but with Dunfermline and Pittsburgh at its two foci.

"Not as some Titan looking down upon men as inferior creatures for whom he was making conscious sacrifices, but as Mr. Root once said of him, 'the kindest of men, one who loved his fellow men, who suffered, fought, wept, and rejoiced with them as one of them.' He unwittingly made the best description of himself in his own picture of every Scotsman who is two Scotsmen in one. I'm sorry I shan't be able to read that description in the time allotted me.

"But America, may I add, gave the two Scotsmen in Andrew Carnegie the opportunity which no other land could have offered an immigrant lad. And richly did he reward her for the freedom she gave his genius to serve humanity.

"In him, Scotland—and incidentally Britain—shared with America one of the most romantic and heroic of lives in the history of the human race."

Phipps Praises Carnegie.

A picture of Andrew Carnegie in his versatile rôles as a steel executive, philanthropist and friend was portrayed yesterday afternoon by former United States Senator Lawrence C. Phipps of Denver, Col., who, in addition to being a business associate was a close friend of Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Phipps sat in the lobby of the Hotel St. Regis and told with deep feeling many stories which reflected his admiration for the philanthropist whom he called "the most remarkable man of his generation."

"He played no favorites," said Mr. Phipps. "He was a great judge of men, and always gave each worker a fair opportunity to show his best work.

"Careful to the point of exaction in securing the largest obtainable amount in a transaction, he was generous to a fault in distributing his gains among relatives and worthy friends."

As a member of the Carnegie Veteran Association, a group formed in 1901, Mr. Phipps came to New York to attend its thirty-fourth annual meeting. Seven of the surviving eleven members of the association, which originally numbered fifty-four, will be present.

Press
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tech Students Lead in Celebration of 100th Anniversary of Carnegie Birth

Hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was celebrated throughout the world today, but nowhere more gratefuly than at Carnegie Tech, which benefited greatly from the steel man's philanthropy.

Pictured above is the Kiltie Band leading a procession of 2000 students to a "Carnegie Day" rally at the Carnegie Music Hall. Below, Dr. Charles Watkins, left, acting president of Tech, and Douglas Southall Freeman, editor and historian who made the main address at the exercises.

Silver Cups Given At Tech For High Scholastic Records

Beta Sigma Rho Fraternity, Alpha Kappa Psi Sorority, Scobell Hall and Forbes Hall, received silver cups for highest scholastic records today at Carnegie Day Exercises at Carnegie Tech.

The women's Intercollegiate Rifle Championship Trophy, won last year by the Tech team, was presented to Miss Mary Wettach, captain. The trophy is awarded each year by the National Rifle Association.

The list of students "tapped" by honorary societies also was announced at the mass meeting.

Phi Kappa Phi, national scholastic honorary, pledged the following members of the senior class:

Margaret Morrison Carnegie College—Louise Meixner, Emily O. Kramer, Edith M. Osterman, Helen E. Nied, Ethel S. Berez, Rosemary B. Pierce, Faith M. Frary, Mary K. Elliott.

College of Fine Arts—Louise E. Wingold, Nancy Virginia Leitch, Florence Pyle, Eugene J. Mackey, Marguerite A. Derdeyn, Walter D. Meiser, William Landsberg, DeLisle Crawford, Helen E. Coon, Maud L. Bowers.

College of Engineering—Jack E. McKee, Robert C. McMaster, Richard W. Dennison, J. Roland Hill, Gustave L. Levinson, Paul J. Stein, Earle E. Unger, John J. Keilen, Owen C. Coho, Peter H. Wyckoff, Walter A. Klein, John A. Wright, Joseph Schaeffer, Robert C. Krapf and Robert J. McFarlin.

Tau Sigma Delta, architectural honorary, pledged Mary Elizabeth Sweer and Eugene J. Mackey.

The following junior and seniors from the College of Engineering were pledged by Tau Beta Pi, national honorary in engineering:

Louis D. Briner, William J. Closs, Edward J. Kreh, Owen C., Coho, Phillip W. Crist, Arbert R. Dervaes, Robert D. Gilson, S. Donald Hershey, J. Nelson Jones, Peter M. Kalaldzic, Clinton B. Kimpel, Robert C. Krapf, Richard C. Lightcap Howard M. Means, Edgar J. Meyer Phillip Morrison, Graham E. Simpson, John A. Wright.

Press Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 24, 1935

Days When They Kidded Carnegie For Giving Away Fortune Recalled By Unique Exhibition Of Cartoons

CARNEGIE LAMPOONED

"Of All the Partnerships I Ever Formed, That With the People of Pittsburg Has Afforded Me the Most Gratifying Results."

A Carnegie cartoon of November, 1900, in The Press. It was drawn by Canfield.

A Detroit newspaper showed Mr. Carnegie scrubbing Pittsburgh politics. Published in December, 1908.

"The New Dove of Peace," a cartoon in the Louisville, Ky., Times in December, 1910.

Steel Financier Subject of New Illustrated Biography

A unique biography of Andrew Carnegie, told in newspaper cartoons, will be shown to the public by the Carnegie Library, Oakland, for the first time tomorrow.

Collected by a lifelong friend of Andrew Carnegie, the rare three-volume scrapbook is packed with the works by American and European cartoonists. Clipped from newspapers of the day, the series will lie locked under a glass case.

Mr. Carnegie got a lot of good-natured chaffing because of his glorification of poverty, and the attempts to give away his fortune. When it was reported that he would buy several newspapers and run them to suit himself, the State Journal of Columbus, O., published a cartoon showing Mr. Carnegie seated in the editor's chair and handing a check to an employe, as he said:

"News is dull today. Buy a business block with this $1,000,000 and burn it up."

Mr. Carnegie's interest in civic improvement was recorded by the Detroit (Mich.) Journal, which carried a cartoon dealing with "Carnegie's Gift of $150,000 to Ferret Out Graft in Pittsburgh." It showed Mr. Carnegie scrubbing the face of a youth called Pittsburgh. This was published Dec. 28, 1908, when there was a municipal graft investigation proceeding here.

Included in the collection is a cartoon from The Press, in which Mr. Carnegie is pictured doing a fling in kilts, and saying, "Of all the partnerships I ever formed, that with the people of Pittsburgh has afforded me the most gratifying results."

Carnegie as Dove

When Mr. Carnegie became interested in promoting world peace, American and European cartoonists toyed with his schemes. The New York World displayed the Pittsburgh steel master in cap and gown, standing near a row of pigeons perched on a bar. A sign announced: "Carnegie Peace Company, Unlimited. Peace Doves Dispatched to All Parts of the World."

Mr. Carnegie was portrayed as a dove, holding a tid-bit of $10,000,000 peace fund. It was published by the Louisville (Ky.) Times.

The famous McCutcheon, in a Chicago Tribune cartoon, pictures Mr. Carnegie as Santa Claus, with a pack full of doves which he wants to exchange with a small boy (labeled Civilization) for the latter's toys—which consist of a sword, rifle, pistol, howitzer and drum. Mr. Carnegie is saying: "Throw those things away, and I'll give you something that will do you lots more good."

When it was announced that he might grant pensions of $25,000 annually to the ex-Presidents of America, the Seattle (Wash.) Post Intelligencer ran a cartoon of Mr. Carnegie smiling behind a paying teller's window, with an ex-President before him. Nearby stands Uncle Sam, shamefully remarking:

"Am I so poor as that?"

His gifts for libraries were the subject of many cartoons. The Press, New York City, showed a cart full of library models, with a sign, "Take One." At about the same time the Detroit (Mich.) News recorded his library gift there by showing Miss Detroit giving Mr. Carnegie a grand hug.

Collected by Woman

These and other cartoons were collected by Miss Margaret Barclay Wilson, who was born in Dumferline, Scotland, also Mr. Carnegie's birthplace. The scrapbooks form a part of her large collection of books dealing with Mr. Carnegie, or in which he is mentioned. This "Carnegiana" will be placed on exhibition by the library tomorrow in observance of the centennial celebration of Mr. Carnegie's birthday.

The donor, Dr. Wilson, of New York City, has been a professor at Hunter College, New York City, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and the author of "A Carnegie Anthology."

Changing features of Andrew Carnegie, as he grew from boyhood to a benevolent, gray-bearded old gentleman, are shown in this series.

1—Andrew at the age of 16, photographed with his brother, Thomas, aged 10.

2—Andrew at 27, from a painting by John Earle.

3—Andrew Carnegie, keen-eyed, square-jawed industrial fighter, about 1878.

4—As Mr. Carnegie appeared later in life, before old age weakened him.

5—A recent picture of Andrew Carnegie's widow, who lives in New York, will join in the celebration there.

Nation Honors Carnegie; Pittsburgh to Hold Fete

Pittsburgh will join with several hundred other American communities tomorrow in a nation-wide centennial observance of Andrew Carnegie's birthday.

Founder's Day festivities are to be held at the Music Hall in the institute, Oakland, morning and evening. Founder's Day, customarily held in conjunction with the opening of the International Exhibition of Art, was postponed this year so that it could be held on Mr. Carnegie's birthday.

The program begins tomorrow morning with a procession of faculty and students from the Carnegie Institute of Technology to the Music Hall at the institute, starting about 10:30. They will be led by the Kiltie Band. Scottish bagpipers will furnish music at the festivities, and a student orchestra will be conducted by J. Vick O'Brien, Tech head of the Music Department.

'Stewardship of Wealth'

The main address of the morning will be on "The Stewardship of Wealth." It will be given by a Pulitzer prize winner, Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, who won the coveted prize for his biography of Robert E. Lee. The meeting starts in the Music Hall at 11 a. m.

"Some Memories of the Founder" will be recalled at the meeting by Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute.

A gala concert will be held at the Music Hall in the evening, beginning at 8:15. Music will be furnished by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli conducting. A brief tribute to Mr. Carnegie will be tendered by Colonel Church during the program.

in the Carnegie mansion at 2 East Ninety-first St., New York, is expected to attend the elaborate celebration planned in Manhattan. Also residing in New York is Mrs. Roswell Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie's only child. She lives at East Ninetieth St., just around the corner from her mother.

Other Nations Join

Mr. Carnegie's birthday will be observed by the philanthropic trusts which he founded in the United States, Great Britain and the British Dominions. Ceremonies also have been planned in Dunfermline, Scotland, the steel master's birthplace.

Committee leaders of the celebration in Pittsburgh have asked that flags be displayed at all homes, stores and offices. Mayor William N. McNair has issued a proclamation that flags be hung at all public buildings.

Cups to Be Awarded

The concluding ceremony at the morning meeting will be the awarding of silver scholarship cups to sorority, fraternity and dormitory groups. Invitations to three honorary fraternities, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi and Tau Sigma Delta, will be issued to new members.

Announcement of scholarship and fellowship holders for the year also will be made. An account will be given to the audience of Mr. Carnegie's visits to the Tech campus. Exercises will be broadcast over Station KDKA, beginning at 11 a. m.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who lives

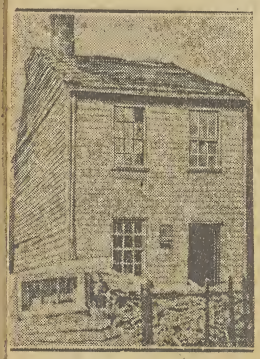
Press
Pittsburgh Pa.
Nov 25 1935

STEEL KING'S FAMILY LIVED IN BACK YARD

Research Locates Three of Carnegie's 'Homes'.

Andrew Carnegie lived in at least three houses in Pittsburgh, two on the North Side, one in Homewood.

On their arrival here, his parents lived in a hovel in the back yard of a lot on Rebecca St., abutting on an



A far cry from Skibo Castle, his Scotland home at the time of his death, is this house on Reedsdale St., North Side, where Andrew Carnegie lived with his parents when they first came to Pittsburgh. Mr. Carnegie's birthday centenary is being observed today.

alley. They later moved into the house facing Rebecca St. at the front of the lot. Rebecca later was named Reedsdale St.

It is believed this house was occupied until about 1856, when Mr. Carnegie went to Altoona. Returning to Pittsburgh in 1859, he started living in Homewood, in a two-story frame house. It was located on what is now Penn Ave., corner Long Ave. The house was razed in May, 1905.

It has been reported that he lived in another North Side house, but the research staff at Carnegie Library, Oakland, said today that this address does not appear to be authentic. It was at 514 Killbuck St., later named Hypolite St.

Ancient Capital Was Birthplace

Dunfermline, birthplace of Andrew Carnegie one hundred years ago today, was an ancient capital of Scotland.

Macbeth reigned there. Robert Bruce is buried there. It was also the burial place of Queen Margaret, who was sainted by the Papal Court. Queen Margaret was one of the voices supposed to have spoken to Joan of Arc when she was inspired to save France. Dunfermline is situated about 16 miles from Edinburgh.

Sun Telegraph
Pittsburgh Pa.
Nov. 26, 1935

Carnegie Lives Again

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE
. . . in most recent picture . . .

Plaudits 'Bring Andrew Back' Says Widow

A beautiful, patrician white-haired old lady awoke today in a world that had brought her "Andrew back to me."

Still ringing in her ears were the plaudits the world had showered yesterday on the memory of her husband, Andrew Carnegie, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

MRS. CARNEGIE'S MESSAGE

Mrs. Louise W. Carnegie could not attend the Carnegie Institute Founder's Day celebration or the centennial celebration concert by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday, but she sent this message from her home in New York:

"It is with the greatest regret that I must decline the kind invitation of the Carnegie trustees to be present on the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie.

"I greatly wish it were possible for me to be present, but of course my home town claims me. My thoughts, however, will be with the gathering in Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh. . . ."

EXCITING DAY

It was an exciting world that greeted Mrs. Carnegie, because, she said:

"Life was never so exciting as it is today. The one hundredth birthday brings Andrew back to me just as he was, once more."

Those were the words brought to Pittsburgh, the city of the "steel king's" fame, by Samuel Harden Church, president of the board of trustees, Carnegie Institute.

ORCHESTRA'S TRIBUTE

With the music he loved far more than the material wealth his genius created, Pittsburgh paid its final birthday respects to Carnegie last night.

Under the direction of Antonio Modarelli, the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra played from Mozart, Schubert, Wagner and the "Songs from the Scottish Highlands," arranged by Langey.

President Church spoke the salutation to Carnegie as a man to whom "service for others was mos important."

Press
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov 25 1935

SYMPHONY CONCERT ENDS CELEBRATION

Gala Program Will Be Given At Carnegie Hall

The Andrew Carnegie birthday centennial, celebrated today in several hundred American communities, will be ended in Pittsburgh tonight when the Pittsburgh Symphony under the baton of Antonio Modarelli will give a gala concert in the Music Hall at Carnegie Institute, Oakland.

Starting at 8:15, the program will include "Songs from the Scottish Highlands" arranged by Langley. The other numbers will be:

Marriage of Figaro, Overture.....Mozart
Unfinished Fantasy.....Herbert
Lohengrin, Prelude.....Wagner
March from the Sixth Symphony.....Tschaikowsky
Tales of the Vienna Woods.....J. Strauss
Tannhauser, Overture.....Wagner

"Salutations to Andrew Carnegie" will be given during the program by Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute.

Sun Telegraph
Pittsburgh Pa.
Nov 24 1935

Carnegie Day Radio Celebrated

Two Pittsburgh stations will broadcast the Carnegie Day exercises from 11 a. m. to 12 noon on Monday from the Carnegie Music Hall when students and faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology will celebrate the one hundrdeth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. The principal address will be given by Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for his biography of R. E. Lee. His subject will be "The Stewardship of American Wealth." Col. Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute, will also speak briefly. Music will be furnished by the student symphony orchestra of 70 pieces and by the Tech Kiltie Band. KDKA and WWSW carry the broadcast.

Post Gazette
Pittsburgh Pa.
Nov 25 1935

CITY TO JOIN IN CARNEGIE CELEBRATIONS

100th Anniversary Of Birth Will Be Observed Today.

STUDENTS WILL AID

Southern Editor Speaks At Exercises to Be Held At Music Hall.

Pittsburgh will join with other cities today in observing the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the man who made it the "steel city."

While many cities have libraries and other evidences of the generosity of the famous Scotchman, Pittsburgh will hold its celebration of his birthday in Carnegie Music Hall, the center of one of his most lavish gifts.

The local observance will be the annual Carnegie Day exercises of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, usually held earlier but postponed this year to coincide with the one hundredth birthday anniversary of the man who made the school, Carnegie Institute and the libraries possible.

March to Music Hall.

Led by Scottish pipers and the Tech Kiltie band, the faculty and students will march from the campus to the Music Hall, where Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond "News-Leader" and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for his biography of Robert E. Lee, will speak on "The Stewardship of American Wealth."

Colonel Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute and a close friend of the late steelmaster, will relate "Some Memories of the Founder," and Dr. Charles Wilkins, assistant to the president at Tech, will preside.

The program, which will be broadcast by KDKA starting at 11 o'clock, also will include music by the Tech Symphony Orchestra under the direction of J. Vick O'Brien and the Kiltie Band under the baton of Edward F. Sullivan. During the observance cups will be presented by Dr. Watkins to scholarship winners among fraternity, sorority and dormitory groups and calls will be issued to new members by three honorary fraternities, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi and Tau Sigma Delta.

Special Memorial Program.

A special memorial program containing a brief life of Carnegie, an account of his visits to Tech and a Tech chronology, will be distributed at the music hall.

Another feature of the local anniversary celebration will be a concert by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra in the music hall at 8:15 o'clock tonight, with Antonio Modarelli conducting. Colonel Church

(Continued From Page One.)

will pay a brief tribute to Carnegie during the program.

At State College, Pa., a few miles from Scotia, where Carnegie made his start in the steel business, the anniversary is being marked by an exhibit commemorating his intimate connection with Centre county.

Arranged by Librarian Willard P. Lewis, the exhibit is housed in the Carnegie Library building at Pennsylvania State College and includes account books and specimens of ore from the Scotia mines, loaned by William G. Murterff, treasurer of the college, who was born and reared in the mining town and became superintendent of the furnace.

Also included are pamphlets and articles by Carnegie, a report of the Carnegie Hero Fund and a portrait of the ironmaster, all supplied by the Carnegie Corporation, and photographs, sketches and two recent paintings of the Scotia development and abandonment have been contributed by Mrs. Eugene Lederer of State College. The house in which Carnegie resided is one of the few still standing in Scotia.

All Carnegie libraries in the United States and the British dominions and colonies are being presented with framed pictures of Carnegie by the Carnegie Corporation. The picture is a reproduction of a portrait by Luis Mora.

Between 1881, when he built his first library in Dunfermline, Scotland, and 1917, when his library gifts ceased, Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries in the English-speaking world, 1,946 in the United States.

Born in Dunfermline and starting his business career with nothing, Carnegie built a steel empire that made two score men millionaires before it was sold for almost $500,000,000. He died August 11, 1919, at the age of 84.

Sun Telegraph Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 25, 1935

SCOTCH BAGPIPERS AND THE KILTIE BAND IN CARNEGIE CELEBRATION HERE TODAY

SCOTCH BAGPIPERS AND THE KILTIE BAND OF CARNEGIE TECH LEADING PROCESSION ON TECH CAMPUS IN THE CELEBRATION OF ANDREW CARNEGIE'S HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY

EDITOR LAUDS DONATIONS OF SCOT

'Soak Rich' Scored; Scholastic Awards Announced

Pittsburgh joined its voice with that of the world today in honoring the Scotch lad who started life as a $1.20-a-week bobbin-boy and ended it as the greatest giver of his time.

The name and deeds of Andrew Carnegie were once again engraved in the heart of the city, which became the steel center of the world largely through the efforts of this "canny Scot," whose one hundredth birthday anniversary is observed today.

Carnegie's life was marshaled before the annual Carnegie Institute of Technology Founder's Day audience in Carnegie Music Hall this morning as a challenge to the American people to determine whether they will continue to permit great individual wealth such as was accumulated by the steel king.

RUGGED INDIVIDUALIST

This man, who turned his fortune back to the public in great libraries, museums and foundations of culture, was the great exemplar of rugged individualism, according to Douglas Southall Freeman, Richmond (Va.) editor and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for his biography of Robert E. Lee.

Freeman and President Samuel Harden Church, of Carnegie Tech addressed the meeting following the procession of faculty members and students, a group of Scotch bagpipers and the Kiltie Band from the Tech campus to the Music Hall.

The distinguished editor selected the new federal tax law as his theme. He declared:

"For the whole of his long life, Andrew Carnegie lived under a laissez-faire capitalism which set no limit to the wealth a man might acquire or to the industrial power he might exercise, so long as he kept within laws conceived and enforced in the spirit of the American bill of rights.

CITES NEW THEORY

Now, in the year that rounds the century of Andrew Carnegie we are faced with the new theory that no matter how wisely a man may use both wealth and power, it is in the public interest to set limits to his wealth by means of taxation, lest his power be used to the hurt of his fellow citizens."

Pointing out that it is not too late to prevent the 1935 tax on great wealth from becoming a fixed policy, the editor said:

"It must be plain to thoughtful man that if federal appropriations continue to be set at staggering figures in the expectation of large revenues from the estates of the rich, the exhaustion of those estates will not mean a reduction of the cost of government, but widening of the bracket of taxation.

FORESEES DANGER

"The destruction of the wealth of any class is an invitation to assail the wealth of those who have a little less, and then of those who have still less."

However, Freeman does not think that the "final judge—our master, the average citizen—" will accept the argument that the estates-tax clause of the 1935 tax act was necessary to deprive a few great families of "undue economic power."

In his listing of Carnegie's countless gifts to the public, Freeman also referred to public bequests of the Rockefellers, Fricks and others, placing the total of these at more than one and one-half billion dollars.

He continued:

ADDED TO CULTURE

"In this age, when some maintain that the way to get out of debt is to double one's debts, such figures as a billion and a half dollars cease to have much meaning.

"Yet I ask you to try to picture to yourself the state of American culture without these gifts."

The speaker concluded:

"But most of all today, on the century of his birth, I think of Mr. Carnegie.

"Let those who say he erred in some of his benefactions be sure they do not err in their own judgment. Here in Pittsburgh, which he helped to make great, the Carnegie Institute of Technology has displayed a spirit of research that has, I dare say, enriched every life in this city.

DEBTORS OF CARNEGIE

"And not in this city alone. For wherever men fling bridges across chasms to make a highway for the people, and wherever they trust their lives or their goods to steel, they are the debtors of Andrew Carnegie and of this institute."

At the conclusion of the ad-

(Continued from Page Three.)

dress, scholastic awards were announced, including several scholarships.

Silver cups for the highest scholastic record for the past year were distributed to the following organizations at Carnegie:

Fraternity, Beta Sigma Rho; sorority, Alpha Kappa Psi; men's dormitory, Scobell Hall, and women's dormitory, Forbes Hall.

SENIORS PLEDGED

Phi Kappa Phi, national scholastic honorary, pledged the following members of the senior class:

MARGARET MORRISON COLLEGE—Louise Miexner, Emily O. Kramer, Edith M. Osterman, Helen E. Nied, Ethel S. Berez, Rosemary B. Pierce, Faith M. Frary, Mary K. Elliott.

COLLEGE OF FINET ARTS—Louise E. Wingold, Nancy Virginia Leitch, Florence Pyle, Eugene J. Mackey, Marguerite A. Derdeyn, Walter D. Meiser, William Landsberg, DeLisle Crawford, Helen E. Coon, Maud L. Bowers.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING—Jack E. McKee, Robert C. McMaster, Richard W. Dennison, J. Roland Hill, Gustave L. Levinson, Paul J. Stein, Earle E. Unger, John J. Kellen, Owen C. Cobo, Peter H. Wyckoff, Walter A. Klein, John A. Wright, Joseph Schaeffer, Robert C. Krapf and Robert J. McFarlin.

Tau Sigma Delta, architectural honorary, pledged Mary Elizabeth Sweer and Eugene J. Mackey.

ENGINEERING PLEDGES

The following juniors and seniors from the College of Engineering were pledged by Tau Beta Pi, national honorary in engineering:

Lewis D. Briner, William J. Closs, Edward J. Kreh, Owen C. Cobo, Philip W. Crist, Arbert R. Dervaes, Robert D. Gibson, S. Donald Hershey, J. Nelson Jones, Peter M. Kalaidzic, Clinton B. Kimpel, Robert C. Krapf, Richard C. Lightcap, Howard M. Means, Edgar J. Meyer, Phillip Morrison, Graham E. Simpson, John A. Wright.

The women's intercollegiate rifle championship trophy, won last year by the Tech women's rifle team, also was presented at the exercises. Mary Wettach, captain of the team, accepted the trophy for the team. It was awarded by the National Rifle Association.

Herald-Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Nov. 26, 1935

Excessive Wealth Taxes Feared As 'Drying Up' U.S. Public Gifts

Carnegie Centenary Held by Douglas S. Freeman Reminder of Philanthropies Dispersing Vast Funds Throughout the Nation

Special to the Herald Tribune

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—The wisdom of confiscatory taxation upon great wealth, drying up the sources of philanthropy, was questioned here today by Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of "The Richmond News Leader," of Richmond, Va., and biographer of General R. E. Lee, at exercises in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Freeman's address was an exposition of the theses that private philanthropy has done for the people what government would be very unlikely to do; that permitting men of power to acquire and disburse vast wealth is more advantageous to the average man than taxing wealth out of existence; and that American experience does not show wealth of itself perpetuating a dynasty with undue power. The speech was entitled "The Stewardship of American Wealth."

The American people, Mr. Freeman said, have not yet made confiscatory taxation a national policy though the 1935 Federal tax law yet may mark the end of an era in which Carnegies were possible.

Recalling the gifts of Frank Munsey, J. P. Morgan, Benjamin Altman, Henry C. Frick, Henry Huntington and others to the art museums of American cities, where the youth of the country goes to study, Mr. Freeman said: "I say that the men who put those treasures where the humblest may see them gave to the nation something that Congress would never have acquired so long as there were raucous organization minorities to satisfy or pork-barrel appropriations to win votes."

Mr. Freeman recalled that all Carnegie's life was passed under a system which set no limit to the wealth a man might win provided "he kept within the laws conceived and enforced in the spirit of the American bill of rights. Now in the year of Carnegie's centenary," he said, "we are faced with the new theory that no matter how wisely a man may use wealth and power, it is in the public interest to set limits to his wealth by means of taxation lest his power be used to the hurt of his fellow citizens. The revolution expressed in the new Federal tax law gives a special significance to the centenary of Andrew Carnegie."

Mr. Freeman remembered the services to the public of the Carnegie Foundation, Carnegie Institute and the libraries and church organs which the steel master distributed.

There is a menace to men of lower incomes, he said, in the "tax-the-rich" theory. "The destruction of the wealth of any class is an invitation to assail the wealth of those who have a little less, and then of those who have still less," he asserted.

Mr. Carnegie, he remembered, gave away 90 per cent of his wealth. Fifty-four persons had given away more than $1,525,000,000 between 1903 and 1928, or more than the total government expenditures of the United States prior to the World War. "Fortunes have been kept in America in a few instances for more than three generations," he said, "but great industrial power has not been." Of the names of the great philanthropists, only a half dozen connote any industrial power living today.

"Seven of the eleven leading universities in the United States are privately endowed and receive little or no state support," he said. These conduct the most advanced research. President Roosevelt, he said, had paid high tribute to these institutions in recruiting from them so large a percentage of "the men who are fashioning the New Deal."

He praised the foundations, and in particular the Rockefeller Foundation, and said that in so far as he could discover only one out of 100 "was to put a shield of philanthropy over continued family control" of a fortune.

"Will the average man, if he can be informed, conclude that the destruction of the great fortunes will help him and his children more than it will hurt them?" Mr. Freeman asked. If the new Federal tax law had been enacted in General Grant's time, he said, there would have been none of the great philanthropies in the country.

Courier Express
Buffalo N.Y.
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE TO BE HONORED TODAY ON ANNIVERSARY

United States to pay homage to poor Scot who built fabulous kingdom of steel

Pittsburgh, Penn., Nov. 24 (AP)—Dynamic Andrew Carnegie, the poor boy who built a kingdom of steel and relinquished it in one of the greatest sales the world has ever known, will be honored tomorrow on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

The American celebration is centered in Pittsburgh, where Carnegie built his mills and fortunes and made 40 of his partners millionaires. Carnegie Institute of Technology was founded here by the dashing little Scot who spent millions in beneficences, founding libraries from coast to coast, donating organs for churches, contributing to colleges, and other philanthropies.

These millions poured into the Carnegie coffers from the flaming steel mills where the toiling workers, led by such men as the rollicking William R. Jones, amazed the world with their production records.

Under the driving of Carnegie, who constantly called for "more steel," Jones and his corps delivered until they wrested from England the steel supremacy of the world.

Out of the mills emerged such leaders as Charles (smiling Charley) Schwab, George Lauder and Henry Phipps. But Henry Clay Frick, King of Coke, was the guiding genius who contributed more than any man to the success of the Scotsman.

It was Frick's management that earned as high as $5,000,000 a month when he was in the supreme command of the Carnegie kingdom.

About the turn of the century, after his break with Frick, Carnegie sold his steel interests to a group headed by J. P. Morgan, which had formed the United States Steel Corporation, now a two billion dollar concern.

Carnegie, after negotiations in which Schwab played a leading role, got his price—almost $500,000,000.

Carnegie died on August 11, 1919, at the age of 84. He was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown, N. Y., overlooking the sparkling Hudson.

Tribune
Great Falls, Mont.
Nov 26, 1935

Pittsburgh Honors Carnegie on 100th Birth Anniversary

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—(AP)—Pittsburgh honored the memory of Andrew Carnegie today, the man who made it "the Steel city," on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond, Va., News Leader, and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for biography, was the principal speaker.

Recalling that Carnegie, who started life as a poor immigrant boy, gave $350,000,000 for the benefit of mankind, Freeman added:

"I say that the men who put those treasures where the humblest may see them, gave to their nation something that congress would never have acquired so long as there were raucous organization minorities to satisfy or pork barrel appropriations to win votes."

Globe Times
Bethlehem Pa.
Nov. 25, 1935

CELEBRATION OF 100TH BIRTHDAY OF CARNEGIE

Pittsburgh Leads in Observing Anniversary of Noted Steel Man and Benefactor.

DONATED 2,811 LIBRARIES

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25 (INS).—Pittsburgh today led other cities in the world in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the man to whom it is perhaps most indebted for its prominence as a center of the steel industry.

Pittsburgh's observance took place in Carnegie Music Hall where the annual Carnegie Day exercises of the Carnegie Institute of Technology were held.

At State College, Pa., near Scotia, where Carnegie began his career in the steel industry, the anniversary of his birthd was observed with an exhibit commemorating his activities in Centre County. The exhibit was placed on view in the Carnegie Library Building at State College.

All Carnegie libraries in the nation and the British dominion and colonies were presented with framed pictures of a portrait of Carnegie by Luis Mora.

During his lifetime Carnegie donated 2,811 public libraries, of which 1,946 were in the United States.

Born of humble parentage in Dunfermline, Scotland, Carnegie later built a great steel empire that made many men wealthy before it was finally sold for almost $500,000,000. He died Aug. 11, 1919, at the age of 84.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25 (AP).—Douglas Southall Freeman, southern editor, took the life and benefactions of Andrew Carnegie today to outline what he termed a challenge to the American people to determine whether there shall be any more great fortune holders like the steel king.

Freeman, editor of the Richmond, Va., News-Leader and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for his biography of Robert E. Lee, chose the new Federal tax law as his theme at exercises commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Scottish immigrant who made Pittsburgh the steel city.

Freeman told his audience that Carnegie during his long life, lived under capitalism which set no limit to the wealth a man might acquire or to the industrial power he might exercise so long as he kept within laws conceived and enforced in the spirit of the American bill of rights.

"Now, in the year that rounds the century of Andrew Carnegie we are faced with the new theory that no matter how wisely a man may use both wealth and power, it is in the public interest to set limits to his wealth by means of taxation, lest his power be used to the hurt of his fellow citizens."

The editor said he 1935 tax legislation aimed at distribution of great wealth is not yet a fixed national policy and the people still have to decide whether it is wise he added:

"It must be plain to thoughtful men that if Federal appropriations continue to be set at staggering figures in the expectation of large revenues from the estates of the rich, the exhaustion of those estates will not mean a reduction of the cost of government, but widening of the bracket of taxation.

"The destruction of the wealth of any class is an invitation to assail the wealth of those who have a little less, and then of those who have still less. x x x

"I do not think, however, that the final judge—our master, the average citizen—will accept the argument that the estates-tax clause of the Act of 1935 was necessary to deprive a few great families of undue economic power. x x x Fortunes have been kept in America in a few instances for three generations; but great industrial power has not been."

The Carnegie centenary was merged with Carnegie Institute's annual Founder's Day exercises. The annual awarding of fellowships and scholarships was a feature of that ceremony.

Eagle News
Poughkeepsie N.Y.
Nov. 29, 1935

AN OBJECT LESSON

The commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie this week offered the American public an opportunity for reminder of the works which the great steel master wrought with the fortune which he amassed through industry and thrift and intelligence under the traditional American system of private enterprise.

Douglass Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond, Va., News-Dealer, took occasion in his address at the exercises held in Carnegie's honor at Pittsburgh to point out that under the policies of the Roosevelt administration the country is faced with the challenge of determining whether there shall be in the future such fortunes as Carnegie built up and dispensed for the benefit of his fellow men.

"For the whole of his long life," Mr. Freeman commented, "Andrew Carnegie lived under a laissez-faire capitalism which set no limit to the wealth a man might acquire or to the industrial power he might exercise so long as he kept within the laws conceived and enforced in the spirit of the American bill of rights. Now in the year that rounds out the century of Andrew Carnegie we are faced with a new theory that no matter how wisely a man may use both wealth and power it is in the public interest to set limits to his wealth by means of taxation, lest his power be used to the hurt of his fellow citizens."

Then he added with a foresight that persons of common sense will appreciate: "It must be plain to thoughtful men that if federal appropriations continue to be set at staggering figures in the expectation of large revenues from the estates of the rich, the exhaustion of those estates will not mean a reduction in the cost of government but a widening of the bracket of taxation."

It is time for Americans to consider, now that Mr. Roosevelt has apparently committed himself to soak-the-rich taxation, what would have happened if New Deal policies had been in force when Carnegie was alive. In the first place there probably would have been no development of the steel industry as he helped to develop it, no great increases in opportunities for the gaining of livelihoods through it. There would have been no Carnegie fortune to found libraries, aid institutions of learning, and help the cause of peace.

There may be those who think that this country would have been better off if Andrew Carnegie had not lived in an era when his talents could raise him above those about him. But their number, we are persuaded, among thinking men and women is few. Such persons realize that punitive taxation of the wealthy means inevitably in the long run the destruction of the interests of those in moderate circumstances, not only by the consequent narrowing of economic opportunity but by the stopping of the sources of private benefactions to causes of enlightenment and humanitarianism.

Advertiser
Huntington L.I. N.Y.
Nov. 25, 1935

CARNEGIE'S LIFE CALLED CHALLENGE OF NEW TAX LAW

Southern Editor Says Average Citizen Must Decide on Great Fortunes Question

SPEAKS AT EXERCISES

Biographer of Lee Cites Benefactions of Scot As Contributions to Culture

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25. (AP)—Douglas Southall Freeman, southern editor, took the life and benefactions of Andrew Carnegie today to outline what he said is a challenge to the American people to determine whether there shall be any more great fortune holders like the steel ging.

Freeman, editor of the Richmond, Va., News-Leader and winner of the 1935 Pulitzer prize for his biography of Robert E. Lee, chose the new federal tax law as his theme at exercises commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Scottish immigrant who made Pittsburgh the steel city.

He told his audience that "for the whole of his long life, Andrew Carnegie lived under a laissez-faire capitalism which set no limit to the wealth a man might acquire or to the industrial power he might exercise so long as he kept within laws conceived and enforced in the spirit of the American bill of rights.

Faced With New Theory

"Now, in the year that rounds the century of Andrew Carnegie we are faced with the new theory that no matter how wisely a man may use both wealth and power, it is in the public interest to set limits to his wealth by means of taxation, lest his power be used to the hurt of his fellow citizens."

The editor said the 1935 tax legislation aimed at distribution of large fortunes is not yet a fixed national policy and the people still have to decide whether it is wise or not. He added:

"It must be plain to thoughtful men that if federal appropriations continue to be set at staggering figures in the expectation of large revenues from the estates of the rich, the exhaustion of those estates will not mean a reduction of the cost of government but widening of the bracket of taxation. * * *

Up To Citizens

—"I do not think, however, that the final judge—our master, the average citizen—will accept the argument that the estates-tax clause of the act of 1935 was necessary to deprive a few great families of undue economic power. * * * Fortunes have been kept in America in a few instances for three generations; but great industrial power has not been."

Freeman, in listing the benefactions of Carnegie, also appointed to the public gifts of the Rockefellers, Fricks and others. He fixed the total of these at $1,525,000,000 and said:

"In this age, when some maintain that the way to get out of debt is to double one's debts, such figures as a billion and a half dollars cease to have much meaning.

"Yet I ask you to try to picture to yourself the state of American culture without these gifts."

The Carnegie centenary was merged with Carnegie institute's annual founder's day exercises. The annual awarding of fellowships and scholarships was a feature of that ceremony.

Among the awards were:

Founder's scholarships to seniors, juniors and sophomores of high standing—George Nurney Lloyd, Detroit, Mich.; Owen Clark Coho, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Roland Hill, Detroit; George Washington Lambertson, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Gustave Leon Levinson, Cuyahoga Falls, O.; Keith Barr McCutcheon, East Liverpool, O.

Lincoln Sunday Journal and Star - Lincoln, Nebraska - January 19, 1936

Spirit Of Andrew Carnegie Lives In The Many Libraries He Gave Nebraska

SIBYL B. JARRETT.

IDLE leafing over old records shows that it was thirty-six years ago this January that Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate, offered Lincoln $75,000 for a library.

That was a novel idea at the turn of the centry, but a year later, in 1901, Lincoln had the first Carnegie library building in Nebraska.

As time passed, its facilities became inadequate, and the Carnegie corporation, which he organized in 1911, gave to Lincoln for the second time. College View, University Place, and Havelock in their annexation to the city brought three more libraries, all Carnegie buildings, to the system, making five in all.

Centennial Observance.

It was in the last week of November thatt he centennial of the birth of the philanthropist was observed nationally. At that time, every Carnegie library was the recipient of a framed portrait of Andrew Carnegie. It was a facsimile reproduction of a portrait painted by F. Louis Mora and was a gift from the corporation in New York City, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

There is something so very fine, so very human about this portrait. It draws you. An understanding kindliness and charity seems to radiate from this round-faced, clear-skinned, steady eyed, white haired, elderly Scotchman—so neat and well-groomed in his black suit and black tie, suggesting somewhat a ministerial Sunday aspect.

Sensitive Hands.

His hands, strong — of great power—hands that hint an ability to bear or endure, yet sensitive hands are resting on the pages of an open book. The back-ground of the portrait, dimly outlined a shelf of books, truly a typical and characteristic atmosphere for the portrait of a man who had given $65,000,000 to build, equip, or endow 3,000 libraries, 1,900 of them in the United States and Canada, and the English-speaking world. The portrait suggests a majesty of calmness, a predominate peace. If Andrew Carnegie could speak, one would fancy he would say these words,

"I have done my work. Now I can rest with my books."

Nothing stranger ever came out of the Arabian Nights than the story of this poor, immigrant boy of 1848 who, eleven years of age, came to America penniless. Forty years later he became the world's leading producer of steel, a multi-millionaire himself, and fast bringing a score of other men into the same category. Andrew Carnegie traveled a long, long way. His benefactions exceeded in amount those of any other American. He worked when a boy of 11 years as a weaver's assistant in a cotton factory at Allegheny, Pa., for little more than one dollar a week. It was in those dingy quarters where he worked twelve hours a day, came the inspiration that later led to his library benefactions.

Col. Anderson's Library.

A Colonel Anderson, possessed of some 400 books, announced he would open his library every week-end and allow boys to borrow any books they pleased. Carnegie was one of the most eager readers. "Only he who has longed as I did for Saturdays to come," he has said, "can understand what Colonel Anderson did for me and other boys of Allegheny. Is it any wonder that I resolved, if ever surplus wealth came to me, I would use it imitating my benefactor?"

"Every day's toil and even the long hours of night service were lightened by the book which I carried about with me and read in the intervals that could be snatched from duty. And the future was made bright by the thought that when Saturday came a new volume could be obtained. In this way I became familiar with Macaulay's Essays and his history, and with Bancroft's "History of the United States," which I studied with more care than any other book I had then read."

Given First Taste.

Books which it would have been utterly impossible for a poor youngster like Carnegie to obtain elsewhere, were by the wise generosity of one man, placed within his reach, and to him, this poor Scotch boy owed a taste for literature which he would not have had changed for all the millions that he amassed later in life.

From the back ground of Scotch thrift, hard work, a little luck, and the possibility of steel, Andrew Carnegie made and distributed in world-wide charities a fortune of $350,000,000 in the brief span of forty years.

At the age of 65, Carnegie resolved to give away his enormous fortune. He held it "disgraceful" for a man to keep on gathering idle millions. No man ever launched a philanthropic campaign of such dimensions. His was then a fortune of above a quarter of the largest ever acquired by a foreign - born American, second only to the John D. Rockefeller wealth as the largest individual accumulation in the United States.

To give this stupendous sum away, in about half the time he had taken to gather it, was a purpose Carnegie had fairly well fulfilled when death over-took him on August 11, 1919. It was giving money away at the rate of over $20,000,000 a year, or more than $50,000 a day, and in this tremendous giving away, Andrew Carnegie remembered the public library.

He once told why he considered a library the best for a community. He said, "The result of my own study of the question, 'What is the best gift that can be given to a community?' is that a free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools, and, indeed, an adjunct to these."

Andrew Carnegie's library benefactions resulted in gifts of approximately $65,000,000. It is estimated that 35,000,000 people are served from Carnegie buildings. Mr. Carnegie died in 1919, but the Carnegie corporation, has continued his library benefactions. No library buildings have been built since 1917, when building activities were halted because of the World war, but the corporation has aided in promoting the library idea in other ways.

We have today one hundred years of library progress, a century of progress in library development from the birth of Andrew Carnegie in 1835 to the present time affords contrasts which seem indeed extraordinary in view of the comparatively short span of years. The earliest tax-supported library is believed to be the town library of Salisbury, Conn., founded in 1903 but the oldest existing library of this kind is said to be the one at Petersborough, N. H., established in 1833.

In 1876 the American Library association was founded. There were then about 300 public libraries in the United States and Canada. The librarian of those earlier days was a keeper of books and the library was a storehouse whose treasures were jealously guarded and used only by the learned few.

Wire netting often screened the shelves to keep the patrons from handling the books. Children were not permitted in most of these retreats of the scholar. The thought of taking a book home from the older libraries would have seemed preposterous.

Some of the noteworthy features of libraries today which were lacking a hundred years ago are: Free access to open shelves so readers may browse among the books; childrens' rooms with specially trained librarians to devote their time wholly to the needs of small boys and girls; provisions for those who cannot come to the main library by means of branches and traveling libraries; express, mail, telephone, and even airplane service to make books accessible to those who could not have them otherwise; even library buildings have changed in character, many of the newer ones are of a friendly, informal community center type where lectures, club meeting, art exhibits, music, moving pictures and other cultural entertainment may be enjoyed free by the public.

68 In Nebraska.

All of these changes are in accord with the principles underlying the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. We Nebraskans ask, "What has this man, Andrew Carnegie done for us?" Well, in 68 Nebraska towns today stand Carnegie library buildings. Almost always the Carnegie library is an outstanding bit of good architecture, a center of civic pride and a real community asset. It means that 68 communities accepting the offer of a Carnegie grant was required to furnish a site and agree to supply an annual maintainance fund of at least 10 per cent of the amount of the gift. Thus the Carnegie fund has aided the cultural advance of the Cornhusker state materially. To the fact that the communities were expected to maintain and develop their libraries, Mr. Carnegie attributed most of their usefulness.

While the first Carnegie building was in Lincoln in 1904, the second library was the one in Fremont in 1903. Then the next year, 1904, three more were dropped down into good Nebraska communities. In each town where a Carnegie building was erected it can be looked upon with pride. All credit goes to the many clubs and societies which mothered the struggling libraries.

One town after another was moved to ask the Carnegie corporation for a library. For a number of years an average of five hundred applications from the United States and Canada alone, and nearly as many more from other English speaking nations, were received by the corporation.

Increasing Costs.

In 1916 ten more libraries were added to the Nebraska group, but trying years were approaching, libraries in construction and contracted for, were completed nevertheless. In the case of Ravenna's public library, there had been such an increase in the cost of labor and in building material since the contracts were let, that the cost of the building exceeded the Carnegie corporation gift. It was necessary for Ravenna to furnish $4,500 more to complete the plan.

There are towns in Nebraska today, who were not fortunate in securing a Carnegie library building, but have been moved to obtain one for themselves by other means, in fact there are twenty-one towns in all, which have been blessed with a library building, the gift of a local philanthropist, or a group of public spirited citizens.

Even the depression has borne fruit; for through it, Nebraska has gained five new library buildings —each built by an energetic community with the aid of CWA and PWA funds. The spirit of Andrew Carnegie will live on through the years, he who said, "I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world — those stored up in books."

Lincoln has benefited for many years from the benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, whose philanthropy was the presentation of library buildings. In this fashion, he did his share in bringing the charm of books to many thousands.

The picture of the magnate is a facsimile reproduction of a portrait, given to every Carnegie library throughout the nation at the magnate's centenary.

The city library was his first attention to Nebraska.

THE WESTERN INDEPENDENT, MARCH 22, 1936

THE WESTERN INDEPENDENT, MARCH 22, 1936

EXTRACT FROM

Continental Daily Mail

Date

Carnegie Centenary

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has sent to the Continental *Daily Mail* a well-bound volume containing reports of the proceedings in connection with the Andrew Carnegie centenary. It consists of a collection of addresses delivered in Dunfermline and New York, and is published not only as a memorial to the man who, from humble beginnings, amassed the great fortune which he devoted to philanthropy, but as an indication of what the trusts he left in private hands for this purpose have accomplished throughout the world.

The first address was made by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardie, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, at the humble weaver's cottage in Dunfermline where Carnegie was born. Then the story of Carnegie's life is taken up by Mr. John H. Finlay, for many years Commissioner of Education of New York State and a personal friend of Carnegie; Mr. Walter Damrosch, conductor of the first concert in Carnegie Hall, whose influence with the philanthropist was a vital element in the building of the hall which has meant so much to American music; Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Sir James Irvine, representing the four trusts of the United Kingdom; Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, and Mr. James B. Conant, of Harvard. The book ends with an address by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

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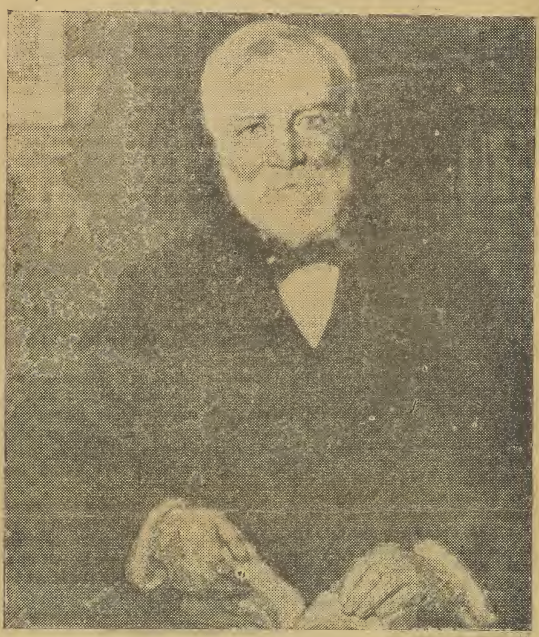
29/31 Havelock Rd

ER 17, 1935. The Herald



ANDREW CARNEGIE.
(Reproduced from a portrait presented to the Hokitika Public Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, on the Occasion of the centenary of Andrew Carnegie).

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The 25th of November of this year was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. That event is being celebrated throughout the English speaking world.

The following has been written in commemoration and honour of a great man. But this whole page may rightly be considered a small testimonial to the value of his life.

Carnegie was that rare being, a man who combined fabulous riches with a right conception of human values. When he was 31, he formed a plan of amassing great wealth, and of then spending it for the good of humanity. The first part of this programme was completed by 1901, when he retired from business. The rest of his days were devoted to getting rid of his fortune. This was a harder task, but when he died in 1919, he had succeeded in distributing nine-tenths of his capital. Thus he may be said to have escaped, comparatively speaking, the disgrace of dying a rich man.

That he was unspoiled by wealth, an examination of his social philosophy will show. He was an ardent advocate of universal education. "Upon no foundation but that of popular education," he declared, "can man rest the structure of an enduring civilisation. This is the basis of all stability, and underlies all progress. Without it the State architect builds in vain."

He had advanced views on the futility and cruelty of war, and he gave concrete expression to them by building the Palace of Peace at The Hague. His creed as a man of wealth is one which, if adhered to by the rich men of the world would go far towards solving the difficulties of to-day. "This, then," he said, "is held to be the duty of the man of wealth. To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him, and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which came to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community."

But at this centenary celebration we in Hokitika are concerned most intimately with his gifts of free public libraries. It is with them that his name is most commonly associated, and of all the benefactions they were the dearest to his heart. "I choose free libraries," he wrote, "as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves, they never pauperise. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. . . I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of the community."

The spread and influence of this ideal has been extraordinary. Everywhere throughout the United States and Canada are Carnegie libraries which offer an entirely free service to every reader. The larger cities have magnificent buildings which house great collections of books. The smaller centres have been adequately and generously provided for. And in the rural districts a system of travelling libraries, linked to great parent libraries, is rapidly extending reading facilities to all. The idea is now a commonplace, that free access to literature is a right of civilised communities.

Other countries, notably England, have been infected with the idea, and in England Carnegie's benefactions have been very great. New Zealand lags somewhat behind, but here too, Carnegie's influence is evident, and, thanks to the wise and well-planned activities of the Carnegie Corporation of New York increasing.

To come home to Hokitika, the end of this month marks the first birthday of our Junior Library. If a certain vital idea had not germinated, developed, and finally crystallised into action in the mind of Andrew Carnegie, that Junior Library would not be. Nothing, I think, better illustrates the might of Carnegie's achievement than this fact, that his mind has bridged a gap of years and, by inspiring and releasing sympathetic forces, has realised anew the ideal of free public libraries which motivated his life.

The worth of an individual must be assessed in terms of his influence for good, throughout human society. For Carnegie, the verdict is certain. He was a great, enlightened and beneficient man.

GREENSTONE FIND

INTERESTING TRADITION

The Maori tradition of the first introduction of greenstone to the tribes of the eastern coast of the South Island is an interesting story. It was Rau-reka ("Sweet Leaf"), a woman of rank in the Ngatiwaiangi Tribe of Arahura and Hokitika and the vicinity, who first gave the precious "pounamu" to the Ngaitahu Tribe, who in those days occupied what is now Canterbury province. Rureka's tribe secluded from the rest of the world, and their existence was barely known to the eastern tribes until Raureka crossed the Southern Alps. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred years ago, as the result of intertribal fighting at Arahura, Raureka left her home, accompanied only by a man named Kapakeha (said to have been a slave), and wandered far into the mountains beyond Lake Kanieri.

Discovering a pass between the mountains that overlooked the headwaters of the Arahura, they crossed the dividing range, and, descending the valley of the Rakaia River, they made for the East coast. Striking out seawards to the Rangitata district, near the site of the present town of Geraldine, they were found by a party of Ngaitahu men, who were out on the warpath. The wanderers were in sore straits for food. They were fed and kindly treated, and the woman talked of her home on the wild West coast. At the campfire she told of the greenstone which was abundant at the Arahura, and showed the Ngaitahu a little "pounamu" axe she had carried with her across the ranges. And she softly chanted a rhythmic song to herself as she chipped away with her little axe at a piece of "kauru," the saccharine root of the ti-palm, which she was scraping preparatory to cooking it—a "karakia" or incantation used by her people when felling forest trees, and supposed to give additional efficiency to the workman's tool and "more power to his elbow."

While Raureka was telling her strange story, Puhou, a warrior of the Ngaitahu, lying quietly taking in every word, pretended to be asleep. As he lay there snoring ostentatiously, he secretly determined to steal away next day and exploit the rich "pounamu" land. In the morning the expedition resumed the march northwards to Taumutu and Kaiapoi. The scheming warrior contrived to secure charge of Raureka, and as he had to all appearances been asleep when the woman displayed her greenstone treasure, no one suspected him when he announced that he and several of his companions intended to make a scouting detour and would rejoin the main body further north Once out of sight, the Ngaitahu scouts struck inland, and induced Raureka to pilot them across to Westland by the pass she had discovered, now known as the Browning Pass She gave Puhou her little axe and taught him the "chipping song," and moreover, became his wife. The party made sandals or "paraerae" of flax-leaves for the passage over the trackless heights of rock and snow.

By devious and perilous ways they reached the Arahura, and there made friends with the Ngatiwairangi, and became possessed of much "pouamu" in the rough and also in the form of weapons and ornaments. At last loading themselves with green stone, they travelled back over Raureka's pass to the eastern plains. They had been absent from the Canterbury side several months, and it was summer when they emerged from the Rakaia Valley and kindled a great fire on a hill overlooking the homes of their tribe. When the Ngaitahu saw the bonfire they at once divined that it was that of the missing scouts, who had disappeared with Raureka. "Aue!" exclaimed they, "the cunning of the sleeper! He has outwitted us all." And in triumph the wanderers returned and exhibited their

IN AUTHORITY

MALE OR FEMALE EMPLOYER?

I certainly would not work for a woman, and the reason is partly psychological and partly because women, who understand their own sex much better than I understand it, woundn't work for a woman either, if they could possibly work for a man, writes a man, anonymously in an English exchange.

I suppose I have met hundreds of working girls in my time, but I never yet met one who wouldn't rather work for a man than for a woman. The reason is that she knows she will always get a fair deal from a man employer, but she will not always get a fair deal from a woman employer.

There are, of course, honourable exceptions to this rule, and I number among my acquaintances women in authoritative positions whose feminine staffs admire then and would do anything for them, but such women are in the minority.

It may be due to centuries-old repression or the fact that women are the weaker sex physically, but far too often as soon as a woman finds herself in a position of some authority she is apt to become a bit of a bully.

This state of affairs is intensified if she has male subordinates.

Apart from this aspect of the situation, for a man to work for a woman is wrong psychologically. He would never have a chance of reasonable independence because any woman naturally despises a man who is obliged to work for her. Her mental attitude would be: "He is a man and one of the stronger sex, and yet he is working for a woman. What a contemptible object. If I were a man nothing on earth would induce me to work for a woman."

Although we are very modern and broad-minded and refined and intelligent nowadays, we are apt to forget that the lives of men and women in general are still largely ruled by instinct. It is still instinctive for a woman to give way to a man, and for a man to feel slightly authoritative in his attitude towards a woman.

If we want to see human nature as it really is we must look at it as exemplified in a primitive society. If we do we shall see that the Spanish peasant rides while his wife walks, and supposing we go to a still more primitive society and consider the African native, we shall find that she sits gossiping with his male friends while his wives cultivate his bit of land to ensure that the family shall not starve. All the male African would condescend to before the advent of the white man were the more lordly occupations of fishing and hunting.

The modern man and woman in the streets of our great cities are exactly the same as the African native and the Spanish peasant, deep down in their natures, and that is why it is psychologically impossible for a man to work for a woman of his own class. For him to do so would mean the entire loss of his respect for himself and her respect for him.

I say a man and woman of the same class because this is very important. The matter becomes entirely different in the case of a great queen ruling over a country whose inhabitants number as many men as women. The reason is that men do not work for a queen but serve her; the element of romance is present, and it is this element of romance which transforms work into service.

We find the same situation if a woman of means hires a man to be her gardener, or her chauffeur, because socially she is miles above him, just as socially a queen is miles above a field-marshal, and so in the man's mind there is no feeling of degradation.

It is only when a man is subordinated to a woman of his own class that he begins to feel humiliated; thus not long ago one complained when he went up for his motor driving test and found that the official by whom he would be tested

growth of society, they were a valuable national asset, and Carnegie, indeed, believed them indispensable. But if their reward was used for selfish purposes it far exceeded the value of their services. Andrew Carnegie was a business genius, a supreme organiser, and perhaps the greatest benefactor the world has ever known).

ıo least expects it to-day." Further
at "if we cannot carry out our policy
will go out and smash things."
Mr Munro has since telegraphed his
surance to me that the Press account
ıs an 'unscrupulous misquotation' of
s remarks and I am not surprised in
e least to find that such tactics are
ing used by our political opponents.

More Adequate Library System In City Urged

J. F. Twigg, Speaking at Carnegie Portrait Dedication, Blames Windsor For "Long Years of Neglect"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE THIS SECTION

for building and equipment, provided the city furnished a site and contributed $2,500 a year to upkeep of the library.

Benefit to Citizens

"Today we commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie and the 32nd anniversary of the erection of this building," said Mr. Twigg in his opening remarks. "None of us can deny the great benefit that has come to this community through the erection of this building, the storehouse of books, and the circulation of these gems of literature among the citizens."

Carnegie, Mr. Twigg said, would go down in history as the promulgator of the principle that wealth is not made for the individual alone but is held by him in trust for all of humanity. His gift to the City of Windsor was typical of his philanthropies elsewhere in the world, Mr. Twigg stated.

"Yet this generosity has taken from us the appreciation of the library and its services," Mr. Twigg asserted. "Because this library was given to us 32 years ago we have neglected to give proper support to it and to give it the place in our lives it deserves.

"When you look through the estimates of this new municipality as it exists today and see the $3,150,000 set aside for running this community for next year, we see that out of that sum only $41,300 is set aside for library purposes.

More Than Book Depot

"Yet," Mr. Twigg continued, "the library is the workingman's university. It is more than a book depot, it is for the busy man a bank in which is stored the wealth of priceless information not only of value to him but to all the citizens. It is greater in its function in many ways than the school, yet we don't appreciate the library."

Mr. Twigg then pointed out that the Ontario Libraries Act required that the minimum any municipality shall appropriate for library purposes is 50 cents per capita. The population of Windsor is more than 100,000, he pointed out, adding that there "should be allowed for the support of our libraries the sum of $50,000 and yet we are granting only $41,300."

"That condition has not prevailed only this year," the speaker said. "It has always been so in the past. We have always been stinting in the money we should have provided for this great service to the public."

Wants Library Board

The former library board member declared that he did not wish to speak in a critical mood, but he expressed the opinion that the Royal Commission on Amalgamation "made a mistake in advocating the abolition of the library boards." These boards, he said, operated without remuneration, only for "the love of the work," and their removal had resulted also in the loss of certain grants from the provincial government.

"I know," said Mr. Twigg, "that the mayor and the council will agree with me when I say that this work should be handled by those who are vitally interested in the intellectual life of the community. They are too interested in other matters to give the time needed for such work.

"I trust at the next meeting of the Legislature this will be remedied and the library boards will be restored to their former existence.

"So while I consider this building mainly a memorial to Andrew Carnegie," Mr. Twigg added, "it is also a monument to the lack of interest of the people of Windsor in library needs and things intellectual where for the past 32 years little progress has been made in that sphere.

Not Enough Branches

"We should have libraries scattered all over this community," he stated, "we should not have been forced some years ago to close one library for reasons of economy, a false economy move, I believe. This has continued for many years and instead of having a monument to this community which should be a credit to it, we have a monument to lack of interest."

Speaking as a member of the school board, Mr. Twigg said that "skyscraper" schools had been built at great cost, and other civic expenditures had been made on "things of no lasting benefit."

"I trust," Mr. Twigg said in his closing remarks, "that we will today and in the future dedicate ourselves to remedying that lack of interest. In closing I must pay tribute to the attaches of the libraries who have advanced the intellectual needs of the community and to whom great credit is due for the service they have performed."

W. D. Lowe

Carnegie's career was traced by Mr. Lowe, from his birth in Dunfermline, Scotland, his migration to Allegheny City, in the Pennsylvania coal and steel district, his first job as telegraph messenger boy, and then as telegrapher, and finally his meteoric rise in the world of finance through the sale of "cheap steel," similar to the rise of Henry Ford through the sale of the low-priced automobile.

"Most people fear that they will die in the poorhouse, but Carnegie developed a kind of fear that he would die rich," Mr. Lowe said, describing the philanthropist's efforts to dispose of his fortune to deserving ends.

Mr. Lowe told of seeing Carnegie when he attended the opening of the Carnegie library in Ottawa in 1906. Carnegie was a guest at that time of Sir Sanford Fleming, one of the engineers who aided in the building of the C. P. R., and in contrast to the vigorous Sir Sanford, Mr. Lowe observed Carnegie to be a slight, sallow man, who had obviously spent a lifetime in factories and office.

On that occasion, Mr. Lowe related, Carnegie observed that there was no picture of Robert Burns among the likenesses of the literary great in the new Ottawa library, whereupon the philanthropist remarked: "Well, it doesn't matter, Bobby Burns is enshrined in the hearts of people."

Mr. Lowe mentioned that the organ in Central United Church as well as the library building was presented by Carnegie.

Mr. Lowe likened Carnegie to such a great man as Edison, who, he said, before his death, was regarded as a sage. Upon each birthday editors sought the privilege of merely talking to Edison.

"Carnegie was a man of that type, and although he lacked schooling he was an educated man," Mr. Lowe said. "I think it is well that we should gather together today just to do honor to a man who has spent his enormous wealth so well."

Mayor Bennett

Mayor Bennett suggested that Windsor people should perpetuate the great work established here by Carnegie.

"We here in this community," His Worship said, "have at our hands the treasures of the wisdom of the ages, the treasures of learning and wisdom, and there is no measure of computation by which we can measure the influence of the libraries upon the life of our people and the community."

The mayor said he was proud to take part in the Carnegie program, declaring that it was impossible to praise too highly the philanthropist's activities in establishing libraries.

"We owe to him a debt of gratitude that we could never repay in terms of dollars and cents," Mayor Bennett said. "The only way we can repay him is to perpetuate his work and dedicate ourselves to the task to which he gave so much."

Rev. C. D. Farquharson

The centennial ceremonies were opened by Mr. Farquharson, the chairman, who explained that he was officiating for Dr. H. M. Paulin, who was out of the city. Mr. Farquharson said he had more than a casual interest in the anniversary, in that Carnegie had financed his post graduate studies in Glasgow.

The chairman told of an incident that occurred in 1895 in which Carnegie indicated that he would have preferred good health to his tremendous fortune. Mr. Farquharson told of a conversation with the philanthropist as follows:

"As we drove to the station, I was remarking how I envied him his wealth. He said: 'I am not to be envied. How can my wealth help me? I am 60 years old, and I cannot digest my food. I would give all my millions if I could have youth and health.'

"Than I shall never forget his next remark. We had driven some yards in silence when Mr. Carnegie suddenly turned, and in hushed voice, and with bitterness and depth of feeling quite indescribable said, 'If I could make Faust's bargain, I would. I would gladly sell anything to have my life over again.' And I saw his hand clench as he spoke."

List of Guests

Guests at the dedication of the Carnegie portrait in the lobby of the Windsor Library represented local educational and humanitarian organizations and institutions.

Among those present were: Mrs. K. M. Treacy of the Catholic Women's League and the Business and Professional Women's Club; Hon. Raymond D. Morand, ex-M.P.; Dr. A. H. C. Trottier, M.L.A.; Dr. A. J. Jacques, of the Separate School Board; Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Mick, George F. Macdonald, Col. E. S. Wigle, K.C., V.D.; Miss Nellie Gerard, Mrs. Ross Braid, Miss Anne McIntyre, Mrs. Roscoe Rodd, Mrs. John H. Rodd, Mrs. C. D. Farquharson, Mrs. F. H. Barteaux, Mrs. W. Margerison, Robert Fuller, principal of Assumption Street School; Mrs. H. D. Bennett of the Zonta Club; Miss Doris Morand, Mrs. Gertrude Whiteside, secretary to Hon. Dave Croll; Mrs. O. Caritte, of the League of Nations Society; Thomas Melady, separate school inspector; Charles Quenneveille, separate school board inspector; Miss Anne Hume, librarian of Willistead Library; J. C. Benson, public school inspector; Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Bruce, Miss Catherine Straith, Miss Marjorie Haley, secretary of the Y.W.C.A.; Miss Alice Dickinson; Herve L'Heureux, U.S. consul; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bartlett, Miss Margaret Bartlett, Miss Helen Bartlett, Mrs. D. Sutton, Miss M. Roche, Mrs. D. M. Hanna, Miss Fern Begley, Miss Margaret Cogan, Miss Doris Margerison, Miss Mary I. Swann, Miss Helen Langford, Thomas Brook, Miss Caroline Fraser, Miss Frances Foster, Miss Kathleen Barteaux, Earl Gibson, principal of Prince Edward School; Sister Mary Teresa and Sister Elizabeth Teresa of Holy Name College; Miss Helen Harves, Miss Matheson, Miss Jessie Ure, Miss Jean McKercher, Miss Ethel Kennedy, Miss Margaret Smith, Mrs. McMurray, Miss Bethe Hellems, Mrs. Guy B. Colthurst, Miss Marion Wells, Mrs. Henry Robinson, Mrs. George Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Brown, Miss Nellie Gerald, Miss F. Chisholm, Miss M. Bensette, Mrs. M. G. Smith, Miss Irene Haley.

Leading Citizens Attend Carnegie Ceremony

PROMINENT Windsor citizens yesterday paid their respects to the late Andrew Carnegie, Scottish-American philanthropist, whose generosity made possible the establishment of the Windsor Public Library just after the turn of the century. At a ceremony arranged in the lobby of the library by Miss Eleanor Barteaux, librarian, speeches eulogizing Carnegie were delivered, a portrait of the philanthropist was dedicated and J. Fergus Twigg, K. C., former library board member, pleaded for more attention to library needs. The above photo shows, left to right: Mr. George F. Macdonald, of the Essex County Historical Society; Mr. Twigg, Mr. A. R. Bartlet, K. C., and Mrs. Bartlet.

ALS PLAN TO CONTINUE NEW PARTY

Dividends In Canada Gain

Increase of $10,000,000 Shown in 11 Months Of Year

Increase Over 1934

$41,000,000 Boost Made From Total Paid Out In 1933

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—Dividend payments by Canadian corporations to their stockholders for the first 11 months of 1935 of $159,545,235, as reported to E. A. Pierce & Co., members, Toronto Stock Exchange, members, New York Stock Exchange, are more than $10,000,000 greater than the total of $148,991,849 re-

Coal Handlers At Toronto to Strike

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—A strike of coal handlers and truck drivers in Toronto loomed when W. Haysey, business agent of the Coal Handlers' and Truckers' Union, yesterday appealed to the board of control for help in settling wage differences.

Haysey said a strike might take place on Saturday. It would be for the purpose of forcing the employers to an agreement under the Industrial Standards Act. The act stipulates that when a percentage of the employers are prepared to sign an agreement, the wage rate in the agreement shall apply to the entire business.

Mayor Simpson offered the board's "moral support." Official assistance was refused.

Haysey complained that coal companies were offering men 70 cents a ton to haul coal from the city to Scarborough. He stated that a driver could not handle more than three tons a day.

ESTABLISHED IN 1545

The first botanical garden was established in Padua, Italy, in 1545.

Likes Job

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Nov. 28.—Prince Vasili Romanoff, son of the late Grand Duke Alexander and nephew of the late Czar of Russia, is enthusiastic about his new job—salesman in a liquor store.

"This," he said, "is the work I enjoy. My boyhood was spent in Crimea, where the Romanoffs owned great vineyards."

He has lived in the United States six years.

NO INCREASE IN ADDICTS

While no special survey of drug addicts has been made in the last year, in United States, it is believed by officials that the number has not increased.

Penn State Loses U.S. Relief Monday

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—The state emergency relief board squared off today to meet the shock of caring for approximately 1,300,000 needy jobless without the support of the federal government.

Monday is the deadline for federal aid and Governor Earle estimated relief needs will approximate $10,700,000 during December, a sum the state is faced with raising itself.

With but two more days before federal funds are shut off, the board pressed a request for an additional $3,000,000 allocation for November. A total of more than $8,000,000 has been granted the state for this month.

Dies at Service

SANDWICH, Eng., Nov. 28.—Capt. Albert Farquhar, president of the Woodnesborough branch of the British Legion walked in a procession to the parish church and dropped dead as the Remembrance Day service was about to start.

Suspects in Slaying Linked to Robbery

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—Harry Bernstein and Felix Schonberger, held as suspects in the killing last Friday of Steve Barisich were identified yesterday by Joseph Lieventhal, president of the Alex Pure Water Company, of Toledo, as the two men who held up the store and escaped with $5,000 on July 14.

The two men are accused with Anthony Thomas of killing Barisich, of the International Cafe, 1500 Theodore street. Thomas is also held on a charge of slaying Frank Olson, a factory employe, September 28, in an attempted holdup.

Toledo officers here with Lieventhal will question the three men in the slaying of Guito Romolo, owner of a Toledo automobile agency, in Toledo, August 6.

When arraigned before Recorder's Judge John P. Scallen on charges of first degree murder yesterday, the men stood mute and pleas of not guilty were entered for them. Examination was set for Friday.

Open Evenings

Wickham's

GREET THE GIFT SEASON with THESE 5 OUTSTANDING VALUES

. . . ear-marked for the man who prefers quality

$3.00

FORSYTH *'Russian'* PAJAMAS

—Choose from white, black and red—With contrasting trims and emblems !

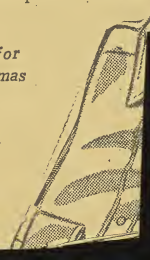
Buy for Christmas

$2.95

Exclusive *'Chenille'* SCARVES

—Something different—and they provide real warmth ! Cross-stripes and checks ! Blended shades !

Buy for Christmas



More Adequate Library System In City Urged

J. F. Twigg, Speaking at Carnegie Portrait Dedication, Blames Windsor For "Long Years of Neglect"

BESIDES being a memorial to the generosity of the late Andrew Carnegie for donating funds for its erection in 1903, the Windsor Public Library is also a monument to "the lack of interest of the people of Windsor" in the needs of the library during its 32 years of existence, J. F. Twigg, K.C., formerly library board member, and principal speaker at Carnegie centenary ceremonies here yesterday declared. In an outspoken speech he implored that long years of "neglect" be remedied at this time.

Chief Recommendations

He asked:

That the city fathers raise the 1936 library appropriation of $41,300 at least up to the $50,000 total that would accrue to the library work under the minimum of 50 cents per capita for Windsor's 100,000 of population under the Ontario Libraries Act;

That the Ontario Legislature at the next session remedy the "mistake" of the Coughlin Royal Commission in recommending the abolition of the library boards under amalgamation, and authorize the reappointment of these boards;

That the public atone for long years of "neglect" of the work founded by Mr. Carnegie and endeavor to establish an adequate library system in Windsor, with libraries located throughout the community, and with staffs adequately equipped and remunerated.

"This library was given to us 32 years ago," Mr. Twigg told more than 100 people, prominent citizens among them, who gathered at the Windsor Public Library yesterday afternoon for the dedication of a portrait of Carnegie. "Yet," he charged, "for 30 years we have neglected to give proper support to this library and to give it the place in our lives that it should have."

Thousands of dollars have been spent in building elaborate schools and for other purposes, yet the library has been neglected, he declared.

100th Anniversary

Mr. Twigg was one of several speakers at the meeting arranged by Miss Eleanor Barteaux, librarian of the Windsor Public Library, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Carnegie's birth. W. D. Lowe, principal of the Windsor Vocational School, traced the Scottish-American philanthropist's brilliant career. Mayor Bennett described the importance of his generosity to this community and to the rest of the world. Mrs. W. Harold Clark spoke on behalf of women of the community, appearing for Mrs. Wallace R. Campbell, O.B.E., of the Local Council of Women. Rev. C. D. Farquharson presided, and Miss Barteaux invited guests at the meeting to remain for a reception and tea which followed the addresses.

Prominent among the guests were relatives of the late Andrew Braid, who asked Andrew Carnegie in 1900 for financial support in building a library in Windsor. In response to Mr. Braid's request, Mr. Carnegie eventually donated a total of $45,000 for building and equipment, provided the city furnished a site and contributed $2,500 a year to upkeep of the library.

Benefit to Citizens

"Today we commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie and the 32nd anniversary of the erection of this building," said Mr. Twigg in his opening remarks. "None of us can deny the great benefit that has come to this community through the erection of this building, the storehouse of books, and the circulation of these gems of literature among the citizens."

Carnegie, Mr. Twigg said, would go down in history as the promulgator of the principle that wealth is not made for the individual alone but is held by him in trust for all of humanity. His gift to the City of Windsor was typical of his philanthropies elsewhere in the world, Mr. Twigg stated.

"Yet this generosity has taken from us the appreciation of the library and its services," Mr. Twigg asserted. "Because this library was given to us 32 years ago we have neglected to give proper support to it and to give it the place in our lives it deserves.

"When you look through the estimates of this new municipality as it exists today and see the $3,150,000 set aside for running this community for next year, we see that out of that sum only $41,300 is set aside for library purposes.

More Than Book Depot

"Yet," Mr. Twigg continued, "the library is the workingman's university. It is more than a book depot, it is for the busy man a bank in which is stored the wealth of priceless information not only of value to him but to all the citizens. It is greater in its function in many ways than the school, yet we don't appreciate the library."

Mr. Twigg then pointed out that the Ontario Libraries Act required that the minimum any municipality shall appropriate for library purposes is 50 cents per capita. The population of Windsor is more than 100,000, he pointed out, adding that there "should be allowed for the support of our libraries the sum of $50,000 and yet we are granting only $41,300."

"That condition has not prevailed only this year," the speaker said. "It has always been so in the past. We have always been stinting in the money we should have provided for this great service to the public."

Wants Library Board

The former library board member declared that he did not wish to speak in a critical mood, but he expressed the opinion that the Royal Commission on Amalgamation "made a mis-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE THIS SECTION

While the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold

Up and At 'Em!

Ile of Battle Turns as Unexpected Reinforcements Arrive for Night-shirted Warriors of Haile Selassie

Ras Berryoum, commander in this zone, and he immediately gave orders that each of the men was to be issued one pair of cooties from the quartermaster's stores.

The joyous Ethiopians are starting all over again—from scratch.

Hitherto everything was going off without a 'itch, which was the main drawback.

From now on, however, everything'll be lousey.

Victory is dawning for the arms—or would you say the underarms?—of Ethiopia.

Please convey my own thanks and the thanks of an entire nation to Ras Hunter, Ras Tilt and Ras Strickland.

——RAS (OR RAZZ) OIL.

* * *

Honi Soit

[Classified ad in Mobile, Ala., Herald]

FOR SALE—One chaste lounge and other furniture.

* * *

Science Wins Again

[Announcement in The London Times]

PICKTHALL—On October 25, at Kuantan, F.M.S., to Bessie (nee Pierce), wife of J. R. M. Pickthall—a daughter. (By cable).

* * *

The World Awheel!

[Special to Starbeams]

TURKEY CREEK, November 28.—Mrs. Joe Bungstarter, wife of this community's most famous citizen, has blossomed out with a new 1936 streamlined model wheelbarrow in which to cart potatoes home from the store or Joe home from the beer parlor.

The 1936 Pushover X-X-X is a snappy sport job, as the accompanying illustration discloses. New chassis and mechanical features introduced this season include:

Draft ventilation.

Improved gliding wrist-action.

High-compression crack-on-the-head motivation.

Super-hydraulic shakes.

And form-fitting seat.

"Get a load of this," says Mrs. Bungstarter, backing up the barrow to the barroom door.

* * *

Remind me to tell you.

——R. M. H.

Other Subjects

Some Gems

HERE are a few gems from the current issue of The New Yorker:

Funny coincidence: Last Monday, the 5th, was the anniversary of Saint Catherine of Alexandria, patron saint of librarians, and of Andrew Carnegie, runner-up.

On Sunday, driving by a rather bleak estate in Westchester County, we saw a sign which said: "Taking flowers or fruit from these premises will be duly resented." We had half a mind to stop in, and ask if Mr. Milquetoast was home.

A sad little exchange of letters has just come to our attention, the whole thing having started off when a customer returned four pairs of curtains to Wanamaker's and asked for a refund. Wanamaker's refunded the money, then wrote the customer a note, as follows: "In our desire to be of constant service, we would appreciate hearing from you as to the reason for the return, so that we may take the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence in the future." The customer made a conscientious reply to this request, but it wasn't of much help. All he said was, "The house I was going to use the curtains in burned down."

A well-dressed little boy (an alumnus, we gather, of one of the more advanced kindergartens) was strolling around Washington Square the other afternoon, his hands in his pockets, practicing a strange, throaty kind of gurgle. He passed near a bench where a dear old lady was sitting, and she detained him long enough to offer him a gumdrop and ask, "What's all that growling, little boy—tigers?" "No," he said seriously. "It's a sex call."

Election Issues

THERE have been many election issues in Great Britain in the last few years. It is always well if a party can get something worth talking about, like Prime Minister Baldwin's appeal in the last election to let the National Government and the Conservatives fight the country's wars, if wars there must be.

In 1923 the election issue was on tariffs when 257 Conservatives were elected. That was not enough to give Stanley Baldwin a majority and the Labor Party assumed office with Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister.

In 1924 the notorious Zinoviev letter linking the Labor Party with Russia made a suitable issue and the Conservatives swept the country.

In 1929 the Labor Party fought the election on the time for a change idea and won.

In 1931 the National Government was formed and the election was on that question with the National Government of Mr. MacDonald taking nearly everything in sight.

In 1935 Prime Minister Baldwin, who had succeeded Mr. MacDonald, sought endorsation of his foreign policy at a time of international trouble. Mr. Baldwin won by a comfortable majority.

Given a good issue, a party is well on its way to victory.

BIOGRAPHY

In Memory of Andrew Carnegie. In a handsome volume[20] the Carnegie Foundation prints the short addresses delivered at the centenary of the great philanthropist's birth. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine and John H. Finley spoke at the Dunfermline celebration. Their addresses are here, as are also Irvine's, Damrosch's, Nicholas Murray Butler's, Frederick P. Keppel's, Conant's and Mrs. Carnegie's.

Stirring Biography. From the University of Minnesota Press comes a handsome volume.[21] The life and adventures of David Farragut, James Bulloch, Charles Wilkes, John Wilkinson, John Roger II, Charles Reed, John Winslow, James Iredell, are told with snap and spirit. These are sea fighters who figured in the American Civil War, four in the Navy of the North and four in the Navy for the Confederacy. Major Hill selected these eight for their picturesque quality and to illustrate a specific phase of Civil War naval history. The author is head of the State Teachers College, Superior, Wisconsin. He was seaman signaler in service during the world war. His chair is that of history.

graphs clipped from magazines or taken with the student's own camera should be reproduced in pencil. It must be borne in mind that one ought not to draw all that the camera or eye sees. Simplification is the key-note of successful drawing. The Rines illustrations amply illustrate this point.

GUIDANCE AND VOCATION

Making Art Education Practical. Dr. Thompson[14] has done a valuable service to the teacher of applied art. Too often have those responsible for art schools showed little interest in the fate of former students. Insufficient effort to obtain practical criticism from employers of art-workers has been common. Dr. Thompson has gone into this matter with a thoroughness and practicality that is of a high value. She finds lack of training in fundamentals, lack of the proper approach in teaching, poor instruction for business practice and conditions, lack of true artistry, lack of basic techniques, too little creative work, all to be a common criticism of graduates and employers. There is, she finds, too great a gap existing between the school and industry. Of course many students expect too much of the school. The art school can not undertake instant success any more than can a

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY Vol. 43, No. 1114

.Z. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The president of the New Zealand Library Association (Mr W. Jas Gaudin), in a letter to the chairman of the Hokitika Library Book Committee says:—

"Since the publication of the Munn-Barr report on New Zealand libraries there has been considerable activity up and down the country in library circles and much attention has been directed towards the objects of a free service, National Central Library and a regional system whereby books may be made available throughout the country.

"Since the recommendations of the report, one or two libraries of which yours is one have been courageous enough to assume the responsibility of starting a free service to children. Needless to say the experiment has been successful in those places where it has been tried, but so far as I know the Hokitika experiment of forming a junior library committee responsible for all routine work from among the children themselves is unique in New Zealand. The further point that this work is training them to devote a certain part of their leisure to social service is, in my view, particularly important.

"I understand from my correspondence with you that as a result of your more active book-buying policy, publicity and increased services, the membership of your library is almost double that of previous peak years, while the traffic in books is more than quadrupled. This is an exceptional achievement and deserves, I think, the heartiest commendation of my Association.

"It means that at the helm there is amateur administration of the best and most enthusiastic kind, and there can be no question but that Hokitika should be well to the fore in further developments towards the common ideals of the profession.

"The recommendation of the report that the ideals which persons engaged in library work should keep before them should be cultural, vocational and recreational service have been well translated into practice by the book-buying committee as is shown by the ratio of 25 per cent non-fiction to 75 per cent fiction; a proportion which, I agree is commendably high.

"It is most encouraging to find such centres of progress and activity all over the country. I think Hokitika is particularly to be congratulated on its exceptionally fine showing of recent months, and I certainly hope that the library will have every possible success in its important work in the future."

THE LIBRARY OFFERS YOU—

1. A large and up-to-date selection of the best recent and contemporary fiction.
2. A representative choice of the classics of the past.
3. Access to the best thought in science, art, politics, and other fields of knowledge and criticism.

The Library asks from you—
Your support for an essential and vital community institution.

spoils of "pounamu."

Henceforward annual expeditions were made across the mountains to the Greenstone-land, the Ngaitahu bearing loads of food-delicacies, preserved in bark and kelp baskets, to barter for the "pounamu." Later they saved themselves the trouble of swagging their "pikaus over the Alps, and securing the greenstone by the simple process of killing the owners, whom, in the beautifully simple economy of the Maoris, they also ate.

Raureka was indirectly the means of bringing about the downfall of her tribe. In the early years of last century Tuhuru and other Kaiapoi chiefs ravaged the Poutini, or Westland, coast with war parties, practically exterminating the luckless Ngatiwairangi and carrying off their stores of the Maori jewel-stone.

Toys For Tiny Tots

Little eyes dance with pleasure when they see the many Toys here. Bring the children in—selections are better and prices lower here.

JAMES KING

Stationer & Bookseller, HOKITIKA. 'Phone 71M.

cested was a woman.

He was quite illogical, for probably she was a much better driver than he, but his humiliation arose from instinct and not from logic, and there is no arguing with instinct.

Should a man, from whatever reason, consent to work for a woman of his own class it is just as bad for her as for him, for the fact that he works for her bolsters up in her a superiority complex. A man in authority over a women of his own class can assert that authority without feeling superior, whereas a woman in authority over a man of her own class cannot.

This may be explained by the following parable. If a man and a woman were shipwrecked on a desert island she would not have the slightest hope of exercising authority over him, even is she were the more intelligent of the two, because physically he is stronger.

She might have taken an honours degree at a University, and he might have been a general labourer, but merely because he was the stronger physically, I think she would find herself doing the cooking. Thus I feel perfectly justified in taking up the attitude that I would rather starve than work for a woman.

It isn't that I hate women, or despise them, because I don't; but because of the sheer instinct of sex, I should feel so low if I worked for one that starvation would be, on the whole, a much more cheerful alternative.

An Irish farmer had pigs for sale, and a prospective buyer knocked at the door of the farmhouse. The farmer's wife opened it. "Can I see the swine," asked the caller. "No," said the wife bitterly, "he's out."

"Oh, but I'm rich enough now to [illegible] off the principal."

"Dinna mind the principal, Andra," said Mrs. Henderson. "It's verra weel invested as it is."

It certainly was a good investment for Mrs. Henderson, for she became, in 1881, the first of the long list of Carnegie's pensioners which grew from year to year until at his death it represented an expenditure of 250,000 dollars annually. After his death a trust fund of five million dollars was established, so as to insure that his old friends would not want for help in their lifetime.

The Carnegie family's experience in its first days in America were not different from the majority of penniless immigrants at that time. The prosperity which Pittsburg and other industrial parts of America was to obtain in the later part of the nineteenth century was only a dim prospect at the time the Carnegies arrived in Pennsylvania, and their lot for the first few years of their sojourn was anything but easy.

claimed compensating damages on behalf of herself and two daughters, and the jury found a verdict in her favour and awarded her the full amount claimed, namely £2500.

A motion was moved for the setting aside of the jury's verdict and the entering of judgment for the defendant on the ground that the deceased had failed to take reasonable care and that, therefore, his own negligence was a contributing cause of the accident.

In delivering his judgment his Honour said there was no conflict of evidence. The facts were that the defendant, who had some trouble with his lorry, left it parked on the side of St. Aubyn Street, in a badly lighted part of the street, without any lights on it, and with the rear end standing out into the roadway. It had a red reflector, but the defendant had stupidly fixed that on the left side of the rear of his lorry. For the defendant, counsel relied on the fact that the deceased had a good light on his motorcycle and that he should therefore have

Carnegie's Gift

Had it not been for a certain birth a hundred years ago this country could not claim the ascendency to the highest educational peak in the world. This is the centennial anniversary of Andrew Carnegie, the philanthropist who gave his money most generously and wisely. He gave to this country 1,946 libraries during his life.

It is interesting to note that our state of Indiana was singularly blessed. We have 164 Carnegie libraries, more than any other state in the Union.

Carnegie made possible for everyone to read the finest books in literature. He lifted the common people to a higher plane and gave us an opportunity to learn to think. It was a great gift to thankful people. May his memory never fade.

WARDS PAINTS

TESTED QUALITY!—LASTS LONGER! COSTS LESS!

SUPERIOR TO ALL BUT ONE

- But equal to that "one" selling regularly at $6!

3.59 Gal.

FACTORY TO YOU LOW PRICE!

Tested against 17 best-known varnishes, Marproof proved superior in wear, and resistance to hot water, grease

Ocean Travelers

General Evangeline Booth, international head of the Salvation Army, will sail for England tonight on the Cunard White Star liner Aquitania. Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, wife of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. John H. Finley, editor and educator; Cary Grant and Otto Kruger, actors, and Princess Natalie Paley are also on the Aquitania's list. Others are:

Max Factor
E. D. Missenden
W. J. England
Dr. and Mrs. P. C. C. Isherwood
Judge Mark W. Norman
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Oxholm
Colonel and Mrs. R. Hawkes

The North German Lloyd liner Europa arrives today from Bremen and channel ports. Dr. Alfred Bilmans, Latvian Minister to the United States, and Somerset Maugham, the novelist, are among the passengers on board. Others are:

Tullio Carminati
Mrs. James Field
Lady Bridgett Poulett
Malcolm Chase
Miss Maria von Pantz
Mrs. William Goadby Loew
Edward C. Stone
Mr. and Mrs. William Rice

The Hamburg-American liner Hansa, formerly the Albert Ballin, arrives today from Hamburg and channel ports. Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, president of the United Lutheran Church in America, is returning on this liner with Mrs. Knubel after attending the Lutheran World Convention in Paris. The list also has the following:

Wilhelm von Wymetal
L. Marcus
Frank H. Fiedler
Mrs. E. M. Sondern
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hasenclever
Mrs. Maria Post
Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Barth

Those departing on the Laconia of the Cunard White Star Line for Cobh and Liverpool include:

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brocklebank
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tod
F. J. Robinson
J. W. McFarland
R. B. Braisted
Mr. and Mrs. David Law

The list of the American Merchant liner American Merchant, for Plymouth and London, includes:

Miss Elizabeth L. Burns
Mrs. John Ahern
Harry Woodhouse
Miss Phyllis Hooper
Mrs. E. Miriam Moffet

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10/1/15

1, 1915.

ROCKEFELLER FUND GROWS.

Foundation Expenditures Less Than Half of the Income.

That part of the annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation dealing with its finances and made public yesterday shows that $2,571,902.81 was expended between May 29, 1913, fifteen days after the charter of the foundation, and last Jan. 1. It shows also, however, that these expenditures have amounted to approximately less than half of the income earned by the foundation in the same period. Despite its expenditures, therefore, the foundation was approximately $3,000,000 richer on last Jan. 1 than on March 6, 1914, when the last of John D. Rockefeller's endowments brought the foundation to the $100,000,000 mark.

The first of these endowments, amounting to $3,200,000, came into possession of the foundation on May 29, 1913, having previously been held as a trust fund by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Edward L. Ballard, and Jerome D. Greene. The approximate interest on this sum to Jan. 1 last at 5 per cent. would be $253,331.

On June 4, 1913, Mr. Rockefeller gave the foundation $21,052,028.54 in securities and accrued income. On this the approximate income would be $1,700,351. On the following June Mr. Rockefeller added $10,178,402 in securities and accrued income, and on this the approximate income would be $763,380. Mr. Rockefeller's last gift, on March 6, 1914, was $65,569,569.46. And on this the approximate income would be $2,732,064, or, in all, approximately $5,449,126; roughly $3,000,000 more than expenditures.

The direct expenditures made by the foundation comprised $142,467 to the International Health Commission, $5,292 for the investigation of industrial conditions; $39,269 for the China Medical Commission and Board; $224,886 for the Louisiana Bird Refuge purchase, $10,000 for research in government problems, and $994,513 for war relief.

Appropriations totaling $282,519 were made to assist various societies to continue or increase work in various branches, and requisitions by Mr. Rockefeller caused the expenditure of $858,940.

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landers, and private piper at Skibo Castle, played the "Seventy-ninth Highlanders' Farewell to Gibraltar."

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